

JUL 27 1928

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary

U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ETHELBERT STEWART, Commissioner

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

Vol. 27, No. 1



July, 1928

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UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON
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VOLUME 27

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UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON
1928

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
MONTHLY
LABOR REVIEW

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15 CENTS PER COPY

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE PER YEAR

UNITED STATES, CANADA, MEXICO, \$1.50; OTHER COUNTRIES, \$2.25

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Issue in Brief

The concentration of large populations in comparatively restricted areas, which has been a result of the industrial expansion of the past few decades, has brought with it the problem of providing adequate space and facilities for the recreation of children and adults. A summary (p. 1) of a recent survey of the county and municipal park systems throughout the country shows something of the recreational needs of the people as well as what has been accomplished by different communities in the provision of park and recreation centers.

The possible effects of the industrialization of the feeble-minded on the economic and social structure of the United States are discussed in an article on page 7.

A study of retirement systems for teachers in 18 States and 7 large cities shows that 2 of the State systems are maintained by the teachers alone, 1 by the State alone, and that all the others, State and city alike, are supported by contributions from both sides. Employees are very generally represented on the boards of management, and in some cases form a majority there. Most of the systems fix age and service qualifications for retirement on allowance, the age for optional retirement ranging from 50 to 65, and the service period from 10 years upward. Disability, developing after a specified length of service, is generally recognized as a cause for retirement on allowance. Provision for dependents in case of the death of a teacher is rather unusual. Page 15.

A study of wages and hours of labor in cottonseed-oil mills shows that in 1927 the average hourly earnings of the 4,586 male employees covered were 24 cents and the average actual earnings in one week were \$15.53. The average full-time hours per week were 70.9 and the average hours actually worked per week 64.6. Of the total number of employees, 652 were white, 3,801 colored, and 133 Mexicans. The mills were in operation an average of 33 weeks during the year. Practically no women are employed in the industry. Page 109.

Detailed statistics of strikes and lockouts in the United States from 1916 to 1927 are given on page 82. There were fewer disputes reported in 1927 than in any other year during the period covered, the number being 734, as compared with 1,035 in 1926. The building trades had the largest number of disputes in 1927, the clothing industry coming next, followed by the textile industry and coal mining. The largest number of employees affected was in the coal-mining industry followed by the building, clothing, and textile industries in the order named. Demands for increases in wages and for recognition of the union accounted for more disputes in 1927 than any other of the causes.

Unemployment insurance in the Chicago clothing industry has been extended for another three-year period under the agreement recently renewed between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the Chicago Clothing Manufacturers' Association. By the terms of the agreement the amount of the employers' contribution is doubled so that the employees now pay 1½ per cent and the employers 3 per cent of the actual weekly pay roll. This will make it possible even-

tually to increase the benefits paid to unemployed members of the union in addition to building up a larger reserve. A similar agreement has been entered into between the employers' association and the union in the Rochester clothing industry. The contribution to the insurance fund, however, amounts to 3 per cent of the weekly pay roll, being equally divided between employers and employees. Page 56.

The fee-fixing provisions of the New Jersey private employment agency law, in so far as it empowers State officers to fix the price chargeable by employment agencies for services, was held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court on May 28, 1928, as a violation of the due process of law clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. The opinion of the court recognized the power of the State to license and regulate the business of a private employment agency but held that such an agency is essentially a private business and that the State has no power to fix the prices which may be charged. The fee provisions of other State private employment agency laws and the effect on them of the decision in the New Jersey case are outlined on page 68.

The child labor law of the District of Columbia, enacted in 1908, has been repealed by Congress and a new act passed extending to the District of Columbia the higher standards of child labor legislation found in the legislation of several States. The act is a companion measure with the compulsory school attendance act of 1925 and "proposes to so regulate the labor of children that they may come to school in fit condition to benefit from the instruction provided." Page 66.

Radium poisoning.—The suit brought by five young women formerly employed by the United States Radium Corporation in painting the dials of watches and clocks with radioactive paint, which was recently settled out of court, has brought to the fore again the highly dangerous character of this occupation. Up to the present time a total of 17 deaths from the radium poisoning have occurred among these workers in Orange, N. J., and Waterbury, Conn., while the 5 women who brought the suit are in a more or less serious condition, and a former chemist with one of the companies is also a victim of the poisoning. Page 42.

Postal credit unions have been in existence only five years. Beginning with one small credit union with only eight charter members and assets of less than \$20, the idea of cooperative credit has permeated the postal service so thoroughly and rapidly that to-day there are 168 credit unions in that service, with 19,098 members and resources of \$1,265,548. Loans granted to members total \$4,160,262. Page 47.

The enormous growth in the use of power equipment in the United States is shown in a study recently published by the United States Geological Survey. The amount of horsepower equipment, exclusive of pleasure automobiles, installed per wage earner increased from 1.44 in 1849 to 5.31 in 1923. Page 36.

Progress in the movement for family allowances in France was reported at the 1928 Congress of French Family Allowance Funds. Despite an economic depression there was an increase since the 1927 congress of eight funds, approximately 3,800 member undertakings, 80,000 in personnel, and 30,000,000 francs in the annual amount distributed by such funds. Page 40.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

OF U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

VOL. 27, NO. 1

WASHINGTON

JULY, 1928

Recreational Opportunities Provided by City Park Systems

CLOSELY connected with the movement toward city dwelling, which has accompanied the industrial expansion of the past few decades in the United States, is the problem of adequate space and facilities for the recreation of both children and adults. The concentration of large populations in comparatively restricted localities has nearly always resulted in the absorption of areas which might otherwise have been available for recreation. In order to meet the recreation needs of the people, therefore, a movement for the preservation and the development of park and recreation areas has been in progress for some time and a recent survey of the county and municipal park systems throughout the country, the results of which have been published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics,¹ shows something of the recreational needs of the people as well as what has been accomplished by the different communities in the provision of parks and recreation centers.

The social problems connected with the concentration of large numbers of people in small areas have to do with both living and working conditions. These problems often include, as a result of the overcrowding, a more or less acute housing problem and also problems concerning the physical safety and health of children and the opportunities for healthy and wholesome exercise for young people and adults. Leaders of commerce and industry as well as labor leaders have been keenly alive to the recreation problem in industrial centers both in relation to health and working efficiency. Thus in many industrial establishments the opportunity for sports and outdoor recreation for the employees is provided by the employer or he actively assists the employees to secure these facilities, while organized labor has also taken an active interest in the question. Various resolutions on the subject of recreation have been passed in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and in 1925 the committee on education was directed to study the problem from the standpoint of the immediate recreational opportunities necessary to counteract the effects of the modern city and also in relation to future developments of community life. The facts gathered in the present study, therefore, are of vital significance to the workers of the United States as well as to other community groups, since they show the extent to which our local governments are attempting to correct some of the mistakes made in their earlier history and to plan so that such mistakes will not be repeated in their further development.

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 462: Park recreation areas in the United States. Washington, 1928. This study was made by the Playground and Recreation Association of America with the editorial assistance of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Development of the Park Movement

THE park movement in the United States has developed since the middle of the last century, as prior to 1850 no laws had been enacted which provided for park and other recreation systems and not a single municipal department had been specifically created to handle parks and recreation. At the present time there is a multiplicity of agencies throughout the country which are dealing with the question. In the first 25 cities in size, for example, there are 62 different agencies dealing with public parks and public recreation.

The early idea of a park among park builders and planners was that of "a place where urban inhabitants could obtain the recreation coming from the peaceful enjoyment of its rural, sylvan, and natural scenery and character." The type of recreation advocated at that time was of a passive or semiactive kind and the dominant ideal was that of peaceful enjoyment amid beautiful surroundings. This concept has changed and widened, however, and provision for a wide range of active forms of recreation have come to be included. The new movement toward the use of parks for active recreation began with the playground movement for children about 1880 and in the following two decades expanded into the general recreation movement for persons of all ages. In addition to changing the functional uses of many park properties, the new movement brought into existence a number of new types, such as areas devoted more or less exclusively to playgrounds, playfields, athletic parks, stadiums, neighborhood recreation parks, swimming and boating centers, golf courses, and boulevards and parkways. The growth in the scope of park activities added to the services of park administration agencies a series of complex and difficult social problems involved in organizing for the people a wide range of recreational activities of a physical, cultural, social, and civic nature which necessitate cooperative relationships with other public and private agencies.

At the end, therefore, of nearly three-quarters of a century of park development in the United States, the term "park" has come to mean "any area of land or water set aside for outdoor recreational purposes, whether it be recreation of a passive or an active nature or of any of the degrees between those two extremes, and that 'the recreation is expected to come in part at least from beauty of appearance.'"

Extent of Park Planning

GROWTH of city planning in this country has been rapid in the past 20 years. During this time 176 cities, representing about one-fifth of the total population of the country, have had general plans made, including comprehensive park plans. Altogether about 390 cities have legally constituted planning boards which are organized to direct the development of the cities along the best lines. Regional park plans are also either actually in effect or are being worked out in many large cities, and there are 525 cities which have zoning ordinances. The matter of zoning is of fundamental importance in securing the permanency and stability of the properties set aside for parks and recreation centers.

Prior to 1900 there was only one organization dealing with the subject of parks which was national in scope. This association was

made up of the executives in charge of the comparatively few park systems in existence at that time. About 1917 the society was reorganized into the American Institute of Park Executives and American Park Society. The Playground and Recreation Association of America was formed about 1905.

The provision of special courses in schools and colleges for the training of park executives and recreation leaders is comparatively recent, although at the present time there are more than 60 colleges and universities giving special courses for park executives, with special attention to landscape design and the propagation of trees, flowers, etc., while there are about 140 educational institutions providing courses for the training of playground leaders, and there is one national graduate school for the training of recreation executives.

Present Park Areas

IT WAS not until about 1890 that the real movement toward the provision of parks by municipalities began. Between 1852, when there was not a single municipal park in the country, and 1892, provision for municipal parks was made by only 100 cities; while 10 years later, 796 cities were known to have made a beginning toward providing parks. In 1925 and 1926, approximately 1,680 cities had provided nearly 250,000 acres of recreation spaces.

Although this would seem to indicate that rather remarkable progress in park planning had been made, in reality the situation is not so satisfactory as it appears.

New York City, with nearly 6,000,000 people, has only about 10,000 acres set aside for play, sports, and all other forms of outdoor recreation for children and young people and for adults. Practically the same thing is true, also, of Chicago, which, with approximately 3,000,000 inhabitants, has less than 5,000 acres of public property set aside for the recreation of the residents. A great outlying section, however, has been developed which can be reached by trolley and automobiles. This is the Cook County Forest Preserve which contains about 31,600 acres, the development of which represents one of the most notable civic achievements of any American city, exceeding, probably, anything done in any city of the world in recent times.

In the vicinity of New York City, other agencies than the city have provided areas which can easily be used by the residents. The most important of these is the great Westchester County Park System which was not started until 1922 but for which an expenditure of nearly \$37,000,000 had been authorized by the end of 1926. The park now comprises more than 16,000 acres. Residents of New York City also have access to the Palisades Interstate Park in the States of New York and New Jersey which totals 37,190 acres and extends for several miles along the Hudson River. This park provides facilities for bathing, boating, camping, hiking, etc., and has been developed with the sole object of making it readily accessible for the people of the nearby cities.

Among the largest cities of the country, Philadelphia has the best showing as to the ratio of park acreage to population, as with a population of less than 2,000,000 it has almost 8,000 acres of park properties, practically all of which are within the city limits. Although the city has no regional park plan under way there is one being outlined

which will probably be developed within the next few years. Some of the smaller cities, as might be expected, have a larger ratio of park acreage to population than the large cities. Minneapolis, with approximately 14 per cent of the area of the city in park property and a ratio of 1 acre of parks to every 80 inhabitants, leads all cities of more than 100,000 population except Denver and Dallas, in both of which, however, a large part of the park acreages lies outside the city limits. Kansas City, Mo., has a ratio of 1 acre to every 100 inhabitants; Los Angeles and Portland, Oreg., 1 to 118; Indianapolis, 1 to 122; and Washington, D. C., 1 to 128. In all these cities there is a lack of children's playgrounds and neighborhood play-field parks, which is due to the failure to plan for such spaces before the residential sections were built up.

A comparison of the cities of the country, grouped according to the United States census population figures, with the reports received of the park acreage in these cities shows that all these groups of cities are still far from being adequately provided with parks. In the group having populations from 100,000 to 250,000 there are only six that have a park acreage that gives them a ratio of 1 acre to every 100 persons or less and of the 73 cities having populations of from 50,000 to 100,000, only 16 equal this ratio, while many fall very far below it. Of 1,321 villages with a population of less than 2,500 reporting on their local park situation, 57 per cent stated that they had no parks, while a similar condition was found among communities with populations ranging from 2,500 to 5,000.

The ratio of park acreage to population which has been used as the simplest measure of the extent to which the cities are providing recreation areas does not furnish an accurate measurement, however, as the park system may be inadequate if most of the total acreage is in one large park, if the parks are so distributed that they are not readily accessible or if they do not provide a variety of recreation facilities.

The limited number of communities under 5,000 population reporting parks is indicative of the lack of play facilities in numerous small towns, villages, and rural districts. Millions of people living in these localities have no park or playground facilities. Space is not lacking, as there are always open fields and vacant lots, but these are entirely inadequate for recreation without proper equipment and competent leadership. Twenty per cent of the communities in the population group 5,000 to 10,000 reported no parks, although like the smaller towns such places as school yards and vacant lots may be used in part for recreation. The total park acreage of 50 typical cities of the population group 10,000 to 25,000 is several times as great as that of Baltimore, Boston, or St. Louis, each of which has a population equivalent to that of this group of smaller places. There are 324 park properties in these cities as compared with 66 in Baltimore, 99 in Boston, and 96 in St. Louis.

One hundred and thirty-three of the cities in the group of 25,000 to 50,000 population reported parks, but 20 of these cities had 45 per cent of the total park acreage. In these 20 there is an average of 1 acre of park to every 53 inhabitants. There is the same inequality in park development found among the cities ranging in population from 50,000 to 100,000.

In the large cities, those having 250,000 inhabitants or more there seems to be no special relation between park planning and city growth while in the nine cities which have from 500,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants there is decidedly less park acreage in proportion to the population than in most of the smaller cities. These cities are especially lacking in children's playgrounds and neighborhood parks, yet every one of these communities has a planning commission and a more or less comprehensive scheme for the extension and development of the park system. The area in parks in the three largest cities—New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia—is smaller in proportion to the population than any one of the groups of cities from 25,000 inhabitants upward.

Detailed examples of some of the park recreation systems of the different cities, such as those of Minneapolis, Spokane, Houston, and Pasadena, show admirable types of park development from the standpoint of number of acres, types and distribution of properties, character of development, and quality of maintenance.

Municipal Parks Outside City Limits and County Park Systems

THE extension of the park systems beyond the limits of the city has been made possible by the widespread ownership of the automobile. Through this improvement in the means of transportation a city recreation system may be extended many miles into the country and still be used by large numbers of people. Park properties have been acquired outside the city limits by about 100 cities. The largest city park outside the city limits is owned by Phoenix, Ariz., and comprises 15,080 acres in one property while Denver owns more than 10,000 acres in mountain parks. The purchase of park areas outside the city limits is a wise procedure, moreover, because of the probability that such areas will be greatly needed as the city develops.

The first county park system to be established was that of Essex County, N. J., which was started in 1895. Although the plan was extremely successful the idea spread slowly and few such systems were started before 1920. Since that time, however, a number of county park systems have been started in different sections of the country and there are now 33 counties which have one or more county parks with a total area of 67,464.71 acres.

Under certain conditions, the report states, counties are "admirably adapted to park planning and they offer an undeveloped field of tremendous importance in the general outdoor recreation movement. Although many of the outstanding county park systems have been designed as units for handling metropolitan park problems, it is conceivable that the greatest field of usefulness of this type of system will be in providing recreation opportunities for the rural districts and the people in the thousands of small municipalities throughout the country."

Recreation Facilities in Parks

THE most significant trend in the municipal park movement in the last 25 years has been the use of parks for active recreation. While the use of parks for active games and sports was opposed at first by most park executives and commissioners, to-day at least 90

per cent of those in charge of parks favor their use for active recreation, as well as rest and reflection.

The place of children's playgrounds in a park system is indicated by the fact that 309 cities reported 4,819 playgrounds located in parks. The park recreation facilities reported most frequently were areas for baseball, football, soccer, playground ball, horseshoe pitching, basket ball, field hockey, track, field events, volley ball, hand ball, and croquet. Ninety-eight cities reported golf courses in parks. Among the other sports for which facilities are provided are bowling, roque, polo, archery, and shooting. Wading and swimming pools, bathing beaches, and boating facilities are common, and in the northern sections of the country the various winter sports are provided for.

The municipal parks are also the centers for a wide range of social, recreational, and educational features; many of them contain clubhouses, gymnasiums, and field houses and thus serve as community centers. Art galleries, museums, outdoor theaters, band stands, and conservatories located in the parks add to the cultural and educational life of the people, while purely recreational buildings and structures include boathouses, grand stands, bathhouses, and dancing pavilions. Zoological gardens were reported by 99 cities. Facilities for picnics reported by 117 cities are part of the movement to encourage outdoor activities on the part of families and community groups.

Park Finances

CONSIDERABLY over \$1,000,000,000 is the estimated amount of capital invested in parks at the present time, while the operation and maintenance expense of these parks is in excess of \$100,000,000 per year.

The financing of park systems falls into two distinct divisions, covering the acquisition and permanent improvement of properties and the operation and maintenance of the parks. Various methods are followed in financing the purchase and permanent improvement of these properties. These include: Use of current funds of the park and recreation department or by direct appropriation of a municipal or county government; the sale of bonds secured by general taxation, by special assessments, or by a combination of these methods; installment payments out of the net proceeds obtained from the operation of the particular project itself; proceeds from gifts, bequests, etc.; and the acquisition of properties through use of the principle of excess condemnation or excess purchase. Acquisition and improvement may also be financed out of current revenues, although on the whole this has been found to be an undesirable method.

The revenues from the operation of recreation facilities include the lump sums which may be paid for concessions or the fees paid for the use of certain types of recreation facilities. These fees are charged usually on the theory that the patrons of a given facility should pay for the operation and maintenance where the general public had provided the capital outlay and also because the opportunities provided are valued more if paid for than when they are free.

Early Examples of Town Planning in the United States

AS EARLY as 1565, when the Spaniards founded Santa Fe, a square or plaza was set aside in the center of the town for a public square which still serves the public as a center for the social, political, and recreational life of the city. This plan, which was followed by the Spanish builders of towns in the South and Southwest, influenced the plans of such cities as San Francisco and Sacramento, while the English colonists on the Atlantic coast followed the custom of setting aside spaces for town commons, the most notable example being the Boston Common. In other cities, notably Philadelphia and Savannah, the city plans provided for the reservation at regular intervals of spaces for the use of the public, while in Washington a combination plan of rectangular and radial streets provides numerous open spaces. These and other plans for setting aside spaces for community use were in general forgotten or discarded in the century which saw the rise and expansion of modern industry and commerce.

Obstacles to Town Planning

ONE of the principal causes of the failure to follow a consistent policy in the development of American towns and cities has been the difficulty in democratically governed communities of securing unity of mind upon a given policy or plan. Another reason was the rapidity with which the population of the country changed from a rural to a predominantly urban population and the general failure to understand the significance of the change which was taking place or to plan wisely for the changing living conditions, while a further obstacle to the development of a proper park policy has been the prevalence of rural ideas and ideals under urban conditions and in urban communities. In spite of the fact that more than half of the population is located in the cities rural individualism still controls to a large extent, because the "peculiar political condition whereby State governments exercise considerable control over laws affecting cities tends to perpetuate rural control even in cities located in States that are largely industrial."

Industrialization of the Feeble-Minded ¹

By **ETHELBERT STEWART**, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics

SOME years ago a company organized to manufacture buttons issued a plea to a certain city requesting that it be given a tract of land which should be tax free, as I remember it, for 50 years, upon which to erect a plant. The document contained a statement that the company had perfected a machine for making buttons which was so absolutely automatic in its operation that it required no intelligence whatsoever to operate, and that the plant would employ all of the mentally deficient and feeble-minded of both sexes and all ages in the city, thus putting on a self-supporting basis that element in the population which had theretofore been the subject of

¹ From an address delivered at the convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada, New Orleans, La., Mar. 21-24, 1928.

public charity. The company promised practically to depopulate the institutions of all inmates, regardless of age or mental condition, who had any work possibilities left in them. It would thus return to the taxpayers much more than the ordinary value of and taxes on its property would be.

The war came on and my attention was entirely diverted from this subject for a number of years. Recently, however, a few events have occurred and a number of opinions have been expressed that made me feel that perhaps in this paper there might well be an attempt at a forecast. It is my first adventure in the fortune-telling business.

Mental Levels in the Population

IT MAY be said that the beginning of the present situation grew out of the experience with backward children in the public schools, although the attempt to experiment industrially with those who were so pronouncedly feeble-minded as to have become inmates of public institutions somewhat antedates this. The incorporation of the Vineland Training School for Feeble-minded Girls and Boys as far back as 1903 had made that school an industrial institution. In 1904, Alfred Binet, one of the French commission charged with the study of measures to be taken showing the benefits of instruction for defective children, devised a system of intelligence measurement which, however defective it may be in detail, does in a broad general way provide a measuring scale for intelligence. Out of the Binet system has developed a method of grading the mental possibilities very early in the life of a child. To this has been added a great deal of perfectly good work in our institutions for the feeble-minded, such as the Vineland Laboratory for Psychological Study of the Feeble-minded, organized in 1906.

This work as carried on in institutions has gone along innocently enough, and probably would have been harmless enough, even in the long run, had it not been for the intelligence tests instituted by the War Department during the late war. The real industrial significance of these studies and experiments might never have been discovered, but the Army examined 1,700,000 men. This group, drawn as it was from all parts of the country and practically all walks and avenues of life and held within an age grouping which would indicate that they were at their best when the examination took place, made it perfectly apparent that the human race is divided into mental levels and that these levels are broadly distinguishable. Admitting everything that can be said against the accuracy of the Army test, when you get right down to individual details it must be admitted that for purposes of broad generalization it was substantially accurate.

Now what did it do? It established seven mental levels in our population. These have been listed as A, B, C+, C, C-, D and D-, and E. Grade A consists of those of very superior intelligence, and if we assume that the proportion throughout the entire population is the same as in the 1,700,000 people examined Grade A constitutes 4½ per cent of the population. Grade A, as I said, is composed of men of marked intellectuality.

B are men who are intellectually superior but do not rank up with A. These comprise 9 per cent of the population.

C+ may be classified as men of high average intelligence and comprise $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the population.

C are men of average intelligence and include 25 per cent of the population.

C- are men of a low average intelligence and comprise 20 per cent of the population.

D are men of inferior intelligence, the type of men that have no initiative and in their work require more than the usual amount of supervision. They constitute 15 per cent of the population.

D- and E combined are persons of very inferior intelligence. The D- men are considered fit for regular service, while the E men are those whose mental inferiority justified the Army officials in recommending their rejection or discharge. These together constitute 10 per cent of the population.

If this examination had included an equally large sample of a cross section of the whole population, male and female, including feeble-minded and idiots, the percentage in the lower grades would be considerably higher. Nobody, I think, will be brave enough to undertake to say just how much higher.

However, accepting them as they stand and applying them to the latest census estimate as to the population of the country as a whole, let us see what these percentages would give us:

The A group, constituting $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, would include 5,400,585 persons.

The B group, comprising 9 per cent, would include 10,801,170 persons.

The C+ group, comprising $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, would include 19,802,145 persons.

The C group, constituting 25 per cent, would include 30,003,250 persons.

The C- group, comprising 20 per cent, would include 24,002,600 persons.

The D group, constituting 15 per cent, would include 18,001,950 persons.

The D- and E group, constituting 10 per cent, would include 12,001,300 persons.

Before we go into the industrial side of this, let us recall that according to the Army test the D- group represents a mental age of 10 years or less. The D group would be made up of some of 10-year and some of 11-year mentality. The C- group includes the rest of the 11-year and all of the 12-year mentality. The C group, which we must blush to say is the average, is composed of men of 13 and 14 year minds.

Industrial Application of Mental Tests

NOW pause just a moment to consider the preliminary work which had been done, to prepare the field for what I am to say later. Welfare organizations, societies for the placement of the physically and mentally handicapped, had for years been laboring to convince the employers that the mentally low-grade girl or feeble-minded boy could do something in the factory, could earn a little bit; and we had

come to look upon the employer who would pay a feeble-minded girl 50 cents a day for \$5 work as a great philanthropist, and we subscribed liberally to the overhead expenses of the welfare society that had secured her this job. And it was all done out of the goodness of our hearts. We believed in it, really not seeing its possible consequences.

However, the personnel engineers, when the Army figures came out, began to see the point. Arthur S. Otis in his "The Selection of Mill Workers by Mental Test" tested 300 workers and found no correlation between intelligence and ability to perform the work well. Personnel managers of textile mills took the position that textile mills formerly were operated by children and they saw no reason why adults with only childish intelligence should not do perfectly acceptable work; and after experimentation they reported that they did.

Then along comes the automatic machinery which accomplishes mass production. We are told that, "It is of course fortunate that a great many jobs make no particular call for mental alertness, because this fact gives even dull minds a chance to find assignments at profitable jobs." To-day we find the literature of efficiency and industrial management full of suggestions as to the preferability of the employment of Class D— and E men and women. We are told they are more docile, that they are not only more contented but that they are living constantly in an atmosphere of gratitude to their employer for giving them an opportunity to earn—however little.

A certain agency organized to handle industrial problems for private firms on a fee system reported that it was called in on a strike in a textile mill somewhere in New England. This association of industrial psychological experts found that the strike in this mill was caused by dissatisfaction in a certain department of the plant employing women exclusively, that one or two other departments had gone out in sympathy but had stated no grievance of their own. These experts interviewed the strikers, and found that about 25 per cent of them were very intelligent young women who were employed to do automatic, very monotonous, and unintelligent work. These were perfectly furious in their demand for higher pay, shorter hours, etc.; 15 per cent were indifferent, had simply gone out because the strike was called, but thought they could use a dollar or so more a week; 60 per cent, when interviewed privately, were entirely satisfied, according to the report, thought everything was all right and were ready to go back to work. This association of experts therefore informed the firm that the trouble was in hiring people with too much brains to do brainless work, offered to furnish a sufficient number of morons to take the places of the unduly intelligent ones, and closed the deal. This was done, and the association of experts brags about it.

Another organization whose object is the scientific study of personalities with regard to their genetic record, and which among other things specializes in industrial surveys and information and contact activities—whatever all that means—reported, after an analysis of the large labor turnover in the department of a certain plant, that the girls who were discharged were the thinking girls or the dreaming girls, the girls who had a mental equipment, and those girls could never reach the minimum standard because soon after they started the motor activity their mind tired of that and a thought came in or a dream entered into their mind and their activity was slowed up

because of that thought or dream. The persons they needed in that plant were morons, as the morons did stick to the job and did give the production required.

One of the mottoes of this organization is, "It is just as bad to employ an individual who is too good for a job as it is to employ an individual who is not good enough for the job."

I quote from an article on "The Adjustment of the Feeble-minded in Industry," by Emily Burr, Ph. D., director of a vocational adjustment bureau of New York City—a "noncommercial placement bureau for the maladjusted girl."

The difficulties for the utilization of the feeble-minded in industry are more apparent than real. What is needed is a larger cooperation on the part of the employer. If hundreds of thousands of children are gainfully employed in States where no restrictions as to child labor exist the same number of adults with child minds can be utilized at the same tasks. Naturally, doing child work they would receive child pay, but would not this be preferable to their remaining unemployed and a total loss to the community?

Edna W. Unger, in another paper issued by the above-mentioned vocational adjustment bureau, declares:

It is possible to train a certain proportion of subnormal girls for the garment industry, but no attempt should be made to train for the garment machine trades any subnormal girl with a mental age below eight years or an intelligent quotient below 50.

Another report says:

During the past year a preliminary analysis has been made of information obtained in a study of the work histories of approximately 1,000 young persons who had formerly been enrolled in the special classes for mental defectives in seven cities—Detroit, Rochester, Newark, Cincinnati, Oakland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. The majority of these young persons could be classified mentally as middle-grade morons, although some were only slightly subnormal, and a few were high-grade imbeciles.

It was found that the great majority went into work of an unskilled or semiskilled type that required little, if any, preliminary training.

The average cash wages for beginners of both sexes, all occupations being taken into consideration, were between \$12 and \$14, and the last cash wage, which meant the wage at the time of the interview, or the last previous wage if the individual was unemployed at the time of the interview, averaged between \$16 and \$20. More increases in pay and likewise more promotions to jobs of greater responsibility were reported for the boys and girls with the higher intelligence quotients than for those with the lower intelligence quotients.

In interviewing employers an attempt was made to obtain reports as to whether boys and girls were rated as satisfactory or unsatisfactory in their work, and an expression of opinion was secured for a little more than half the jobs studied. Among boys 78 per cent of the jobs, and among girls 80 per cent, were satisfactorily performed. The proportion doing satisfactory work varied somewhat with the intelligence quotient, more especially among the girls; the difference in this regard between boys of low mentality and those who were more nearly normal was not very great. The types of jobs unsatisfactorily performed were principally in messenger service, clerical work, and apprenticeships in skilled trades.

Again, Mr. Arthur Pound says, "The most valuable man in operating automatic machines is the man without imagination, and generally the man with a mentality below the average."

Dr. G. B. Cutten, president of Colgate University, at Hamilton, N. Y., says:

It may be interesting to speculate concerning the effect of mental tests upon the problem of democracy. If the present hopes and expectations are realized they will result in a caste system as rigid as that of India, but on a rational and just basis. We are now examining children in the public schools, and find all ranges of intelligence from imbecility to genius. We are told that the intelligence quotient of a child rarely changes, so that we are enabled to tell early in life what the limit of intelligence of any person will be, and in a general way to what class of vocation he is best fitted, and, to a certain extent, destined.

Mental Segregation in the Schools

I CAN not speak for the school systems in American cities as a whole. I can only speak for Washington, D. C., where in the grammar schools there is a grading of the children along the lines of the Army tests, though they do not carry it quite so far. When, however, these children get into the high schools the classification does not obtain, and one of the many rumpuses in the high schools to-day is that the D child or C— child in the grammar schools competes only with similar minds, whereas when he enters the high school he is staggered by competition with superior minds. Hence there is a move for mental classification within each year of the high school—which is just one more step in the stratification of society.

Possible Effects upon Wage Levels and Employment

YOU may say this stratification already exists, and is not created by the Binet test nor by the War Department analysis of the mentality of subjects of the draft. It is obvious, however, that this increasing trend toward the definite classification of mentality has very vital implications in connection with the maintenance of wage levels and the bases for hiring and firing.

In practically every article or book dealing with the subject it is shown that the D and D— and E workers receive anywhere from 50 to 65 per cent of the prevailing rate of wages, plus the philanthropy which goes with paying them anything at all.

I may say that the best book covering the general theory is by Henry Herbert Goddard and is published under the title, "Human Efficiency and Levels of Intelligence." It was published by the Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J., in 1920. In the preface the author says:

It is quite possible to restate practically all of our social problems in terms of mental level.

For instance, what could be done with labor and wages? Suppose we say men should be paid first according to their intelligence and second according to their labor, that is D men are worth and should receive D wages, C men C wages, which are higher, etc. If a certain job requires D intelligence D men should be employed at D wages. If there are not enough D men C men must be employed at C wages.

To quote again from this preface—

Testing intelligence is no longer an experiment or of doubtful value. It is fast becoming an exact science. The facts revealed by the Army tests can not be ignored. We only await the Human Engineer who will undertake the work.

Now let us analyze the labor supply along these levels. The census estimate of population in continental United States as of 1928 is 120,013,000. As shown by the census of 1920, 66.4 per cent of the total population were 16 years of age and over. We will assume that that percentage still holds. Of course this includes persons too old to work, which, however, is a small percentage of the total. Applying, therefore, the percentage of the 1920 population 16 years of age and over to the estimate of the census for 1928 population we get the following as falling within the mental levels developed by the Army tests:

	Per cent	Number
D- and E. (persons of inferior intelligence)-----	10	7, 969, 000
D (persons of inferior intelligence)-----	15	11, 953, 000
C- (persons of low average intelligence)-----	20	15, 938, 000
C (persons of average intelligence)-----	25	19, 922, 000
C+ (persons of high average intelligence)-----	16½	13, 149, 000
B (persons of superior intelligence)-----	9	7, 172, 000
A (persons of marked intellectuality)-----	4½	3, 586, 000

It is not very flattering to note that the mental age of the C group, which constitutes 25 per cent of the population, and is the average of the persons examined by the Army, was 13 and 14 years.

The census of manufactures shows between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 wage earners employed in the entire manufacturing industries of the United States in 1925. As automatic machinery increases it will be readily seen that there will be more than twice enough D and D- and E persons in the population to take care of all the jobs.

Another serious consideration with reference to the industrialization of the feeble-minded is suggested in a textbook for safety education in national vocational schools, issued in 1928 by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters. The publication shows as a result of a study of actual experience that 38 boys sustained 98 accidents out of a total of 146, that is, 66.2 per cent, and of these 38 boys all but 5 were in low intelligence groups.

Workmen's compensation being paid upon the basis of loss of earning power, the rate will be very much lower for morons who are paid low wages. Moreover, such workers are more liable to second and third injuries.

Now in practically all States compensation is paid only for a given period of time. The feeble-minded man who loses a leg is just as feeble-minded after his compensation has expired and his leg is just as much absent as the first day he was hurt, while an intelligent man losing a leg may by reason of his intelligence reestablish himself—as a contractor in his industry, learn something entirely new, become a bookkeeper, a clerk, a lawyer, or a doctor—if he be injured in the early years of his life. In other words, by the time his compensation period has expired he may have exercised his brains to reestablish himself entirely. For the idiot or feeble-minded no such pathway is open. At the expiration of his compensation period he becomes a public charge.

In suggesting the possible results to society from the thorough utilization by industry of the mental level theory of mankind I am, as I have already said, making my first attempt at forecasting. I shall not live to see its fulfillment. Some of you and many of your successors may live to see it. The scheme, however, is so subtle—so

plausible on its face, so many will see the benefit of its immediate adoption, so few will see its long-distance ultimate results—that I am not prepared now to propose any method for combating it.

The only organizations of which I know that could successfully plan its defeat are the American Management Association and the American Society of Industrial Engineers. In both of these organizations are men who are at present industriously attempting to hasten its consummation, some of them with a view only to immediate advantage and probably without ever having had their attention called to the effect upon the social structure in the long run—many of them would be perfectly horrified at the picture I have drawn, while some would resent the social construction that I have put upon the facts I have stated. I do not know whether or not a majority of either of these organizations could be enlisted in a movement to defeat what I have here termed the industrialization of the feeble-minded, but which really means the moronization of industry. I grant you that it is not a happy thought, but my conscience tells me that I should lay these things before you as I see them.

PUBLIC-SERVICE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

State and City Retirement Systems for Teachers ¹

IN THE summer of 1927, when the inquiry as to retirement systems was undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 21 State-wide teacher-retirement systems were in effect, and in addition seven cities having a population of 400,000 and over had retirement systems for their teachers, independent of those of the States. Of the State systems, those of Arizona, Maine, and Nevada do not lend themselves readily to tabulation, so a brief summary of their principal features will be given, after which the systems of the remaining States and the seven cities will be discussed in detail.

The Arizona law, passed in 1912, provides for a noncontributory system under which a teacher is permitted to retire after 25 years of service, on an allowance of \$600 a year. The administration of the system is intrusted to the State board of education, and the pensions are to be paid from the school fund of the State.

The Nevada law, passed in 1915, provides for an annual contribution of \$9 (later raised to \$12) from the teacher, and permits retirement after 30 years of service, 15 of which must have been in the State, on an annual allowance of \$500. In 1919, this amount was raised to \$600. Retirement for disability is permitted after 15 years of service, with a proportionately smaller allowance. The system is administered by the State board of education, and the money for the State's part of the allowance is raised by an ad valorem tax of 3 mills on the \$100. The secretary of the system states that on June 21, 1927, there were 24 teachers on the pension roll, 11 being on service and 13 on disability retirement, with average allowances of \$584 for service and \$389 for disability retirants. The average age of those on service retirement was 55.5 and their average period of service was 30.5 years. For those on disability retirement the corresponding figures were 53 and 20.6 years. The amount paid out in allowances during 1926 was \$10,846.

The situation in Maine is rather involved. In 1913 a noncontributory system was established under which teachers might retire at 60 on pensions ranging from \$200 to \$300 a year, according to their length of service. In 1923 this system was abolished, except that pensions were confirmed to all to whom they had been granted under its terms, and a new scheme was established under which members contribute 5 per cent of their salaries, while the State is to give annually an amount equal to the combined contributions of the members. Retirement is permitted at 60, after 30 years of service, on an allowance

¹ Other articles on public-service retirement systems in the United States were published in the following issues of the *Labor Review*: August, 1927 (pp. 10-24); September, 1927 (pp. 14-31); December, 1927 (pp. 30-46).

bought by the combined contributions of the teacher and the State. Membership in the system is optional, and so far only seven teachers have elected to come under its terms. Pensions granted under the old system are still being paid, but none of the members of the new scheme have as yet qualified for retirement.

Scope of Systems

MOST of the systems, whether of State or city, limit membership to teachers, usually including superintendents and similar officials under this title. New Jersey and Pennsylvania include other employees of the school system—janitors, engineers, and the like. In New York City the teachers' system covers only the teaching force, but the board of education has established a special system, included in this study, for all its permanent, nonteaching employees except superintendents, who come under the teachers' system.

Date of Establishment and Membership

THE following table shows the date of establishment and the approximate membership of the systems included:

TABLE 1.—DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT AND APPROXIMATE MEMBERSHIP OF STATE AND CITY RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR TEACHERS

State or city	Year established ¹	Member-ship	State or city	Year established ¹	Member-ship
State systems:			State systems—Continued.		
California	1913	36, 108	Rhode Island	1908	3, 599
Connecticut	1917	9, 749	Vermont	1919	2, 956
Illinois	1915	38, 888	Virginia	1908	
Indiana	1915 (1921)	12, 341	Wisconsin	1911 (1921)	18, 054
Maryland	1927		City systems:		
Massachusetts	1914	20, 019	Chicago	1896 (1907)	11, 927
Michigan	1917	24, 471	Detroit	1895 (1923)	6, 300
Minnesota	1915	16, 866	Milwaukee	1909 (1921)	2, 054
Montana	1915	5, 600	Minneapolis	1909 (1924)	2, 344
New Jersey	1903 (1919)	19, 830	New Orleans	1910 (1918)	1, 619
New York	1921	39, 648	New York	1894 (1917)	25, 995
North Dakota	1913	8, 226	New York Board of		
Ohio	1920	42, 972	Education	1921	2, 507
Pennsylvania	1921	58, 409	Washington, D. C.	1920	2, 761

¹ Figures in parentheses indicate year of change in system.

Some of the earlier systems were established with rather loosely planned provisions, which were gradually found to be unwise or unworkable, and the systems were modified accordingly. Sometimes a complete reorganization took place and a practically new system was installed; in these cases the year of the change is given in parentheses in the above table. Maryland made a complete change while this study was in progress, substituting, for a partial plan of earlier date, an actuarial reserve plan which became effective in 1927. In other instances an unsatisfactory system was modified, feature by feature, so that the plan now in operation may bear but slight resemblance to the original, yet no date can be given at which its character was radically changed.

The figures as to membership are, for the most part, as of 1926. They are not comparable, owing to differences in the time of enumeration and in practice as to including those who have not formally

withdrawn, but who may not be active members at a given time. The membership may fluctuate materially as between June and December, for instance, and a comparison as to size between two systems using different dates for their enumeration might be misleading in the extreme. The figures are given merely as conveying an approximate idea of the size of the different groups, and can not be safely used for other purposes.

Employee Representation in Management

THE employees very generally share in the management, and sometimes theirs is the dominant voice. In five systems they have no representation on the administrative body. In three of these—the State systems of California, Rhode Island, and Virginia—the system is administered by the State board of education; in Washington, D. C., it is in the hands of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the system of the Board of Education of New York City is managed by the board itself. With these exceptions the employees have, or may have, representation on all the boards of management.

The boards usually consist of certain specified officials of the State or city, holding their position *ex officio*, and of other members who, according to the particular system, are either appointed by some specified authority or elected by the teachers. In six of the States those who are not *ex-officio* members are appointed by the governor. In three of these—Indiana, Montana, and Wisconsin—the governor has free choice as to whom he will appoint, except that the Indiana system provides that not more than two of his appointees may be members of the teaching force. Illinois, Michigan, and North Dakota, on the other hand, specifically provide that some or all of the governor's appointees must be teachers, either in active service or retired on pension. In Michigan, moreover, at least one must be a woman teacher in the public schools. The Wisconsin system really provides for greater representation of the teachers than is apparent from the above statement, since it calls for three boards of first instance, one each for the public schools, the normal schools, and the university, the members of all of which are elected by their fellows. These act upon all claims for retirement from their respective departments, but a right of appeal lies from them to the upper board, composed of two *ex-officio* members and five appointees of the governor, which also handles the funds and investments.

The systems of the remaining nine States all provide that one or more members of the administering body must be elected by the teachers from among their own number.

In two of the city systems, as mentioned above, the employees are not represented by elective or appointive members of the administering body. In the other six systems the teachers elect representatives and in three of them—Chicago, Minneapolis, and New Orleans—their representatives form a majority of the board. In New York City and Detroit the teachers elect 3 of the 7 members, and in Milwaukee 4 of the 9. In Milwaukee it is specified that two of the teachers' representatives must be women.

Character of Plans and Source of Funds

RHODE ISLAND has a noncontributory system under which the State bears the whole expense, and Michigan and Montana have wholly contributory systems under which the teachers contribute all, the State paying in nothing to the fund. With these exceptions, all the systems, both State and city, call for a division of the cost between employer and employee, the proportion borne by each and the methods of determining contributions varying widely. All the funds may be increased by interest on deposits, profits on investments, gifts, legacies, and the like, but the contributions from the members of the systems and the employing agencies are the chief reliance.

Contributions from Employees

IN TWO States the teachers contribute a flat sum yearly, California requiring \$12 per teacher and Montana assessing each teacher \$1 for each month of the school year. As the school year varies in length in different parts of the State, the contributions vary accordingly, but it is provided that a teacher must have paid in at least \$300 (raised, in 1927, to \$600) in order to be eligible for a superannuation allowance. Three States modify this plan by requiring a graded flat sum. Illinois calls for \$5 annually from those who have taught 10 years or less, \$10 a year from those who have taught from 10 to 15 years, and \$30 a year from those who have taught over 15 years. After 25 years of teaching contributions may cease. Minnesota calls for \$5 annually for the first 5 years, \$10 for the next 5, \$20 for the next 10, and \$30 for the next 5, making a total of \$425 for 25 years of teaching, after which contributions may cease. Those with salaries over \$1,500 a year may be required to contribute on a percentage basis, but the annual contribution must not fall below what the flat sum for the corresponding year would be. Indiana introduces a further modification of the idea by requiring a flat contribution, based on age at entrance, designed to produce at age 60, after 40 years' service, an annuity of \$300. The range of contributions is from \$32.45 for those entering the service at age 18 to \$18.04 for those entering at age 40.

Four States require the teachers to contribute a flat percentage of their salaries. In Wisconsin the rate is 5 per cent, but teachers under 25 years of age are not called upon to contribute. New York and Ohio fix the rate at 4 per cent. Ohio exempts from contribution all salary over \$2,000, but places an additional assessment of \$1 per annum on all teachers to meet the expenses of administration. Virginia requires a contribution of only 1 per cent of the salary, but provides that if, at the time of retirement, the teacher's contributions have not reached 30 per cent of the average annual salary for the last 5 years of teaching, a deduction shall be made from the first year's pension to bring the credits up to that amount.

The systems of three other States call for a flat percentage, but set limits upon the amounts to be collected. Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont all require 5 per cent of the salary, and all fix the maximum contribution at \$100 a year, but Connecticut sets a minimum of \$25, Massachusetts of \$35, and Vermont of \$16 a year.

Two States, Michigan and North Dakota, provide for a graded percentage. Michigan changed its rate in 1927 and now requires 1 per cent of the salary, not to exceed \$10 per annum, for the first five years; 2 per cent, not to exceed \$20, for the next 10 years; and 3 per cent, not to exceed \$30, for the next 15 years. The teacher must have contributed at least 100 per cent of the first year's retirement allowance. North Dakota requires a contribution of 1 per cent of the salary, not to exceed \$10 annually, for the first 10 years, and then 2 per cent, but not to exceed \$40 a year for 15 years, after which contributions may cease.

In three States the contribution is a percentage of the salary, based on sex and age at entrance, which will produce, after normal requirements as to age and length of service have been fulfilled, a sum sufficient to purchase a specified annuity. In these States the percentage ranges, according to age at entrance, as follows:

	Men	Women
Maryland.....per cent....	4. 28 to 6. 28	4. 08 to 7. 75
New Jersey.....per cent....	3. 60 to 6. 11	3. 91 to 7. 42
Pennsylvania.....per cent....	3. 33 to 5. 30	3. 69 to 6. 59

The city systems show much the same kind of arrangements. Chicago and Milwaukee teachers pay graded flat sums. Chicago requires monthly payments of \$1 for the first 4 years of teaching, of \$1.50 for the second 4, \$2.50 for the third 4, and thereafter \$5 a month for as long as the teacher continues in service. In Milwaukee the contribution is \$4 per month for the first 10 years of service, \$6 per month for the next 5 years, and \$8 a month thereafter. Both cities count 10 months to a school year.

Detroit, Minneapolis, and New Orleans require a contribution of a flat percentage of the salary. Detroit places the rate at 3 per cent, but exempts salary above \$1,500; Minneapolis calls for 5 per cent, but does not require contributions from those under 25; and New Orleans sets the amount at 2 per cent.

New York, Washington, and the system of the New York Board of Education all require a percentage of the salary, based on age at entrance and calculated to produce, at the normal age for retirement, a sum sufficient to purchase a specified annuity.

Contributions from State and City

AS MENTIONED before, Michigan and Montana make no contributions to the retirement systems. Rhode Island and Virginia appropriate annually from their general funds the amounts needed for payment of current pensions. Four States contribute annually either the proceeds of a special tax or an arbitrarily determined amount. Of these California gives 5 per cent of the inheritance tax, Illinois and Minnesota the proceeds of a special tax levied for the purpose, and North Dakota gives 10 cents annually for each child in the State aged 6 and under 21 years.

The remaining 10 States make regular contributions sufficient to provide a definite share of the retirement allowance earned by current service and to liquidate gradually the accrued liability. This contribution is frequently calculated as a percentage of the teachers' salary roll for the year. Wisconsin, included in this group, raises

the necessary amount by a special tax, while the others appropriate what is needed from the general revenues.

Of the eight city systems, four (those of Minneapolis, New York, Washington, and the New York Board of Education) make appropriations calculated to provide a definite part of the retirement allowance for each employee, covering both current and accrued liability. The other four have no uniform principle of contributions. Chicago gives \$2 for each \$1 contributed by the teachers. The amount is raised by a special tax levy, and if at any time it should prove insufficient the board of education is to appropriate from the general education fund whatever amount is needed to make up the deficiency. So far, this has not been found necessary. Detroit contributes the interest on the daily balances of the teachers' salary fund and tuition fees from nonresident pupils, Milwaukee gives 40 per cent of the surtax on net incomes in excess of \$3,000, and New Orleans makes an appropriation equal to 3 per cent of the teachers' salary roll, but not to be less than \$3,000 a year.

The systems, it will be seen, fall into two groups. In the first, the contributions made by the employing agency and by the employees are carefully calculated to build up a fund which will be increased each year by an amount sufficient to cover the liability incurred that year and to meet a definite portion of the accrued liability. Usually these contributions are invested at compound interest, and their earnings are an important factor in building up the reserves. In the other group, contributions have been fixed without sufficiently careful calculations as to what the future demands on the fund will be, and the schemes are, from an actuarial point of view, unsound. In a system like that of Rhode Island, the question of soundness hardly enters, since the State bears the whole expense. Some of the other systems of this group have large balances on hand, and the claim is made that their condition is entirely satisfactory. Thus, the report of the Chicago teachers' system shows that for the year ending August 31, 1926, the excess of total income over total disbursement was \$737,741, and that the total reserve fund was \$4,324,025. To any suggestion that this reserve is startlingly smaller than the future liabilities already incurred, the reply is made that under the law, if the funds should at any time prove insufficient the board of education must appropriate from the general education fund whatever is needed, and that therefore it is absurd to speak of the danger of insolvency.

On the other hand, some of these systems are already in distress and others are trying to recast their schemes so as to avoid future difficulties. In Montana, for instance, the expenditures of the fund in 1926 exceeded its income by \$18,573, and it was calculated that in about four years more the reserves would be entirely exhausted. In 1927 accordingly, the law was so amended that no teacher might receive a pension without having contributed at least \$600 to the fund, and that the total amount paid out in pensions in any year might not exceed the fund's income for that year. If necessary, pensions must be reduced below their nominal figure to bring outlay down to income.

The Minnesota system guarded against danger of bankruptcy by inserting a proviso that "The board of trustees may ratably reduce the annuities provided in this act whenever, in the judgment of the

board, the condition of the fund shall require such reduction." So far, the trustees have never felt that the condition of the fund justified paying the full allowances called for, and only a percentage has been paid.

The Minneapolis plan shows a curious variation. When the system was under consideration it was estimated that to provide the contribution called for from the city a tax levy of approximately $1\frac{1}{3}$ mills would be required. As adopted, however, the plan limited the tax to 1 mill, until a higher rate should be authorized after 1927, and included a proviso that, until such a higher rate should be authorized, the city's contribution to the credit of the individual teachers should be reduced pro rata as much as might be necessary to bring its total contribution within the amount raised by the lower tax.

Expenses of Administration

IN SIX States the expenses of administering the system are paid out of the general fund, in seven the State makes a specific appropriation for the purpose, and in two they are carried as part of the general expenses of the department of education. In Ohio a special fund for the purpose is raised by an assessment of \$1 a year on each teacher. Vermont maintains a special fund, made up of gifts and receipts from any other source than the contributions of teachers and State, and interest thereon, and from this pays cost of administration and meets any unforeseen expenses that may arise. Wisconsin provides that the costs are to be paid out of the interest earned by the fund.

In four of the cities, Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis, and Milwaukee, expenses are met from the funds of the system. In New York the city defrays the cost, apart from its other contribution. The New York Board of Education carries the system as part of its normal expenses, and in New Orleans and Washington the department of education bears the cost.

Conditions for Retirement

Superannuation or Service Retirement

SUPERANNUATION retirement may be based on age, on service, or on a combination of the two. Of the 18 States considered, 5 (California, Minnesota, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin) have no age requirements of any kind. The others set the following ages:

TABLE 2.—AGE FOR OPTIONAL AND COMPULSORY RETIREMENT SET BY STATE
TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

State	Age for optional retirement	Age for compulsory retirement	State	Age for optional retirement	Age for compulsory retirement
Connecticut.....	60	70	Ohio.....	60	70
Illinois.....	50		Pennsylvania.....	62	70
Indiana.....	60		Vermont:		
Maryland.....	60	70	Women.....	60	
Massachusetts.....	60	70	Men.....	65	
Michigan.....	60		Virginia:		
Montana.....	55		Women.....	50	
New Jersey.....	62	70	Men.....	58	
New York.....	60	70			

Michigan had no age provisions up to 1927, when it amended its law to make 60 the age for optional retirement. Connecticut, New York, and Ohio modify their age provision to permit retirement, regardless of age, after 35 years' service.

Five States (Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin) make no service requirements for employees in general, but Massachusetts and Wisconsin enforce one against those employed before the system was adopted who wish to claim credit for prior service. The other States make the following service requirements:

California.—30 years, of which 15, including the last 10, must have been in the State.

Connecticut.—15 years in State. If retirement is claimed under 60 by virtue of 35 years' service, 20 must have been in State.

Illinois.—25 years, of which 15 must have been in State, outside of Chicago and Peoria.

Indiana.—40 years; on partial allowance, after 25. One-fourth of service may have been outside State.

Michigan.—30 years, of which 15 must have been in State; on partial allowance, after 25 years' service.

Minnesota.—20 years, of which 15 must have been in State.

Montana.—25 years, of which 15 must have been in State.

New York.—25 years. Retirement permitted after 35 years, regardless of age.

North Dakota.—25 years, of which 18 must have been in State.

Pennsylvania.—10 years.

Rhode Island.—35 years, of which 25 must have been in State.

Vermont.—30 years, of which 20 must have been in State.

Virginia.—30 years, all within the State.

It will be seen that one State requires only 10 years of service, one demands 15, one sets it at 20, four at 25, four at 30, and one each at 35 and 40 years.

Of the eight city systems, Chicago, Detroit, and Minneapolis have no age requirement; Milwaukee, New Orleans, and New York permit retirement, with a service qualification, at 65; Washington at 62, with a service requirement; and the New York Board of Education at 60, regardless of service. Milwaukee and the New York Board of Education permit retirement, regardless of age, after 35 years of service. New York City and Washington set 70 as the age for compulsory retirement (Washington permits extensions after this age), while the other systems do not provide for compulsory retirement.

The service requirements of the city systems are as follows:

Chicago—25 years, of which 15 must have been in Chicago; increased allowance for service over 25 up to 35 years.

Detroit—30 years, of which the last 20 must have been in Detroit.

Milwaukee—25 years, of which 15 must have been in Milwaukee; retirement at any age after 35 years' service.

New Orleans—40 years; retirement on smaller allowance after 30 years.

New York—35 years, of which 20 must have been in New York City.

Washington—Must serve in District for 10 years preceding retirement, and for the whole period since reaching age 52. Credit for not to exceed 10 years given for service outside District.

Minneapolis has no service requirements, and neither has the system of the New York Board of Education, though the latter, which places the optional retirement age at 60, permits retirement at any age after 35 years of service.

Conditions for Disability Retirement

Ordinary disability such as to unfit the sufferer for performing satisfactorily the duties of his position is looked upon in all the systems as a cause for retirement on allowance, though various restrictions are put on such retirement. Medical certification of the fact and character of the disability is almost universally required, and often periodic reexaminations are enforced. In some cases it is provided that the disability must be permanent, and in others that when it occurs after the age for optional retirement, superannuation and not disability retirement must be taken. None of the systems take age into consideration in this matter, but all have a service requirement. In this respect the qualifications are as follows: Maryland and Wisconsin, 5 years; Vermont, 6; Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, 10; California, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota, 15; and Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia, 20 years.

Among the city systems, Minneapolis and New Orleans permit retirement on allowance for disability after five years' service, but Minneapolis specifies that the disability must be complete and permanent. Detroit, New York, and Washington require 10 years' service, Washington coupling this with a proviso that the retirant must be 45 or over; if he is under that age, he must have served 15 years. Chicago requires 12 years, and Milwaukee 25. The New York Board of Education system, which permits ordinary disability retirement after 10 years' service, provides also for duty disability retirement, permitting retirement on allowance, regardless of length of service, if the disability is due to accident or injury incurred in the performance of duty.

Superannuation Retirement Allowances

IN THE manner of determining the superannuation or service allowance, the systems fall into two groups. In the first the amount of the allowance is determined arbitrarily and is usually given either as a flat sum or as a percentage of the average final salary, a maximum and minimum being set in many cases. In some of these systems it is provided that the retirant must have paid contributions for a certain length of time or must have paid a specified sum into the fund in order to draw the full allowance, but there is no definite relation between the amount of his contribution and the amount of the allowance. In the second group the allowance consists of an annuity bought by the retirant's accumulated contributions, plus a pension bought by the employing agency's accumulated contributions to his credit, so that the relation between contributions and allowance is direct and immediate.

Eight of the State systems belong to the first group. Of these, California pays an allowance of \$500 and Montana of \$600 a year. (In Montana, beginning in 1927, allowances had to be cut below this figure to bring the outlay within the limits of the system's income.) Illinois allows, for each year of service, an annual payment of \$16, with a maximum of \$400 a year, while North Dakota gives 2 per cent of the average final salary, with a minimum of \$250 and a maximum of \$700. The Minnesota system contemplates an allowance of \$350

a year to those retiring after 20 years of service, with a progressive increase for longer service, up to a maximum of \$500 after 25 years. The allowances in practice, however, have had to be scaled down from this, owing to the insufficiency of the State's contribution to meet the share of this allowance assigned to it. Michigan, Rhode Island, and Virginia allow one-half of the average final salary, but Michigan provides for a minimum of \$300 and a maximum of \$500, Rhode Island a minimum of \$500 and a maximum of \$700, and Virginia, setting no minimum, puts a maximum of \$400 a year for those whose salaries have been below \$1,000 and of \$500 for those whose salaries have exceeded that amount.

The 10 States of the second group vary as to the part of the allowance provided by the employer and as to the limitations upon the total amount to be received. Roughly, the allowance is determined by the amount of the annual contributions, the length of service, and the age at retirement, but some variable factors are often introduced. If the retirant was in the service before the retirement system was adopted, the employing agency usually either increases the allowance up to what it would have been had the system been in effect for the whole period of employment, or provides a part of what this extra amount would have been.

Several States place a limit upon the amount to be paid. Connecticut has a minimum of \$350 and a maximum of \$1,000, Indiana a minimum of \$131 and a maximum of \$700, New York a minimum of \$400 after 25 years' service, and Ohio a minimum of \$300 after 36 years' service. Massachusetts fixes as a maximum the equivalent of an annuity of \$1,000, purchased at age 60, but provides that if by reason of long service a retirant's accumulated contributions reach a sum which would purchase more than one-half of this, the excess is to be returned to him on retirement, while the State discontinues its contributions to his credit when they reach a sum sufficient to purchase the other half.

The city systems are evenly divided between these two methods of determining the retirement allowance. Of those in the first group, Chicago pays an allowance of \$800 after 25 years' of service, with an increase of \$20 annually for each year over that period, up to a maximum allowance of \$1,000. In Detroit the allowance is \$1,200. In Milwaukee it is \$600 after 25 years of service, with an increase of \$20 per annum for each additional year of service up to a maximum allowance of \$900. In New Orleans it is one-half the average final salary after 40 years of service, and for an earlier retirement one-fortieth of this amount for each year of service rendered; the minimum is \$300 and the maximum is \$600.

In the systems of New York, Minneapolis, Washington, and the New York Board of Education, no limits in either direction are placed upon the amount of the allowance, which consists of an annuity bought by the retirant's accumulated contributions and a pension bought by the employing agency's accumulated contributions to his credit. Minneapolis, however, provides that the pension may not be drawn until the retirant reaches the age of 50. The city's contributions in Minneapolis have not been sufficient to provide the amount of pension contemplated in the system adopted in 1923, and the pensions paid have been prorated accordingly.

Disability Retirement Allowances

THESE are usually closely related to the service allowances. In Illinois, North Dakota, and Virginia they are calculated in exactly the same manner. In California, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, and Rhode Island they are such a proportion of the superannuation allowance as the retirant's years of service are of the number required to qualify for the superannuation allowance. In Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Wisconsin the retirant receives the annuity purchasable by his accumulated contributions as in the case of the superannuation allowance, but the pension granted by the State is increased, if necessary, to bring the total allowance up to some specified minimum or to some fraction of what the retirant would have received had he qualified for the superannuation allowance.

The city systems show the same relation between the two forms of allowance. In Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and New Orleans the disability allowance is such a fraction of the superannuation allowance as the retirant's years of service form of the number required for service retirement. In Minneapolis and in Washington the allowance consists of annuity and pension, calculated as for superannuation retirement. Under the New York system the retirant receives, in addition to the annuity bought by his own contributions, a pension of one-fifth of his average final salary, with an allowance for prior service; the total, however, must not exceed one-half of his average final salary. Under the New York Board of Education system the retirant receives his annuity and a pension sufficient to bring the allowance up to nine-tenths of what would be the service retirement allowance for the years of service rendered. In case of duty disability, the retirant receives a pension of three-fourths of the average annual salary for the last five years, plus the benefit of his own contributions, which are either used to purchase an annuity or returned to him in a lump sum, at his option.

Refunds

AS RHODE ISLAND has a noncontributory system, the question of refunds does not arise there. California, Montana, and Virginia make no refunds under any circumstances. In the other States refunds of part or all of the employee's contributions are usually made in case of withdrawal or dismissal, or of death before reaching pensionable status; Illinois and Indiana, however, do not make any refund in case of such a death, though they do for dismissal or withdrawal. Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and North Dakota refund one-half of the amount contributed, and Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania return the whole amount with interest, usually compounded. Indiana returns the whole amount on separation after 10 years' service, and makes a partial refund for a shorter period of service. Vermont provides that if the teacher has served as long as six years he shall receive the amount of the State's contributions on his behalf as well as his own, and Wisconsin makes the same payment of the total amount to the teacher's credit in case of death before reaching

pensionable status, though in case of dismissal or withdrawal the State's contributions are retained, the retirant receiving the total amount of his own contributions.

Turning to the city systems, Chicago returns contributions, without interest, on dismissal or withdrawal, but in case of death no refund is made to the estate. New Orleans returns one-half the contributions, without interest, in case of death or withdrawal; in case of dismissal the total contributions, without interest, are returned. The other systems all provide that in case of the separation of the employee from the service, whether by death, resignation or dismissal, the full amount of the contributions is to be returned. Detroit varies this by providing that the full amount, with simple interest, of the contributions paid in between 1923 and 1927 is to be returned, but only one-half, without interest, of contributions paid in after September, 1927. Milwaukee specifies that the refund is to be without interest, but the two New York systems, Minneapolis, and Washington allow interest on the contributions returned.

Provision for Dependents

EIGHT of the State systems—Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin—provide that at the time of retirement the employee may choose one of several options, either taking a straight allowance to be continued through his life, or choosing a smaller allowance, part or all of which is to be continued after his death to some selected beneficiary, or receiving some other actuarial equivalent of the total amount credited to him. In case of the death of a contributor before reaching pensionable status, Maryland and Wisconsin give death benefits. The other 10 systems make no provision for dependents.

Among the city systems, New York, Minneapolis, and the New York Board of Education provide options at the time of retirement. Under the Minneapolis system if a member dies in service the amount of the city's deposits to his credit, with interest, is paid as a death benefit. New York gives six months' salary as a death benefit if the decedent had qualified for retirement, and the Board of Education system gives the same amount if a member dies in the service from ordinary causes. If, however, the death was due to injury received in the service, a pension of one-half the average annual salary for the last five years is given to the widow, dependent children, or dependent parent. The other systems make no provision for dependents of either contributors or pensioners, though in Milwaukee and in Washington if a pensioner dies before he has drawn benefits to the amount of his own contributions to the fund the difference will be returned to his heirs.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Labor Turnover in American Factories, 1927 and 1928

THE following table summarizes in the usual manner the composite experience of manufacturers reporting monthly on labor turnover to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and agencies cooperating with it. As heretofore, each month's rates are expressed on the equivalent annual basis.

AVERAGE TURNOVER RATES DURING 1927 AND 1928 IN SELECTED AMERICAN FACTORIES¹

[Monthly rates are stated on an equivalent annual basis]

Month	Accession rate		Total separation rate ²		Voluntary quit rate		Lay-off rate		Discharge rate	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
January.....	36.3	33.4	40.8	27.8	23.1	15.9	12.3	8.3	5.4	3.6
February.....	41.7	32.0	36.9	28.2	21.8	14.7	9.6	7.9	5.5	4.7
March.....	43.2	36.5	42.5	31.8	29.8	19.5	6.4	8.1	6.3	4.2
April.....	47.5	41.3	48.3	37.9	32.4	25.4	9.7	7.5	6.2	5.0
May.....	48.0	³ 43.8	44.7	³ 38.4	31.9	³ 25.6	7.6	³ 7.9	5.2	³ 4.9
June.....	45.0	-----	43.9	-----	29.1	-----	8.0	-----	6.8	-----
July.....	37.8	-----	35.7	-----	24.4	-----	6.0	-----	5.3	-----
August.....	39.6	-----	36.4	-----	23.0	-----	8.5	-----	4.9	-----
September.....	43.6	-----	46.2	-----	33.8	-----	6.4	-----	6.0	-----
October.....	40.8	-----	39.6	-----	25.3	-----	8.5	-----	5.8	-----
November.....	31.6	-----	31.5	-----	18.0	-----	9.3	-----	4.2	-----
December.....	23.7	-----	27.2	-----	14.8	-----	8.6	-----	3.8	-----

¹ Now numbering over 300. The form of average used is the unweighted median of company rates, except for the total separation rate, which is the sum of the median rates for voluntary quits, lay-offs, and discharges.

² Arithmetic sum of voluntary quit, lay-off, and discharge rates.

³ Preliminary; subject to revision.

Closing Collieries to Stabilize Employment

THE Consolidation Coal Co., in which, according to a statement last March before the Senate coal investigating committee, John D. Rockefeller, jr., held 71 per cent of the preferred stock, has decided to shut down 10 mines. This action was taken with a view to bringing the company's "marketing and operating policies into line with what it conceives to be a constructive economic basis." Four of these mines are in the Somerset coal fields of Pennsylvania and six in the Fairmont field of West Virginia.

In an interview published in the New York Times of May 25, Robert C. Hill, chairman of the board of the company, said that approximately 2,500 men or 20 per cent of the force in the two fields affected were losing their jobs.

The text of the announcement of the new policy, signed by G. J. Anderson, the recently elected president of the company, reads as follows:¹

The Consolidation Coal Co. believes that the present plight of the bituminous coal industry will not be remedied by forcing unwanted coal upon an unwilling market. It sees no relief, either to the industry or to any producing company, by cutting prices below a level that permits a mine to remain in production with its natural overhead unabsorbed in its average realization.

The Consolidation Coal Co. believes that no present useful purpose nor any contribution to future stability is to be gained by further cutting wages below a sound economic level. Whatever may be the temporary relation of labor costs to selling prices, it holds that the primary object to both mine labor and mine management must be the most regular work time possible under a proper wage base.

Holding, as it does, these beliefs, the company is attempting to bring both its marketing and operating policies into line with what it conceives to be a constructive economic basis. To that end it is closing for an indefinite period some of the least efficient mines, and consequently must dispense with the services of a considerable number of valued and loyal employees.

The company is confident that the elimination of these mines will not only be to the advantage of the industry at this time, but that the greater concentration, thus enforced, will yield benefits to the labor remaining and to the company as a whole.

On the other hand, it is recognized equally that there would be a loss to the industry if many of the experienced employees, thus displaced through no fault of their own or by any dissatisfaction with their services, were unable to continue in bituminous coal.

The company has, therefore, taken this opportunity to give to its fellow producers a frank statement of the policy thus adopted. Further, in behalf of any former employees seeking affiliation elsewhere in the industry, it wishes earnestly to bespeak all proper consideration and courtesy for their applications arising out of this action.

If the industry is to progress rapidly toward its rightful economic recovery, the Consolidation Coal Co. believes each and every producing unit must make some sacrifice to that end. We speak only for ourselves and only in the spirit of friendly cooperation. The retention of the most economic mines and the present elimination of the least efficient, adopted voluntarily as a general program, seems to offer the speediest and most effective relief for all.

Working Conditions in the Paper-Box Industry of New York City

FOLLOWING the strike of the paper-box makers in New York City, which ended in February, 1927, the bureau of women in industry of the State department of labor undertook an investigation of conditions in the industry, the results of which have recently been issued as Special Bulletin No. 154. The study covered 85 shops and 1,921 workers, or roughly one-fourth of the industry. Firms of all sizes were included, the number of employees in the individual plants ranging from 2 to 122. The work of the investigation was carried on in April and May of 1927, and the study of physical conditions is based on that period. The study of pay-roll data covered the year ending just before the strike, except in the case of six firms who were not affected by the strike, and who supplied more recent data.

One outstanding feature, it was found, is the decrease in the number and the increase in the productivity of the workers.

¹ New York Times, May 25, 1928, pp. 1, 17.

The number of workers in the paper-box industry in New York City decreased 32 per cent between 1914 and 1925, while output per wage earner during this period increased 121 per cent. Primary horsepower per wage earner more than quadrupled between 1889 and 1925, indicating the increasing utilization of machinery in the industry. Mechanization in this industry is, however, less advanced than in many other industries.

Working conditions in general left much to be desired. The work-rooms for the most part were dirty and "there was inexcusable neglect in regard to sanitary arrangements." The use of a cellar as a cutting room was common where the plant was sufficiently large to have a separate cutting room, thus exposing workers to cold and dampness in the spring and fall and to excessive heat, owing to their proximity to the boilers, in winter.

Hours were comparatively short, about one-third of the workers having a scheduled week of 46 hours, another third 46 and under 48, while the remainder had 48 hours or over a week. Only 2 per cent of the total group had as many as 50 hours a week. As to hours, the most serious feature was the amount of undertime. In a given week of April, 1927, of 1,452 workers for whom the record of hours actually worked was secured, 54.1 per cent had had less than a full week's employment.

Only 5 per cent worked more than plant hours, while the remaining 41 per cent were employed on a full-time basis. Obviously the industry is not in a healthy condition when more than half the employees are not working full time. It is also notable that undertime is much more serious among women workers, 67 per cent, as opposed to 28 per cent of men, working less than regular hours in this week. This may be due to a higher percentage of absenteeism among women than among men, but of greater importance is the fact that men usually hold the key positions in an industry and are not laid off as soon as women when work is slack. A further point of contrast is that whatever overtime there was in this week was almost wholly concentrated among the men workers.

The investigators went carefully into the question of wage rates and earnings, and present the following summary of their findings. In regard to the yearly earnings the following warning is given:

A year's pay roll was secured for 889 workers, those who had been employed a year or more and had worked at least 44 weeks out of the year. These workers include a larger proportion of the more highly paid operatives than would the number employed in any given week, since the better-paid and more skilled workers tend to be the more permanent. The following wage figures, therefore, will tend to err on the side of being too high.

The weekly rate of pay for full-time work shows that the wage schedules of men and women vary greatly. The median weekly rate of pay for men was \$32.68; for women, \$18.90.

Median earnings in one week were \$32.15 for men, \$16.42 for women.

A year's earnings show a median of \$1,758.33 for men, \$916.11 for women.

Rates of pay, in the period when the industry was organized, were higher in union than in nonunion plants. The median weekly rate of pay for men was \$37.14 in union plants, \$32.86 in nonunion. The median rate of pay for women was \$23 in union plants, \$19.93 in nonunion.

A year's earnings of union workers were higher than those of nonunion workers. For men, median earnings in a year were \$1,871.43 in union plants and \$1,633.33 in nonunion plants. For women, median earnings in a year were \$972.92 in union plants, \$886.90 in nonunion.

Canadian National Railways' Cooperative Plan¹

ON JANUARY 1, 1925, a joint cooperative plan became effective between the Canadian National Railways and the Federation of Shop Trades on the system.

At a joint meeting of the Taylor Society and the metropolitan section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York on February 5, 1926, Sir Henry Worth Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways declared: "We are definitely and irrevocably committed to the principle of cooperation with our employees. The experiment in shop cooperation, upon which we have lately embarked, carries with it thus far much promise for the future."

The railroad shopmen's viewpoint seems equally optimistic if the following statement made about a year later by Joseph Corbett, the general chairman of the Railway Carmen of America, is typical: "We believe the cooperative program as it is being tried out on the C. N. Railways has unlimited possibilities for the betterment of the workers and are going to do our part towards making it a success."

At first no definite rules or methods of procedure were adopted. In 1927, however, the following constitution was agreed upon and is now in force:

ARTICLE 1. The plan shall be known as the Canadian National Railways joint cooperative plan.

ART. 2. Joint cooperative committees shall be appointed at each large motive power and car repair shop, and also at locomotive roundhouses and car-repair points, including repair tracks, where approximately 50 or more men are employed.

ART. 3. Shop committees: At major shops the committees shall consist of one representative from each shop craft, appointed by the respective crafts, the members of this committee to act for a period of one year from the date of their appointment. At the larger roundhouses and car repair points the committee shall consist of three representatives of the employees. At smaller points the committee shall consist of two representatives of the employees. Should the craft representative be removed from the locality or service, the craft affected shall appoint a representative from its membership to fulfill the term of office.

The railway company shall also appoint an equal number of representatives from the local superintendent's staff, including the one representative from the stores department.

The local shop superintendent or head of the department shall act as chairman at all meetings. In case of emergency it shall be the privilege of the committee to call on any employee to attend a meeting when necessary.

ART. 4. Regional committee: A regional committee shall be appointed consisting of the executive officers of each shop craft. An equal number of representatives shall be appointed by the general manager on the respective regions to represent the company. The chairman to be appointed by general manager.

ART. 5. System committee: A system committee shall consist of officers appointed by the vice president of operation of the railway company, and the following representatives of the employees: Chairman of division No. 4; chairman of Canadian National System Federation No. 11; secretary of Canadian National System Federation No. 11, and the federation representative from any region or craft not directly represented. This committee to have the privilege of calling in any executive officer of the company or any representative of the men mutually desired.

ART. 6. Meetings: The joint committee at each major locomotive and car repair shop shall meet twice each month, on the first and third Tuesdays. The joint committee at all roundhouses and car repair points shall meet once each

¹ Bulletin of the Taylor Society, New York, February, 1926, p. 29; American Federationist, March, 1927, pp. 312-314; Canadian Labor Gazette, Ottawa, May, 1928, pp. 489, 490; and Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators, Washington, D. C., April, 1928, p. 175.

month, on the first Tuesday. The regional committee shall meet at the call of the chairman, once every six months. The system committee shall meet at the call of the chairman once each year.

NOTE.—It shall be the privilege of the chairman of the regional committee or system committee to call an additional meeting at any time. It is left within the jurisdiction of the regional committee to reduce the meetings at all major shops from two meetings per month to one, if such action is felt desirable.

ART. 7. Minutes of all meetings and records of proceedings shall be accurately kept, copies of these minutes to be supplied to each member of the committee. Copies of all local minutes to be sent to secretary, division No. 4; secretary, regional federation; secretary system federation.

Copies of regional minutes to be sent to secretary, division No. 4; secretary, C. N. System Federation No. 11, and to general superintendent of motive power or general superintendent of car department on each region, general supervisor of shop methods.

ART. 8. Action and procedure: All recommendations and subjects should be discussed and prompt decisions arrived at. A unanimous decision should govern the action to be taken—no subject which would affect wage agreements already in operation shall be considered.

The committee shall confine their recommendations to such subjects as apply only to the advancement of the industry under the jurisdiction of the chairman, or to the welfare of the employees under his jurisdiction and to the betterment of the railway's service to the public.

Among the results of the joint cooperative plan, the following may be cited: Hundreds of suggestions have been put into effect which have saved the company many thousands of dollars; progress has been made in the stabilization of employment and the uniformization of wages, the number of grievances has been reduced and more favorable consideration given by the management to the grievances which are submitted.

Other classes of railroad workers have been closely observing the operation of this plan, and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and the management of the Canadian National Railways are at present arranging a cooperative scheme for that branch of the service.

"Share" System in Italian Agriculture ¹

FARM labor in the Florence district of central Italy may be roughly divided into two general classes—small farmers who own or rent land which they cultivate on their own account, and workers on the estates of the larger landowners. The latter usually work, not on a wage-payment basis, but on a system of sharing the products (*mezzadria*). This system is of very ancient origin; it is said to have developed first in central Italy, and in the Department of Tuscany it has for centuries been an essential feature of agricultural life. In recent years, as the result of a depreciating currency and severe governmental restrictions against the raising of land rents and the ejection of tenants, the adoption of the "mezzadria" has been increasingly favored in the north of Italy, particularly in the Department of Emilia.

Under this system a contract is entered into by which the owner of the land pays the taxes and for a certain portion of the improvements, purchases livestock, implements, fertilizers, etc., and keeps the farm equipment in good repair. The peasant, or farm worker, is responsible for the proper maintenance and cultivation of the land and in

¹ Consular report by J. E. Haven and A. T. Hurd, Florence, Italy, dated Feb. 2, 1928.

general for all matters connected with crop production and harvest. The proceeds therefrom, including the profits on sales of livestock, are divided equally between the landowner and the peasant, and the losses are shared in the same manner. To terminate the contract, according to the present law, the landowner must, before August 30, serve the peasant with a written notice through the local courts. The peasant must vacate by March 1, but may not, after the end of the harvest in November, take any further products from the land.

The landowner is required to furnish and keep in good repair living quarters for the peasant workers. It is often stipulated that the peasant must perform certain more or less personal duties for the landlord, such as caring for flower gardens, a limited amount of housework, etc. The workers are allowed to raise their own poultry and to keep any profits therefrom, but they are required to turn over tithes or gifts in the form of eggs or fowls to the owner of the property.

The peasant is entitled to a supply of firewood without cost, and if a tree is cut down on the property his share is the branches, while the owner receives the trunk. The peasant is also entitled to a small plot of land for raising grain and garden truck for his personal use. If milch cows are kept, he receives free a certain quantity of milk for his own needs; the landlord's milk supply, however, is debited against his share of the profits.

If additional labor must be hired to carry on the work, the cost is shared equally by landowner and peasant. Extra labor required at planting and harvest time is largely supplied by the exchange of workers between farms and by the field labor of women and children. There is in Italy no drifting supply of workers like that, for example, which in the Mississippi Valley follows the harvest from South to North. Such demand as exists for daily farm laborers is easily supplied from the local population.

Protection of Labor in Soviet Russia

PROTECTION of workers in soviet industrial establishments is the subject of a recent report by George M. Price, M. D., who visited Russia in the summer of 1927 and while there interviewed a number of the Government labor and health officials to secure data for his book.¹ The volume not only includes a review of the existing Russian labor code and its administration, but gives a brief account of the workers under the Czarist, Provisional, and Military Communist régimes. The distinctive features of Russian social insurance, medical benefits and health protection, and industrial hygiene institutions are also described. A résumé of certain sections of the report is given on pages following.

¹ Price, George M.: *Labor protection in Soviet Russia*. New York, International Publishers, 1928, 128 pp.

Factory Committees

A FACTORY committee is appointed by each factory, enterprise, establishment, shop, or unit from its membership; for example, a committee of 3 members in a factory with from 25 to 300 workers, of 5 members in an establishment employing 300 to 1,000 workers, and of 7 members in places having a force of 1,000 to 5,000. These committees play a highly important part in industrial life. Among their numerous functions are the following:

The organization of the trade-union in the shop; discipline of the workers; supervision of rules and enforcement of the Labor Commissariat and the instructions of the Council of National Economy; the raising of the production and maintenance of the normal output; the control of the carrying out of wage agreements; the supply of articles of primary necessity to the workers; the carrying out of the decision of courts and arbitration and conciliation boards; control of the hiring and firing of workers according to the decrees of the labor exchanges and instructions of the council; and, last but not least, the cultural development of the workers, the establishment of schools, libraries, reading rooms, labor headquarters, playgrounds, kindergartens, nursery homes, etc.

Safety and Sanitation

ACCORDING to the author, safety and sanitary rules and regulations in Russia are so numerous as to be "rather embarrassing and their practical application doubtful." He predicts that it will be years before the terrible economic and industrial dislocations can be adjusted.

The employers of the country were usually backward, and the safety and sanitation conditions were before the war, and still are, much below those of any other European country.

In 1924 and 1925 industrial accidents were one and a half times greater than in the pre-war period, the accident rate for 1924 being 42.7 per 1,000 working-days and in 1925, 33.3. In the latter year it ran from 3 in the polygraphic trades to 57.3 in the sawmills. In some undertakings the accident rate is extremely high, one factory employing 20,000 reporting 20,000 accidents during one year. The law and also special rules and regulations provide for the safeguarding of machines, and even tractors and agricultural implements, etc., and the rules as to the investigation and registration of accidents and their compensation are explicit and theoretically up to the standards in other European countries.

While the sanitation standards in the factories of Russia, as already stated, are "much below those of other countries," there is evidence of "a very thorough consideration of these matters and the legislation upon the subject is very thorough and in some respects far advanced compared to that of other countries." The Labor Code decrees that appropriate measures must be taken by establishments to eliminate or lessen dangerous working conditions and must conform with rules and regulations of the Commissariat of Labor. It also requires that establishments carrying on specially hazardous operations furnish the employees with special safety devices. "Occupational diseases are regarded in the same category as occupational accidents."

Factory Inspection and Administration of Labor Laws

THE novel and outstanding features of the present factory inspection legislation in Russia are summarized as follows:

(1) The universality of the administrative powers and the wide extent of the jurisdiction of factory inspection over all places where persons work for wage; (2) the close connection, interdependence, and cooperation of the administrative machinery with the labor union organizations; (3) the enlarged personnel and the extension of its functions; (4) the division of factory inspection into three separate classes; (5) the election of labor factory inspectors by the trade-unions; (6) the increased powers, extended functions, and increased activity of factory inspection; (7) the organization of the Labor Commissariat Bureau of Protection of Labor.

In June, 1927, the number of factory inspectors, as reported by the chief inspector, was 2,200 (1,200 labor inspectors, 600 technical inspectors, and 400 sanitary inspectors). The turnover in the factory inspection force is tremendous, however—in 1924 it was more than 42 per cent; in some Provinces it was as high as 67 per cent in six months, and in Leningrad it was over 94 per cent.

Working Hours and Rest Periods

THE Soviet Labor Code lays down the following principles as to the length of the working-day:

1. A universal 8-hour labor day.
2. A 6-hour labor day for intellectual and for office workers.
3. A reduced labor day in trades and industries with special hazards to the workers.
4. Reduced hours during night work.
5. Reduced hours for women and minors.
6. Limitation and restriction of overtime permitted during day, week, or month.

The law also requires daily, weekly, monthly, and annual rest periods, from one-half hour to one hour periods being allowed during the day for meals, and also for nursing mothers to nurse their children. A rest period of 42 consecutive hours a week is also provided—to be accorded to Christians on Saturday and Sunday; to Jews, on Friday and Saturday; and to Mohammedans, on Thursday and Friday. A rest of 150 hours per month is required for 6-hour workers, of 171 hours for 7-hour workers, and of 192 hours for 8-hour workers. Moreover, the eves of certain holidays are signalized by a shorter period of work.

Annual vacations with full pay are provided by law, all workers being entitled to two weeks, and intellectual and office workers and workers in hazardous employment being granted four weeks.

In November, 1927, the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union issued a decree providing that the committee proceed "not less than in a year's time to the gradual enforcement of the seven-hour day," for industrial workers in factories and workshops. This shorter working-day has already been introduced in 23 important industrial establishments.

Protection of Women and Children

WITH the exception of women engaged in farm and field work, in domestic service and the home trades, the Russian Labor Code includes women under the same protective clauses as men. In addition women are prohibited from employment in certain particularly difficult or dangerous occupations,² from working between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., and from working in places where they would have to lift habitually weights exceeding 10 pounds. There are various exceptions to the provision regarding night work, but not for women under 18, nor for pregnant or nursing women, who are never allowed to work at night.

The author states that with a few unimportant exceptions the present legal protection for child workers in Russia is not very much in advance of the legislation in other countries on the same subject. He points out, however, that under the Czarist régime children between 12 and 15 years were allowed to work an eight-hour day and a nine-hour day in continuous occupations.

Dr. Alice Hamilton in her introduction to Doctor Price's study says that we gain from this volume the impression that Russia is not a "paradise of workers," but a country definitely committed to the principle "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat," and to the principle that the worker has a right to health and the pursuit of happiness. Even the reader unversed in labor legislation and industrial hygiene can appreciate the great benefit of the short workday, the two to four week yearly vacation, the protection of women in industry (especially mothers), and the fact that the best medical care is given to that class whose health is most jeopardized, instead of the reverse."

² Underground mining, work with rubber, benzol, trinitrotoluol, in foundries, gas scrubbers, in lead, copper, mercury, zinc, silver, and other mines, in places where there is too high or too low temperature, in stereotype foundries, in smithies, in lumber work, etc.

PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Growth in Use of Power Equipment in the United States, 1849 to 1923

THE substitution of mechanical for hand power is, of course, the main factor responsible for the very great increase in the productivity of American industry. A study recently published by the United States Geological Survey attempts to measure, as precisely as existing statistics permit, the development of power equipment over a period of years in each of the major fields of industrial activity.¹

Inasmuch as it was impracticable to make a census of the machines themselves, it was felt that a study of horsepower equipment would furnish an index to the installation of machinery, as "the amount of mechanization of industry as a whole or of any one industry over a period of time may be judged by the horsepower capacity of the engines installed to drive the machinery in relation to the number of employees." It is pointed out that although improvements in the technique of production or in transmission mechanism may increase the amount of machinery which can be operated by the same amount of horsepower, "it is believed that this difference is not large enough to impair the use of total horsepower as an index of the relative amounts of machinery in use over a period of years."

Every effort was made to include in the survey all the horsepower equipment in the country. However, it is stated that there were some activities for which no data were available on which estimates could be based, as, for instance, building and construction, hotels, office buildings, and public buildings. On the other hand, some of the statistics obtained were for items of little or no importance in production and consequently were omitted from the tabulations.

The aggregate equipment was figured only on engines properly designated as prime movers, a prime mover being defined as "an engine that utilizes the potential energy from some natural source (such as coal, wood, petroleum, or water) and converts it into the energy of motion." Electric motors are not classified as prime movers because they do not utilize the original source of energy. It is also emphasized that the statistics "show horsepower equipment, not horsepower produced—that is, they show capacity, not use." In arriving at the results presented, the author apportioned the equipment among the different types of prime movers—steam engines, internal-combustion engines, water wheels, windmills, and work animals not on farms, and the amounts were then added to form totals for the country as a whole.

¹ United States. Department of the Interior. Geological Survey. Water-supply paper 579: Power capacity and production in the United States. Washington, 1923.

It is important to note also that over a period of years the capacity factor for a certain field or for a certain industry may change—that is, the installed equipment may be used to a greater or less extent. It is entirely possible for capacity to increase and for actual use to decrease at the same time. This is an element worthy of consideration when an index of power equipment is compared with an index of volume of production. If the former outstrips the latter, the reason may be partly that the use factor has decreased over the period. In almost all manufacturing industries some of the equipment included in the census is used only during times of exceptional business activity. For example, there are many blast furnaces of antiquated type in the country, which were used only during the recent war. Similarly, there are many cotton spindles and flour-milling machines which have been idle for some time; but the engines which drive them have been included in the census. Mere horsepower capacity in itself, then, falls short of presenting a complete picture of the actual conditions in any field and at any one time.

Table 1 shows the horsepower of prime movers installed per inhabitant and per wage earner, inclusive and exclusive of pleasure automobiles, at 10-year periods, 1849 to 1919, and for 1923. Table 2 shows the equipment utilized per wage earner, in different activity groups, for the same years. It will be seen that during the past 25 years, namely from 1899 to 1923, the horsepower equipment utilized per wage earner increased from 1.40 to 3.76 in manufactures, from 3.36 to 6.52 in mines and quarries, and from 2.32 to 4.74 in agriculture.

TABLE 1.—HORSEPOWER OF PRIME MOVERS INSTALLED PER INHABITANT AND PER WAGE EARNER, 1849 TO 1923

Year	Horsepower				Index numbers (1899=100)			
	Per inhabitant	Per wage earner	Per inhabitant, exclusive of pleasure automobiles	Per wage earner, exclusive of pleasure automobiles	Per inhabitant	Per wage earner	Per inhabitant, exclusive of pleasure automobiles	Per wage earner, exclusive of pleasure automobiles
1849.....	0.43	1.44	0.43	1.44	51	65	51	65
1859.....	.50	1.50	.50	1.50	59	68	59	68
1869.....	.50	1.53	.50	1.53	59	69	59	69
1879.....	.58	1.66	.58	1.66	68	75	68	75
1889.....	.76	2.05	.76	2.05	89	93	89	93
1899.....	.85	2.21	.85	2.21	100	100	100	100
1909.....	1.31	3.16	1.23	2.96	154	143	145	134
1919.....	3.75	9.52	1.67	4.25	441	431	196	192
1923.....	6.21	15.70	2.10	5.31	731	710	247	240

TABLE 2.—HORSEPOWER OF PRIME MOVERS UTILIZED¹ PER WAGE EARNER IN DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES AND GROUPS, 1849 TO 1923*Horsepower*

Year	Manu- fac- tures	Mines and quar- ries	Agric- ul- ture	Elec- tric cen- tral sta- tions	Elec- tric rail- roads	Steam rail- roads	Ships	"Man- ufac- tures" ²	"Mate- rials" ³	"Heavy trans- porta- tion" ⁴	"Man- ufac- tures" and mate- rials"
1849	0.92	0.61	1.32			2.4	7.0	0.92	1.31	4.1	1.23
1859	1.07	.95	1.72			7.8	11.2	1.07	1.70	8.8	1.58
1869	1.14	2.11	1.63			10.2	12.1	1.14	1.65	10.6	1.52
1879	1.25	2.61	1.80			14.0	12.5	1.25	1.82	13.8	1.68
1889	1.40	3.36	2.32	24.0	1.97	21.8	18.8	1.40	2.39	19.9	2.08
1899	1.90	4.63	2.29	48.0	8.18	22.5	24.3	2.02	2.44	21.0	2.30
1909	2.82	4.77	2.52	95.0	14.87	30.2	25.8	3.13	2.70	27.9	2.85
1919	3.26	6.17	4.10	127.5	21.40	37.8	38.1	3.32	4.37	35.8	3.90
1923	3.76	6.52	4.74	157.0	22.25	40.3	51.3	3.85	5.05	37.4	4.51

Index numbers (1899=100)

1849	48	13	58			11	29	46	54	20	53
1859	56	21	75			35	46	53	70	42	69
1869	60	46	71			45	50	56	68	50	66
1879	66	56	79			62	51	62	75	66	73
1889	74	73	101	50	24	97	77	69	98	95	90
1899	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1909	148	103	110	198	182	134	106	155	111	133	124
1919	172	133	179	266	262	168	157	164	179	170	170
1923	198	141	207	327	272	179	211	190	207	178	196

¹ Horsepower purchased or rented is counted in the field of activity using it and also where it is installed; therefore there is some duplication in figures in this table.

² Based on 50 commodities, and including prime movers installed in manufactures and electric central stations minus the estimated prime movers of central stations utilized in mines and quarries, agriculture, and electric railroads.

³ Includes prime movers utilized in mines and quarries, agriculture, and irrigation and drainage.

⁴ Includes prime movers utilized in electric railroads, steam railroads, and ships.

As regards the use factor of horsepower equipment in different fields, the lowest (about 4 per cent) was that of agriculture. The figure for manufactures, the author states, has been estimated by one authority as about 13.7 per cent. In mines and quarries it has been variously estimated from about 14.3 per cent for all mines to 24 per cent for anthracite mines and 12 per cent for all other mines and quarries. In 1922 the use factor of electric central stations was found to be 30.9 per cent and that of electric railroads 24 per cent. The use factor of steam railroad equipment has been estimated as 6.8 per cent. Ships are engaged in productive work about 50 per cent of the time, although many types of vessels it is said have a use factor as high as 70 per cent and others as low as 30 per cent. The use factor of automobiles has been estimated as about 3 per cent.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Belgian Act on Family Allowances

A BELGIAN act of April 14, 1928,¹ provides that all contracts relative to works executed or subsidized by the State, Provinces, or communes must include a clause making it obligatory upon contractors to become members of a compensation fund for family allowances, which meets the requirements of the above-mentioned law.

Industrial establishments from whom the State, Provinces, and communes order supplies are also obliged to be members of a compensation fund, provided supplies are furnished to the amount of at least 50,000 francs. The same obligation is imposed upon subcontractors also.

Public-service enterprises conducted under concessions come under the provisions of this act, and the King may also extend its provisions to public establishments and to institutions of public utility.

In order to meet the requirements of the law, compensation funds for family allowances should assure, for each child under 14 years of age, payment of a monthly allowance of at least 15 francs for the first child, 20 francs for the second child, 40 francs for the third child, and 80 francs for the fourth and each subsequent child. The King has authority, however, to allow compensation funds to adopt another scale, provided the resulting cost is not below that involved in the fixed scale given above.

In no case is a compensation fund obliged to distribute in family allowances more than 3 per cent in excess of the total wages and salaries paid by all the establishments affiliated with such fund.

Family allowances must be paid to both wage earners and salaried employees, and will be proportioned to the number of days actually worked by the wage earner or employee in the month. In all cases such allowances accrue from the first day worked. Consideration will be given to interruptions due to sickness, accident, unemployment, and for all other legitimate causes.

The right to the allowance is inherent in the contract and ceases when the contract is broken. It follows, however, from the declaration made by the reporter on the law to the Senate, that a strike when it does not lead to the breaking of the contract may be regarded as a legitimate motive for stopping work. In such exceptional cases employees and workers will continue to have the right to family allowances.

Allowances will be paid to employees and workers, without distinction of sex, for their own children, stepchildren, and children whom they are actually taking care of because of abandonment or because of the death or illness of such children's fathers or mothers.

¹ Comité central Industriel de Belgique. Bulletin, Brussels, May 2, 1928, pp. 529-536.

Account is also to be taken of recognized illegitimate children. Under certain circumstances allowances are paid for children up to 18 years of age.

A married woman may without the consent and to the exclusion of her husband receive the allowances to which her work entitles her and dispose of them for the needs of the children. The funds may also recognize the same right in the case of a married woman with respect to the allowances and benefits resulting from the work of her husband. In both cases, however, the husband may, if the interest of the children demands it, oppose such action by his wife under the provision of the contract labor law of March 10, 1900. When the allowance or benefits apportioned to the work of a married woman combined with the allowances or benefits accruing from the work of her husband exceed the normal rates of allowances and benefits, a proportional deduction may be made in the amounts due to each party.

The King will create a commission on family allowances in connection with the Ministry of Industry, Labor, and Social Welfare, which will decide upon the ratification of compensation funds for family allowances under the law. The commission will be composed of 11 members, including 3 representatives of the heads of industrial undertakings and 3 representatives of the workers, these 6 members being selected from duplicate lists of candidates submitted by the most representative employers' and workers' organizations. The act will go into effect in October, 1928.

Eighth Annual Congress of French Family Allowance Funds¹

THE General Congress of French Family Allowance Funds opened May 14, 1928, and adjourned May 18. Over 300 persons were in attendance, among whom were representatives of most important industrial groups, such as the General Federation of French Production, the Union of Metallurgical and Mining Industries, the Central Committee of the Coal Mines, the Union of Employing Printers, the Federation of Agricultural Unions, and eight chambers of commerce. The participants in the proceedings included the Union of Compensation Funds of the National Federation of Building and Public Works, the National Federation of Approved Funds for Family Allowance, and large numbers of inter-trade and incorporated funds.

The director of the central committee on family allowances presented statistics on family allowances, contrasting present figures with those reported at the 1927 congress, as follows:

	1927 report	1928 report
Number of funds.....	210	218
Number of enterprises.....	16, 200	² 20, 000
Number of employees.....	1, 420, 000	² 1, 500, 000
Annual distribution (in francs).....	230, 000, 000	² 260, 000, 000

¹ La Journée Industrielle, Paris, May 13-14 (pp. 1 and 7), May 15 (p. 1), May 16 (p. 1), and May 20-21 (p. 7), 1928.

² Approximately.

The director also stated that if the governmental services and private enterprises paying family allowances outside of compensation funds be included, the annual amount distributed equals 1,475,000,000 francs and the total personnel covered by such grants reaches 3,862,000—an increase of 158,000,000 francs and of 162,000 in personnel as compared with the figures reported for 1927. He suggested that the growth of the movement within the last year had probably been somewhat retarded by economic depression.

In referring to the workers' attitude toward family allowances, the director said that wage earners who were directly concerned in the matter of family allowances, namely, the heads of families, had never hesitated to apply for such benefits. There were certain others, however, who had no family responsibilities and consequently more leisure for theorizing who from the very beginning had been hostile to this employers' experiment and had misunderstood the situation.

Approximately 40 funds have sick benefits and the experience they have accumulated through the administration of such benefits, it was reported, would be well worth taking into account in connection with the application of the new social insurance law.

Among other matters discussed at the congress were the activities of the Lyon Fund, the inauguration of instructions in household management by the Paris Regional Fund, the growing circulation of the Family Review, and the demographic effects of the disbursements and hygiene services of the family allowance funds.

It was announced at the congress that the International Association for Social Progress would make family allowances the principal subject on the agenda at its sessions in Geneva in September of the present year.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE

Industrial Poisoning Cases Among Watch-Dial Painters

THE effect of the use of radioactive substances on the health of workers employed in painting the dials of watches and clocks with luminous paint has been the subject of investigation by physicians and scientists, and the cases of poisoning among these workers have also received a considerable amount of publicity since the first death from this cause was reported in 1924.¹

The subject has recently been brought to the fore again through the suit brought against the United States Radium Corporation, Orange, N. J., by five young women who are in a more or less serious condition as a result of their work with the radioactive paint. Fourteen girls who had been employed at various times since 1917 in the plant in Orange, N. J., have died as a result of the absorption of radium through the practice of pointing the brushes in their mouths. There have been three deaths reported among woman watch-dial painters in a plant in Waterbury, Conn., and about 300 woman painters of radium-dial watches employed by this firm are said to be under observation by radium experts for evidences of radium poisoning at the present time.

The daily papers have recently carried accounts of these cases, and the settlement of the case against the United States Radium Corporation was announced on June 5. The case was settled out of court, the agreement providing that each of the victims of the radium poisoning is to receive an immediate cash payment of \$10,000, costs of medical and hospital care for the remainder of their lives, \$2,000 for past medical expenses, and an annuity of \$600, while the counsel fees and court expenses are to be paid by the corporation.

The settlement was reached through the efforts of Federal Judge William Clark, who had volunteered to act as referee after the case had been fought on many technicalities in the New Jersey courts of equity. In announcing the terms of the settlement² Judge Clark said that, apart from the sympathy aroused by the reported condition of the women, his experience has impressed him with the social necessity of further widening the legal responsibilities of the active economic agencies in our lives and that the sound limit of liability for injury without fault has not in his opinion been reached.

It is also reported³ that Dr. S. A. von Soshocky, who was formerly an official of the United States Radium Corporation and who originated the formula for the luminous paint used in the New Jersey plant, is a victim of radium poisoning. The radium necrosis has attacked his jaws and fingers, and he also has the type of anemia associated with poisoning by radium, a recent blood count having shown that there were only about 4,000 white corpuscles to the cubic

¹ See Labor Review for November, 1925, pp. 181-187; January, 1926, pp. 171-174; May, 1926, pp. 18-31.

² Herald-Tribune, New York, N. Y., June 5, 1928.

³ The Evening Star, Washington, June 10, 1928.

millimeter, whereas the blood normally has about 10,000. Radium has a destructive effect on the blood and blood-forming centers, the radium which is absorbed into the system being deposited in the bones, spleen, and liver. The effect of the radium in small doses is, at first, to stimulate red and white cell production, but later, destruction of the white blood cells and diminution of the red cells takes place so that a severe anemia is produced which simulates the pernicious anemias of regenerative and aplastic types.

Health Work in Soviet Russia

A RECENT publication on the organization of medical service in Soviet Russia¹ gives the results of the writer's experience, at different times during the period 1917 to 1927, with the various phases of health work in that country. Miss Haines, who has written this account of the program and the results of the nationalization of medicine in Soviet Russia as she has seen them, is a trained nurse as well as a social worker. Her experience in Russia has been in connection with the work of the American Friends Service Committee, covering altogether about five years' residence in different parts of the country. In the foreword to the volume, by Jerome Davis of Yale University, it is pointed out that the period of rapid revolutionary change in Russia has gone but that the Bolshevik experiment is still going on and that it is important that the world should be informed as to what is taking place there.

The health service of Russia was nationalized in July, 1918, at which time the People's Commissariat for the Protection of Health was established. Under this organization the medical service for the country was put in the same category as the public school system, the purpose being ultimately to provide both of these services free for all of the citizens. Although much of the service is still merely on paper, there is said to have been definite results in the reduction of infant mortality, in the care of contagious diseases, in the teaching of hygiene, and in the prevention of sickness. Certain other changes in conditions and organization have accompanied or grown out of the scheme of nationalization. Thus the working-day of all doctors connected with medical institutions is reduced to six hours, and they are free the rest of the time to carry on research work, private practice, or any avocation they wish. All workers in medical institutions—doctors, nurses, orderlies, laundresses, stove men, chauffeurs, etc.—are included in the Medical Workers' Union. This union is said to be growing in membership and also in popularity even among those Russians who at first refused to consider it. Among the new medical institutions organized under the system are the "night sanatoria" where working men and women in the early stages of tuberculosis may spend all their nonworking hours in health-building surroundings, and yet live near their families and their places of work. Another unusual type of institution is the "forest school," a public boarding school in the country where malnourished city children who need a few months of especially careful hygiene

¹ Haines, Anna J.: *Health work in Soviet Russia*. New York, The Vanguard Press, 1928.

may have their classes outdoors varied with long periods of rest and outdoor play. Another example of experimental work in public health is found in the free diet dining rooms, to which doctors may send patients who require scientifically prepared food.

The great size of the country, lack of resources, and the generally chaotic conditions prevented the realization of the program as first outlined, and under the new economic policy inaugurated in 1921 many formerly free medical institutions were closed and a certain amount of private practice was permitted. Since after their regular working-day of six hours physicians in the State service are allowed to receive private patients in their own homes and charge them such fees as they wish, Russia at the present time has the compromise system of free or voluntarily paid medical treatment for all holders of health insurance, that is for all salaried workers and their families, soldiers and their families, wounded ex-soldiers, school children, and the poorest among the peasants, while private traders and employers of labor are required to pay for medical care. While theoretically this service is free to the classes of citizens mentioned above, the scarcity of doctors results in many of the rural sections being entirely without medical service and the financial situation of the central or local health departments is such that they are unable to carry out their program. The shortage of trained personnel, therefore, and the restrictions enforced by lowered budgets result in overcrowding in such of the State clinics as are maintained so that patients who are not very poor usually prefer to pay the doctor for his services rather than attempt to get service in the crowded clinics.

There was a great scarcity of doctors in Russia under the old régime, there being only 12,677 physicians in 1913, or one to every 6,900 persons. Seventy-one per cent of the physicians were located at that time in the cities, so that there was an average ratio of only one doctor to 20,300 peasants. To meet the need for medical personnel a type of semiqualfied assistant was developed, called the "feldsher." These persons were given a modified medical course lasting about two years and were considered qualified to do emergency aid work, perform minor operations, and prescribe for the more common diseases. The feldshers frequently took the place of the doctors in the country, while in the cities they assisted in operations much as trained nurses do in this country. The present plan is to reduce the number of the nonqualified medical personnel, who still outnumber the doctors, by offering to them each year a certain number of scholarships in the medical schools and by eliminating the feldsher courses so that no new feldshers will be trained.

Antituberculosis dispensaries organized in industrial centers aim not only to cure persons suffering from the disease but also to examine their living and working conditions, so that the factories and warehouses are inspected by members of the dispensary staff for conditions dangerous to health. The dispensaries also carry on health propaganda and maintain close relations with the various workers' organizations, cooperative societies, etc. The aim of the dispensary, therefore, is said to be not only to prescribe for sick people and send them to sanatoriums and hospitals but also to prevent disease by means of universal teaching of personal and public hygiene, as the great majority of the diseases grow out of the ignorance on the part

of the people generally of the simplest rules for protecting themselves from disease. The prevalence of tuberculosis is shown by the fact that 50 per cent of the sick benefits in Moscow are for victims of this disease.

State Health Insurance

NO ATTEMPT to set up a State system of social insurance was made until 1922, after the new economic policy had gone into effect and the management of large-scale industry had been taken over by the State. The complete insurance program includes the provision of pensions, the partial or complete support of persons temporarily unable to find work, and the extension of medical aid to ill or crippled workers, to wounded ex-soldiers and to the members of their families, but it does not include the peasants who work their own land usually without the help of hired laborers. The cost of such a system is large, amounting to from 15 to 20 per cent of the wage bill of any business enterprise, whether under State or private ownership, although it in a large measure takes the place of the charity funds of other countries.

The health service provided under the insurance system is usually given through the regular clinics and institutions of the local health departments which receive subsidies from the insurance funds except in cases where the existing services are inadequate, in which case the insurance organization establishes its own service.

The basic institution is the first-aid station required by law to be maintained in all establishments which employ 100 or more workers and which must have a doctor or feldsher constantly in attendance. These first-aid stations are subsidiary to central clinics having a specialized medical service, and insured workers and their families are given preference at these clinics. Free hospitalization is furnished on the basis of one bed for every 100 insured workers and one bed for every 150 members of their families. A home-visiting medical service is also maintained and so far as possible drugs, eyeglasses, crutches, and other equipment are furnished free.

An institute for occupational diseases is maintained in Moscow, which carries out research on the effect of trades and industrial processes on the health of workers. There is a 75-bed hospital in connection with the institute, 13 physicians are employed there, and there are 5 research laboratories.

Central Health Organization

THE seat of the Commissariat of Health is in Moscow and the administrative work for the country is carried out by three advisory committees and nine departments under the direction of the People's Commissar for Health. The nine administrative departments are as follows: The departments of organization and administration; therapeutic institutions; sanitation and epidemiology; protection of motherhood and infancy; protection of children's health; health work in the army and navy; health work along routes of travel; health service in sanatoriums and vacation homes; and finances.

The program provided for by law is as follows:

(a) The protection of motherhood and infancy; the protection of the physical development of growing youth.

- (b) The drawing up of sanitary regulations for cities and villages and the organization of sanitary inspection.
- (c) Campaigns against social and infectious disease.
- (d) The maintenance of hospitals and other curative institutions.
- (e) The protection of the health of the Red Army and Navy.
- (f) The provision of expert legal and medical advice as well as treatment for wounded ex-soldiers and those incapacitated for labor.
- (g) The preparation and publication of statistical data relating to national health conditions.
- (h) The establishment and maintenance of research institutes dealing with all scientific and practical questions in the sphere of health.
- (i) The organization of medical instruction in cooperation with the Commissariat of Education.
- (j) The drawing up of regulations for education in hygiene.
- (k) The supervision of all curative institutions as well as those dealing with public sanitation; the responsibility for the equipment, instruments, and other property of these institutions.
- (l) The widespread publication, to institutions and to private citizens, of new and valuable discoveries in the sphere of health conservation.
- (m) The responsibility for the carrying out of all laws and ordinances pertaining to health.
- (n) The responsibility for the activity of all medical departments.

Although the account given in this volume deals largely with plans and fails to show clearly in many cases to how great an extent these plans have been put into effect, the statement is made that the expenditures on health work in 1925, the last year for which figures were available, amounted to 180,462,900 rubles, or about \$90,000,000.

COOPERATION

Development of Postal Credit Union Movement

THE credit-union movement is a fast growing one. Realizing the value of the credit union as a means of monetary assistance for members in times of stress, and shocked by revelations of the usurious rates of interest demanded by loan sharks, various trade-unions are encouraging the formation of credit unions by their locals. The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' local lodges have been very active and the Railway Clerk for April, 1928, states that up to the time of its issue some 41 lodges had formed credit unions. Among the earliest labor groups to adopt this form of organization were the postal employees, being encouraged in this by the Service Relations Council of the Postal Service. The first postal credit union was formed in the Brockton (Mass.) post office in 1923, with eight charter members and "assets of less than \$20." Credit unions have developed steadily in the Postal Service since then, and Bulletin No. 8, recently issued by the Service Relations Council, shows that on April 1, 1928, there were among the post-office employees 168 credit unions, with 19,098 members and resources of \$1,265,548. The table below, compiled from the above-mentioned report and previous bulletins of the Service Relations Council, shows the development of these credit unions since the inception of the movement five years ago:

DEVELOPMENT OF POSTAL CREDIT UNIONS

Date	Number of societies	Number of members	Paid-in share capital	Deposits	Total loans granted	Loans outstanding
Jan. 5, 1923	1	8	\$20			
End of 1923	7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Dec. 31, 1924	25	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Apr. 1, 1925	36	5,087	157,848	\$8,542	\$283,634	\$162,764
Oct. 1, 1925	44	7,320	250,209	7,734	590,919	257,702
Apr. 1, 1926	48	9,726	422,686	10,837	1,054,303	385,176
Oct. 1, 1926	63	11,429	530,381	32,808	1,599,465	583,309
Apr. 1, 1927	75	13,903	731,773	50,366	2,310,633	723,243
Oct. 1, 1927	83	16,257	926,857	74,678	3,183,890	981,805
Apr. 1, 1928	168	19,098	1,179,293	86,255	4,160,262	1,201,023

¹ Not reported.

Cooperative Movement in Belgium

THE Belgian Cooperative Union has recently published the results of a statistical study of its affiliated societies for 1926-27,¹ from which the following data have been taken. (A similar study was made in 1925.) Only the socialist societies affiliated to the union are included; in addition there are a number of societies which belong to the Labor Party but have not yet become members of the union and are therefore not included in the figures. The union accepts into membership not only consumers' societies but also workers' productive associations. Among the consumers' societies, grocery stores are the most numerous, followed in order by bakeries, dry goods and clothing stores, furniture stores, wine shops, charcoal shops, pastry shops, breweries, pharmacies, and meat markets.

¹ Office Coopératif Belge. La coopération socialiste Belge, 1926-27. Résultats du recensement opéré par les soins de l'Office Coopératif Belge. Brussels, 1927.

The workers' productive societies are engaged in such work as printing and publishing, brewing, construction, tanning, and the manufacture of glass, cigars, enameled ware, shoes, etc.

The following table shows the development of both consumers' and productive societies in the two years covered. As is seen, the capital of these societies is not large. Like many European cooperative societies, however, these organizations have savings departments the deposits in which amount to many times the capital stock, and this money can be used in the operation of the business.

TABLE 1.—DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN BELGIUM, 1925 AND 1926-27
[Franc at par = 19.3 cents; average exchange rate for 1926 = 3.26 cents]

Item	Consumers' societies		Productive societies	
	1925	1926-27	1925	1926-27
Number of affiliated societies.....	54	55	19	25
Membership.....	270, 189	298, 119	3, 472	5, 968
Total sales.....frances	416, 820, 351	677, 143, 921	15, 086, 527	18, 452, 728
Number employed.....	5, 230	5, 332	806	915
Paid-in share capital.....frances	9, 730, 802	9, 665, 048	1, 586, 825	4, 648, 500
Members' deposits.....do	191, 156, 898	223, 604, 164	¹ 3, 352, 779	¹ 8, 175, 548
Dividends on patronage.....do	12, 551, 892	21, 637, 959	² 242, 522	² 527, 430

¹ Loan capital.

² Net profit.

Data concerning some of the national cooperative organizations are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—OPERATIONS OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS IN BELGIUM, 1926

[Franc at par = 19.3 cents; average exchange rate for 1926 = 3.26 cents]

Society	Number of members	Business during year	Loan capital	Net profit
		Francs	Francs	Francs
Cooperative insurance society, La Prévoyance Sociale.....	553	¹ 14, 977, 609		369, 876
Savings and Loan Bank.....	166	790, 052, 000	² 27, 113, 379	315, 082
Cooperative Wholesale Society.....	³ 73	185, 896, 397	46, 000	72, 000
General Cooperative Society (productive) ⁴	39	21, 175, 449	4, 793, 792	1, 438, 237

¹ Premiums received.

² Savings deposits.

³ Member societies.

⁴ Data as of June 30, 1927.

The cooperative union during 1927 made an investigation to see how the prices of cooperative stores compared with those of private dealers.¹ The results obtained confirmed those of a previous study made by the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations, covering various countries.

The study shows that in localities where there are cooperative stores, the prices of private retailers are 2.5 per cent higher than cooperative prices, and in localities where no cooperative store exists to act as a restraining influence, 4.3 per cent higher. The cooperators have an additional advantage, in that they also receive rebates on their purchases; these amounted to 3 per cent of sales in 1927. The amount so returned in that year aggregated 21,637,959 francs.

¹ Office Coopératif Belge. Les prix de détail en 1927 dans les coopératives et le commerce privé. Brussels [1927?].

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Amendment to Longshoremen's Compensation Act

THE first amendment to the Federal longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation act, making it the duty of United States district attorneys to appear on behalf of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission or its deputy commissioner in their judicial district or in courts in which such cases may be carried on appeal, was approved by the President on May 4, 1928.

Section 21 (b) of the longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation act provides in part as follows:

If not in accordance with law, a compensation order may be suspended or set aside, in whole or in part, through injunction proceedings, mandatory or otherwise, brought by any party in interest against the deputy commissioner making the order, and instituted in the Federal district court for the judicial district in which the injury occurred (or in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia if the injury occurred in the District). (44 Stats., p. 1436.)

The Attorney General of the United States considered the longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation act as not being sufficiently explicit with respect to whose duty it would be to represent the compensation commission in defending its deputy commissioner, and rendered an opinion in which he held that it did not devolve upon the district attorneys of the various districts to do so under the language of the law. The Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, in reporting the amendment to Congress, stated that it was the opinion of the framers of the law that this duty would naturally devolve upon the district attorneys.¹ It was to remove all doubt upon this subject and to provide some one whose duty it shall be to defend the commission or the deputy commissioner and his award that this amendment was passed.

The amendment approved May 4, 1928, reads as follows:

In any court proceedings under section 21 or other provisions of the longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation act, it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the United States in the judicial district in which the case is pending to appear as attorney or counsel on behalf of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission or its deputy commissioner when either is a party to the case or interested, and to represent such commission or deputy in any court in which such case may be carried on appeal.

Recent Workmen's Compensation Reports

Kentucky

THE workmen's compensation board of Kentucky, in its annual report for the period from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926, states that on the latter date 14,379 employers had elected to come under the act. During the period covered, 25,704 accidents were reported, 11,382 of which occurred in the coal-mining industry. There were 208 fatal accidents out of the total number reported.

During the period covered by the report 16,402 agreements involving payment of compensation in the sum of \$1,317,119 were

¹70th Cong., 1st Sess., H. Rept. No. 1070.

approved. In addition to these the board made awards totaling \$301,022. These figures do not include medical, surgical, or hospital expenses. The report contains a table giving some detail as to the agreements approved during the period, a summary of which follows:

NUMBER OF CASES OF COMPENSATION APPROVED, AND AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION, 1925-26

Industry	Temporary total disability	Permanent partial disability	Fatal cases	Dis-memberment	Total agreements	Total compensation
Brick and tile manufacturing.....	289	11	4	3	307	\$16,028
Coal mining.....	7,257	774	180	407	8,622	769,451
General contractors.....	685	47	18	28	778	71,818
Iron and steel.....	228	39	4	28	299	25,259
Oil refining and distributing.....	208	20	6	7	241	14,955
Plumbing supplies.....	410	13	-----	20	444	30,160
Sawmills.....	266	11	3	20	300	21,980
All other industries.....	4,672	391	42	303	5,411	367,468
Total.....	14,015	1,306	257	816	16,402	1,317,119

¹ Including 1 permanent total disability case and 3 disfigurement cases.

² Including 1 temporary partial disability case.

³ Including 1 permanent total disability case and 2 unclassified cases.

⁴ Including 2 permanent total disability cases, 3 disfigurement cases, 1 temporary partial disability case, and 2 unclassified cases.

North Dakota

THE eighth annual report of the North Dakota Workmen's Compensation Bureau, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, presents a statement of assets and liabilities and receipts and disbursements of the State fund, with the following quotation from the actuarial report as of December 31, 1926:

We find the workmen's compensation fund of North Dakota to be solvent, after the setting up of adequate claim reserves for the making of future payments of claims which have already occurred, and adequate unearned premium reserves, your statutory surplus as required by law, and a catastrophe reserve of \$250,000.

The report also contains a table (a summary of which is given below) including all claims which occurred during this period and upon which final awards had been made.

DISTRIBUTION OF CLAIMS BY GENERAL CAUSES, JULY 1, 1926, TO JUNE 30, 1927

General cause	Number of claims					Total awards of compensation
	Death, and permanent total disability	Permanent partial disability	Temporary disability	Medical only	Total	
Machinery.....	1	28	134	162	325	\$56,186
Boiler and steam pressure apparatus.....	-----	-----	9	14	23	1,017
Vehicles.....	2	9	223	128	362	53,248
Explosives, electricity, fires, and corrosive substances.....	7	1	54	70	132	47,005
Poisonous substances.....	-----	-----	10	8	18	1,314
Falls of persons.....	-----	4	192	97	293	29,403
Stepping on or striking against objects.....	-----	1	87	161	249	9,261
Falling objects.....	2	2	43	72	119	26,417
Objects being handled.....	-----	9	437	478	924	50,916
Hand tools.....	1	5	133	254	393	33,556
Animals.....	1	-----	44	16	61	13,813
All other causes.....	2	6	57	224	289	25,154
Total.....	16	65	1,423	1,684	3,188	347,290

South Dakota

THE South Dakota Industrial Commissioner in his tenth annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, makes the following comment with regard to extending the benefits of the workmen's compensation law to farmers:

While the original law exempted farmers from its provisions, amendments and additional acts are bringing them more closely in touch with the workings of the law generally. Threshing operations were placed under a compulsory act and this brought in a number of farm laborers. Later another special act allowed the employer to place himself under the provisions of a policy on agreement with the insurer, in case the employer placed himself in a separate classification at an agreed wage basis. Taking advantage of this many farmers have taken out insurance on their employees and included themselves within the protection of the policies taken out. While some of the insuring companies operating in the State do not care to carry farm risks, or if they do are not anxious to include the farmer himself, others take this class of risks and each year shows a greater number of farmers carrying protection along that line. In fact, many farmers since they have started this line of insurance are just as anxious to see that their policies are kept up covering the possible injury to their employees or themselves as they are to see that the fire insurance policies on their buildings are maintained. While there has been discussion as to the advisability of requiring all farmers to protect their men by compensation insurance, this is not likely to come except through growth of the idea on the part of the farmers themselves. The original theory of exemption of agriculture was incorporated in early laws before farming was practically all handled with the use of machinery. Under present-day conditions work on farms is practically as hazardous as in industrial plants, and in time the idea will grow as to the requirements of protection of farm labor.

Utah

THE Industrial Commission of Utah, for the period from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1926, published five bulletins. Bulletin No. 1 contained the decisions rendered by the industrial commission and the digest of the rulings of the Utah Supreme Court. Bulletin No. 2 contained the reports of the State insurance fund, the industrial commission, the firemen's pension fund, and the employees' combined injury benefit fund. Bulletin No. 3 contained an industrial accident statistical report, which was reviewed in the Labor Review for May, 1927. Bulletins Nos. 4 and 5 contained information on mines and agriculture.

The report of the State Insurance Fund of Utah covers a period of 9 years, from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1926. Reproduction of the financial statements on income and disbursements and on assets and liabilities gives a picture of the condition of the fund as of June 30, 1926.

<i>Income</i>	
State appropriation.....	\$40, 000. 00
Premiums (except deposit pre- miums):	
General classes.....	\$1, 793, 956. 65
Coal class.....	272, 133. 11
	<hr/> 2, 066, 089. 76
Deposit premiums returnable (net).....	10, 328. 16
Interest.....	176, 994. 38
Checks returned—compensation unclaimed.....	355. 60
	<hr/> \$2, 293, 767. 90

Disbursements

Losses:

Compensation.....	\$823, 663. 73
Medical.....	298, 754. 58
Hospital.....	79, 298. 35
Funeral.....	17, 995. 88
Medical exclusion.....	29, 638. 03
Loss expense.....	13, 115. 66

1, 262, 466. 23

Reinsurance..... 14, 459. 97

\$1, 276, 926. 20

General expense.....	223, 453. 19
Depreciation on fixtures.....	3, 674. 88
Net premiums on bond investments.....	9, 575. 34
Dividends to policyholders.....	138, 098. 90
State appropriation returned.....	40, 000. 00
Ledger assets June 30, 1926.....	602, 039. 39

\$2, 293, 767. 90

Assets

Cash (deposited with State treasurer).....	29, 984. 07
Bonds at par.....	553, 000. 00
Premiums outstanding.....	13, 570. 99
Office equipment and automobile.....	5, 484. 33

Total ledger assets..... 602, 039. 39

Nonledger assets:

Accrued interest on bonds.....	9, 553. 81
Accrued interest on deposits.....	61. 80
Estimated audit addition on policies.....	30, 000. 00

641, 655. 00

Nonadmitted assets:

Office equipment and automobile.....	\$5, 484. 33
Premiums outstanding more than 90 days.....	13, 570. 99

Total nonadmitted..... 19, 055. 32

Total admitted assets..... 622, 599. 68

Liabilities

Reserve for claims.....	325, 425. 50
Deposit premiums returnable.....	10, 328. 16
Unclaimed compensation.....	325. 57
Unclaimed medical fees.....	15. 00
Unclaimed dividend.....	15. 03
Reserved for State tax on premiums.....	4, 500. 00
Reserved for additional reinsurance premium.....	500. 00
Surplus.....	281, 490. 42

622, 599. 68

West Virginia

THE joint committee of the Legislature of West Virginia appointed to make an inquiry into the workmen's compensation fund, has recently made a preliminary report, the tenor of which may be gathered from the following three paragraphs quoted from the report:

(n) Mr. Watson's [the actuary] use of the ancient Danish and Dutch tables for valuing permanent totals, as for widows, in making his actuarial audit of our State compensation fund, is not approved by your committee, in view of the greater marriage probability and consequent shorter expectation on our State compensation fund of the younger widows, and the greater vitality and consequently longer expectation of the younger permanently injured, and conversely,

the lessened remarriage probability and longer expectation of the older permanently totally injured.

(o) The tabular method of valuation of indeterminates, as employed by Mr. Watson, is not considered by your committee as accurately and reliably representing the probable liabilities as the individual case method employed by the commissioner of our State compensation fund, especially in view of the facts brought out in this investigation, and as stated above, that our compensation fund is founded particularly and soundly on our State's experience for the past nearly 13 years of its existence.

(q) Your committee, from the statements made by Mr. Watson to it, is of the opinion that it is clearly apparent that he employed excessive expectancies in the case of widows and permanent totally injured persons, and since he has not to date complied with requests by the commissioner for details of the tables or the valuations so used by him, on which he based his conclusions, and especially after having made his audit, that the present amount of the compensation fund was inadequate and insufficient and therefore, was insolvent, your committee is of opinion, after carefully considering all the facts, as produced in this investigation, that the methods and conclusions of Mr. Watson are not fair to the fund, its history and founding, or to either the subscribers and beneficiaries thereof, who, as well as the whole people of our State, are so vitally interested therein; and further, that the antiquated tables he employed in making his audit of this fund, and the conclusions he reached as a result of his audit, which, to say the least, were misleading and most disturbing in effect would not stand the acid test, if made by actuaries familiar with the history of the workmen's compensation law in West Virginia and the actual experience therein over a period or nearly 13 years.

Wisconsin

THE Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, in the publication Wisconsin Labor Statistics, Bulletin No. 9, May 10, 1928, has published tables covering the years 1915 to 1927, showing the average weekly earnings of injured workmen and the maximum weekly indemnity except in death cases. Compensation is payable at the rate of 65 per cent of the injured employees' average weekly earnings, subject to fixed minimum and maximum legal wage limits. In the two tables below it is interesting to note that the maximum legal weekly wage limit follows closely the upward trend in the average wage rates of injured employees. From these two tables it may be concluded that it is the policy of Wisconsin to fix maximum compensation payments at 65 per cent of the average weekly wage of injured employees.

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM LEGAL WEEKLY WAGE LIMITS

Period	Minimum	Maximum
Sept. 1, 1911, to Sept. 1, 1913.....	\$7.21	\$14.42
Sept. 1, 1913, to Sept. 1, 1917.....	7.21	14.42
Sept. 1, 1917, to Sept. 1, 1919.....	7.50	15.00
Sept. 1, 1919, to July 8, 1921.....	10.50	22.50
July 8, 1921, to July 1, 1923.....	10.50	26.00
July 1, 1923, to Apr. 24, 1927.....	10.50	28.00
Apr. 24, 1927, to date.....	10.50	30.00

The average weekly earnings of injured employees in compensation cases, by half yearly periods, are as follows:

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATES OF INJURED EMPLOYEES

Period	Average weekly wage	Period	Average weekly wage
1915:		1922:	
First half.....	\$12.81	First half.....	\$24.55
Second half.....	13.41	Second half.....	24.13
1916:		1923:	
First half.....	13.34	First half.....	24.77
Second half.....	14.52	Second half.....	26.40
1917:		1924:	
First half.....	15.20	First half.....	26.37
Second half.....	16.52	Second half.....	26.88
1918:		1925:	
First half.....	17.52	First half.....	26.74
Second half.....	19.91	Second half.....	
1919:		1926:	
First half.....	21.39	First half.....	27.41
Second half.....	22.99	Second half.....	27.84
1920:		1927:	
First half.....	25.50	First half.....	27.77
Second half.....	28.51	Second half.....	28.08
1921:			
First half.....	27.87		
Second half.....	26.09		

United States

THE United States Employees' Compensation Commission, in its eleventh annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, presents several statistical tables showing the operation of the United States employees' compensation act. The tables analyze injuries principally according to Government departments and bureaus rather than by cause and industry or type of work being done. The subject of accident prevention received considerable attention in the report. In dealing with this problem the report said:

It is reasonable to say that the number of injuries and claims could be materially reduced if proper attention were given to accident prevention by the employment of capable safety engineers and the enforcement of safe practices and safety laws and regulations, as observed in the most progressive large private industrial establishments. This statement is based on the very wide experience of industrial establishments in accident prevention and the very great saving which such establishments have made as the result of such safety work. Government establishments with a few exceptions do not have this very important service; also Government establishments are not subject to and do not observe the safety laws which are applicable in practically all the States having workmen's compensation laws and which are a most important influence in the education of both employers and employees in the value of safe practices and safety measures. Often buildings erected by the Government lack many of the obvious safety standards fixed by experience and required by law in buildings of private ownership. In the more numerous older buildings of the Government, the absence of conformity to local safety laws and regulations is conspicuously noticeable.

There are certain conditions in Government employment that suggest the possibility of large savings by systematic work in accident prevention. Such savings can probably only be realized by the appointment of a competent experienced safety engineer to study the causes and conditions under which accidents occur and to secure the cooperation of Government officials in all departments in avoiding unsafe practices and in correcting unsafe conditions.

Another measure which would result in the avoidance of a considerable number of serious and costly accidents would be an organized effort on the part of the Government to secure full compliance with local safety and health laws and regulations as is required of all private employers.

One table briefly summarized the cases which were closed or on which final awards were made during the calendar year 1926, as follows:

SUMMARY OF AWARDS AND VALUATIONS MADE UNDER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT IN 1926

Result of injury	Number of cases	Days' duration, including leave	Days' leave	Average days' duration	Amount of award	Average award	Per cent of total award
Temporary total disabilities:							
Compensated.....	5,203	193,525	20,418	37	\$328,511.00	\$63.14	
Noncompensated.....	7,154	60,471	52,042	8			
Total.....	12,357	253,996	72,460	21	328,511.00	26.59	11.49
Permanent partial disabilities:							
Dismemberments.....	¹ 178	25,613	1,470	144	85,145.50	478.35	
Loss of function.....	115	61,448	2,125	534	211,643.22	1,840.38	
Total.....	293	87,061	3,595		296,788.72	1,012.93	10.38
Permanent total disabilities.....	43				² 536,279.06	12,471.61	18.76
Deaths:							
Cases and awards.....	219				³ 1,306,454.00	5,965.54	} 46.34
Burials.....	190				18,563.99	97.71	
Medical payments.....	⁴ 8,889				372,597.36	41.92	13.03
Grand total.....	⁴ 12,912	341,057	76,055		2,859,194.13	224.28	

¹ Includes 42 noncompensated cases, 9 of which were no-time-lost cases.

² Estimated value of award.

³ Includes medical payments on 2,710 no-time-lost cases, 106 deaths, and 39 permanent total disabilities.

⁴ This total does not include number of burials and medical payments.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Investigation of Unemployment by the U. S. Senate

THE United States Senate on May 19, 1928,¹ passed the La Follette resolution (S. Res. 219) authorizing and directing the Committee on Education and Labor of the Senate or a duly authorized subcommittee thereof—

To make an investigation concerning the causes of unemployment and the relation to its relief of (a) the continuous collection and interpretation of adequate statistics of employment and unemployment; (b) the organization and extension of systems of public employment agencies, Federal and State; (c) the establishment of systems of unemployment insurance or other unemployment reserve funds, Federal, State, or private; (d) curtailed production, consolidation, and economic reconstruction; (e) the planning of public works with regard to stabilization of employment; and (f) the feasibility of cooperation between Federal, State, and private agencies with reference to (a), (b), (c), and (e).

The preamble to the resolution points out that many investigations of unemployment have been made during recent years by public and private agencies, and that many systems for the prevention and relief of unemployment have been established in foreign countries and a few in this country, information regarding which is now available. It is therefore "desirable that these investigations and systems be analyzed and appraised and made available to the Congress."

The committee was authorized to "hold hearings and to sit and act at such times and places; to employ such experts and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants; to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents; to administer such oaths and to take such testimony and make such expenditures as it deems advisable."

The expenses of the committee were limited to \$15,000. A final report as to its findings must be made by the committee to the Senate on or before February 15, 1929, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable.

Unemployment Insurance in the Men's Clothing Industry

Chicago

THE agreement² between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the Chicago Clothing Manufacturers' Association, governing wages and working conditions, has been renewed for another three-year period. Under this agreement the unemployment insurance plan,³ which was inaugurated in 1923, receives further extension.

¹ 70th Cong., 1st sess., vol. 69, Congressional Record, p. 9510.

² The Advance, New York City, Apr. 20, 1928, p. 3.

³ See Labor Review, July, 1923, pp. 129, 130; and November, 1927, pp. 106-108.

The agreement, which became effective May 1, 1928, and lasts until May 1, 1931, unless the terms are changed in the meantime by consent of the employers' association and the union in joint conference, provides for an increase in the employers' contribution to the unemployment insurance fund while leaving the percentage contributed by the employees at the former figure. In the earlier agreement the employers and employees each contributed an amount equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the actual weekly pay roll, but by the present agreement the employers' contribution is doubled, so that they will now contribute 3 per cent. By this arrangement the burden of the responsibility for unemployment among the workers is placed more directly upon the employers.

As a result of the increased contribution by the employers it is estimated that the yearly contributions to the fund will amount to about \$1,000,000, as compared with approximately \$700,000 during the past year. This increase will make it possible eventually to increase the benefits paid to unemployed members in addition to building up a larger reserve.

Rochester

THE principle of unemployment insurance⁴ has been introduced in the Rochester clothing industry by an agreement ratified recently between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the Rochester Clothiers' Exchange.

This agreement is similar to the first plan for unemployment insurance in the Chicago clothing industry, as it provides for a payment, equally divided between employers and employees, equivalent to 3 per cent of the weekly pay roll, while the scope and operation of the fund is also similar to the Chicago plan. The agreement is operative for a term of three years. Under the terms of the agreement the contribution of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent by the employers was to begin May 1, 1928, the date the agreement went into effect, while the members of the union do not begin contributing to the fund until May 1, 1929.

Unemployment Insurance in Queensland

IN DECEMBER, 1927, the Queensland Parliament passed an act amending the unemployed workers' insurance act of 1922, which was at once assented to and put into effect. Under the original act, workers employed in industries for which Federal awards were in force were held to be excluded from insurance, and if in any industry a State award had been superseded by a Federal award, the workers affected were also excluded, in spite of the fact that they might have been paying contributions regularly. Under the new act insurance is extended regardless of the particular kind of contract, agreement, or award under which a worker is employed.

A second change relates to the continuance of insurance during temporary absences from the State. Under the old act, unemployment insurance could not be claimed unless the claimant had been a bona fide resident of Queensland for six months before making the

⁴ The Advance New York City, Apr. 20, 1928, p. 5.

application. This worked a hardship upon those in certain occupations; sheep drovers, for instance, whose work might take them outside of the Queensland boundaries for perhaps six weeks or two months at a time and who thereafter were not eligible for benefits until six months' stay within the State had been completed. In place of this condition the following provision has been inserted:

Provided: That a worker who is a bona fide resident of Queensland, but who has been temporarily absent from Queensland during a portion of the period of six months immediately prior to the date of his registration as an unemployed worker, may, in the absolute discretion of the council, be paid such sustenance as the council thinks proper under the circumstances.¹

Amendments to German Unemployment Insurance Legislation

VARIOUS amendments to the German unemployment insurance act of 1927 have been recently made. The following are of special importance:²

"Crisis" unemployment relief (i. e., relief granted in times of specially unfavorable labor conditions to persons having exhausted the 26 weeks' period of maximum relief, or who during the last 12 months have been employed for no less than 13 weeks in an occupation liable to unemployment insurance).—According to a decree of March 23, 1928, "crisis" relief may be granted in theory only in the following trades and industries, subject to additions or restrictions:

1. Horticulture.
2. Leather industry.
3. Metal manufacture and machinery industry.
4. Wood and carving material industry.
5. Clothing industry.
6. Professions of salaried employees.

A prolongation of the "crisis" relief beyond the maximum period of 26 weeks up to 39 weeks is permitted by a decree of March 23, 1928, in the case of salaried employees having exceeded the fortieth year of age, and then only in so far as by a refusal of doles undue hardship would result.

By a further decree of March 23, 1928, the payment of doles shall, until July 1, 1928, commence after a lapse of five calendar days, and after July 1, 1928, after seven calendar days from the beginning of the unemployment.

Directions for granting doles to unemployed indirectly involved in strikes and lockouts.—Paragraph 94 of the unemployment insurance act of July 16, 1927, provides that persons out of work through domestic strikes and lockouts shall not receive doles except in so far as the unemployment is caused indirectly through a strike or lockout and the refusal of doles would mean undue hardship to the worker. By the above directions, dated March 27, 1928, it is provided that the refusal of doles in such cases is not considered as "undue hardship" if 14 days have not yet elapsed since the beginning of unemployment; or if the result of the struggle will presumably directly affect the unemployed indirectly involved; or if the granting

¹ Queensland Industrial Gazette, Dec. 24, 1927, p. 827.

² Report from the American consul general, C. B. Hurst, Berlin, dated Apr. 23, 1928. [A digest of the act of 1927 was given in the Labor Review for October, 1927 (p. 67).]

of doles would influence the strikes or lockouts; or if under certain conditions workmen or salaried employees become unemployed indirectly as a result of the fact that other workmen or employees engage in a labor struggle; or if the works indirectly affected by a strike or lockout were closed down because they were entirely dependent on the works immediately involved in a strike or lockout for the supply of electric light, gas, water, or semifinished or finished products.

Permits to travel.—Another decree, dated March 30, 1928, deals with the issuance to the unemployed of permits to travel about. In theory, an unemployed is under the law obliged to seek work within the limits of his local district. The decree provides that, as an exception, unemployed leaving the local district may also be entitled to doles. The permit shall, however, not be issued unless the personality of the applicant and his aim of travel appear to guarantee a realization of the purpose of travel (professional benefit and better chances of employment), and if the applicant has already received doles for at least four weeks. In theory the permit shall be issued to single persons only, unless the support of the family during the applicant's absence from home is insured. Persons below 18 years of age can be considered only after consultation of the competent authority for juvenile welfare work, while persons above 30 years of age will receive a permit only in exceptional cases. The weekly amount of the doles to which the holder of the permit is entitled in the places through which he passes must be stated in the permit. The applicant must furnish evidence of having passed through a proper period of apprenticeship or at least two years of professional training, and the competent labor office must decide whether his qualifications warrant sufficiently a continuation of his professional education. The permit shall be made out for a specific destination, preferably the district of a State labor office, and a special itinerary may be prescribed, subject to change if work is offered to the holder of the permit elsewhere. The period of travel shall not exceed 10 weeks. The holder of a permit is liable to the same obligations imposed upon other unemployed. Particularly he can not refuse employment offered to him for the reason that by accepting the work he would miss his aim of travel. The time during which he is employed does not count as period of travel.

English Study of Employability of Claimants for Unemployment Benefit

THE English Ministry of Labor has recently issued a report upon an investigation into the circumstances of 9,748 persons who claimed unemployment benefit in the period April 4 to 9, 1927.¹ The purpose was to secure reliable information concerning the whole body of benefit claimants, particularly as to age, degree of employability, personal circumstances, and record as to employment and unemployment. The investigation was carried out in the same manner as earlier studies of the kind. (See Labor Review,

¹ Great Britain. Ministry of Labor. Report on an investigation into the personal circumstances and industrial history of 9,748 claimants to unemployment benefit, Apr. 4 to 9, 1927. London, 1928.

April, 1927, p. 45.) The group studied consisted of 8,280 men, 124 boys, 1,261 women, and 83 girls. "This gave a ratio of 1 in 100 for each class within the sample."

Age and Unemployment Rates

THE age distribution of the whole body of insured workers is known, and by relating to this information the numbers shown by the inquiry to be unemployed in each age group, the percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons in the different age groups has been found. Among males, these rates fall into three well-defined groups. First come those aged 16 to 19, inclusive, whose unemployment rate is only about half that of the whole body—4.9 per cent as against 9.8 per cent. The second group, aged 20 to 44, inclusive, has a rate, 9.7 per cent, slightly below the average for the whole body. The third group, however, those aged 45 to 69, has an average rate of 12.6 per cent, and within the group the rate rises rapidly from 10.8 per cent for those aged 45 to 49 up to 17.4 per cent for those aged 65 to 69. The rates for females showed much less variation than those for males, ranging from 2.1 per cent for those aged 16 and 17 to 5.9 per cent for those aged 65 to 69. The two striking features of the situation were the low rate of unemployment among minors, and the rapid increase in the rate after age 45. Had the rate in this older group been the same as among those aged 20 to 44, "the claims to benefit by male insured persons aged 45 to 69 would have been fewer in number by approximately 69,000, and this may probably be taken as representing roughly the measure of the influence of the age factor in the problem of unemployment among males at the present time."

Degree of Employability

THE group studied was divided, as to employability, into five classes, as follows:

- A. Persons who, in normal times, would usually be in steady employment.
- B. Persons who, though not usually in steady employment, would, in normal times obtain a fair amount of employment.
- C. Persons who would not, in normal times, obtain a fair amount of employment, but who were not considered to be "verging on the unemployable."
- D. Persons who were considered to be verging on the unemployable.
- E. Persons who could not be placed in any of the above categories.

Persons were deemed unemployable if their industrial value was so low that an employer would never engage them unless no other applicants were available and a job had to be done at once. On the basis of the above classification, the adult applicants were thus grouped:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF ADULTS IN EACH SPECIFIED CLASS OF EMPLOYABILITY, BY SEX

Class	Men		Women	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
A	5,359	64.8	1,015	80.5
B	1,956	23.6	158	12.5
C	448	5.4	30	2.4
D	175	2.1	16	1.3
E	342	4.1	42	3.3

It is pointed out that among both men and women those classed as "verging upon the unemployable" consist mainly of elderly persons.

Training Received

A STUDY of the training received by the members of the group showed that the majority had had no systematic introduction to their trade or industry.

Of the male claimants in the sample, 22.9 per cent had been apprenticed, 24.3 per cent had been "trained," and 52.8 per cent had been neither apprenticed nor trained.

There is marked uniformity in the percentages for ages 20 to 69; but below 20 years of age, there is a marked decline in the percentage who had been apprenticed, while none of the boys aged 16 and 17 had received training other than apprenticeship. Among females, only 10.3 per cent claimed to have been apprenticed, while 52.6 per cent were reported as having been "trained" and 37.1 per cent neither apprenticed nor trained.

General Character of Claimants for Benefit

A CAREFUL and elaborate analysis is made of the number of contributions each person studied had paid into the insurance fund, the duration of the period for which benefit was drawn, the number of times benefit was applied for, and the like. As a result of these analyses, the following conclusions are reached:

The general body of claimants for benefit at a given time is made up of individuals with widely varying fortunes as regards employment and unemployment. There is among males a nucleus of individuals who have been on benefit for long periods. These are mainly individuals over 45 years of age, and the nucleus is well below 10 per cent of the total males in the sample, and is probably less than 7 per cent. The nucleus among females, if any, is very small. Among the remainder of the individuals on benefit the personnel is constantly changing, and on the average these individuals are at work for probably not less than 75 to 80 per cent of their time.

Care of the Unemployed in Sweden

IN SWEDEN the unemployed are taken care of by local unemployment committees and the Government Unemployment Commission. The following data on the operation of these relief agencies are taken from reports, under dates of March 9 and 22, 1928, from the United States Consul General at Stockholm.

Machinery for Care of Unemployed

IN THE first instance the unemployed are cared for by the local authorities, through an unemployment committee, composed of not less than 4 nor more than 10 members, representation being given to local authorities, local charitable relief associations, employers, and workers. When possible the membership also includes experts. If the locality is unable to provide for all its unemployed the committee communicates with the unemployment commission at Stockholm, which extends such aid as is regarded necessary.

This unemployment commission includes a board with attached experts, an office force, and a number of engineers and foremen. While the commission does not as yet rank as a Government institu-

tion, it functions as one, and its existence depends upon its annual appropriation by the Riksdag. In 1927 its grant amounted to 5,000,000 crowns.¹ For 1928, however, request was made for only 3,000,000 crowns. Since the formation of the commission in 1914 it has entailed an expense of 164,477,000 crowns to the Government.

Kinds of Relief, and Procedure Thereunder

COMMUNAL relief.—Unemployed persons in the locality coming under the unemployment committee's jurisdiction apply to that body for assistance. Prior to the worker's registration by the committee he must have called at the local public labor exchange and secured therefrom a printed card indicating that it has been impossible to get a job for him in the open market. He must also present his testimonials from previous employers to show that he has not been dismissed for misconduct nor left his job voluntarily. When it is found that a workman is out of employment through no fault of his and has endeavored to secure regular work without being able to do so, he is registered by the unemployment committee. The statements of the unemployed are checked up by the committee's special investigators.

The assistance rendered by the unemployment committees takes the form of either cash benefits or employment at relief works.

The character of such relief work varies to a considerable extent, but generally it is ordinary unskilled labor. As a rule it is ditching or road building and the construction of athletic grounds. Tennis courts and ski-jumping hills have also been constructed through the municipal employment of men out of work. Furthermore, snow removal provides temporary city employment for thousands during the winter.

Government communal relief.—When it is not possible for a city or town to establish relief works within its jurisdiction but it is able to pay wages for relief work, recourse is had to the Government unemployment commission for aid. If the commission approves the application, a certain part of the compensation of those employed on this Government communal relief work is furnished by the commission, the remainder being paid by local authorities through the unemployment committee.

The total wage, however, paid to those employed on such a relief project is fixed by the unemployment commission.

Government relief works.—At the beginning of February, 1928, there were 69 Government relief works in Sweden giving jobs to 4,750 from the ranks of the unemployed. The majority of these works are concerned with the maintenance of State forests, chiefly road building, grading, ditching, and clearing. Commercial aviation has been greatly aided by the construction of air harbors by the unemployment commission.

When recourse is had to Government relief work, the local committee must supply the recruits with any clothing or equipment they may require for outside labor and prepay their railway or boat fare to the place of their employment. (Such fares are afterward refunded by the commission.) As the Government unemployment

¹ Crown at par = 26.8 cents; exchange rate varies.

relief projects are as a rule located in the forests or in other thinly populated sections, free lodgings, usually in specially built barracks, are available for the men at Government expense.

In case of refusal of the unemployed to accept the offered jobs they are not given another opportunity for employment on relief work for a certain period, ordinarily three months.

Wages on Relief Works, and Unemployment Dole

THE commission fixes relief work wages somewhat below the regular rates for unskilled labor in the same district so as not to interfere with the open labor market.

The wages of laborers in purely communal relief work (where the expense is borne by local authorities alone) differ substantially from locality to locality. In certain towns persons on unemployment relief work are paid the same wages as the permanently employed laborers in these respective towns. In other towns the rate on unemployment relief work is from 10 to 30 per cent lower.

In exceptional cases the commission pays cash unemployment doles. "The part of the wages to the workers at the governmental relief works that the commission pays is, however, equal to the Government unemployment dole that the man in question would have received if this had been granted him." The amount of this dole is also dependent on the wages for unskilled laborers in the locality.

The table following gives the local wage rates for unskilled labor, the corresponding rates for Government and Government communal relief undertakings, and the amount of the Government unemployment dole.

Free medical care and a daily allowance of 1.50 crowns is given in case of sickness.

LOCAL AND RELIEF WORK WAGES AND UNEMPLOYMENT DOLE

[Converted into U. S. money on the basis of the par value of the crown = 26.8 cents]

Local daily wage for unskilled labor	Relief work wages		Daily Government unemployment dole for—			
	Contract work (per day)	Time work (per hour)	Man and wife	Single person, over 18 years	Single person, 15 to 18 years	Child
\$2.14.....	\$1.64	\$0.13	\$0.80	\$0.54	\$0.32	\$0.16
\$2.01.....	1.57	.13	.77	.51	.31	.15
\$1.88.....	1.50	.13	.72	.48	.29	.15
\$1.74.....	1.42	.13	.68	.46	.27	.13
\$1.61.....	1.33	.12	.64	.43	.25	.13
\$1.47.....	1.23	.11	.59	.39	.24	.12
\$1.34.....	1.14	.11	.55	.36	.21	.11
\$1.21.....	1.06	.09	.50	.34	.20	.09
\$1.07.....	.99	.09	.47	.31	.19	.09
\$0.94.....	.92	.09	.43	.28	.17	.08

It will be seen from the above statement that where the local daily wage for skilled labor is \$2.14 the unemployment commission grants the unemployment committee 80 cents a day for a married man and 54 cents a day for a single man whom the committee places on governmental communal relief undertakings. Married men and single men receive the same total wage. It, however, costs the local un-

employment committee less to employ married men than bachelors on Government communal relief undertakings. The purpose of the scheme is to give married men with families dependent upon them precedence in employment in local relief work, so they will not have to be sent away to the Government relief projects.

If a married man, however, should be engaged on Government relief work away from his home and the compensation he receives there is lower than what he would have been paid at home, the difference between the two rates is paid every other week to his wife or other dependents.

Pecuniary aid to the unemployed.—While in theory the unemployment commission is free to give pecuniary aid to the unemployed, such aid has not been given except in a few cases since the autumn of 1923.

The commission prefers to pay for work done rather than dispense doles. The unemployed placed on Government relief undertakings can be paid more than they would receive in cash doles. Moreover, the report points out, enforced idleness affects both the habits and the morale of the men.

However, the directions of the unemployment commission are not binding on the local committees, each of which works independently in its own jurisdiction according to its own judgment. It is only when a committee can not take care of all the local unemployed that it has recourse to the commission for aid.

Although the unemployment commission objects to cash doles, a number of the local committees are granting them to the unemployed in their respective jurisdictions, and the practice has grown greatly in the last year.

In February, 1927, 20 local committees were paying cash doles, and the number of unemployed receiving this form of assistance was about 2,000. At present the number of townships in which the system is practiced has risen to 42, and about 3,700 unemployed are receiving this form of help. Until quite recently cash doles have not been distributed in Stockholm, but the difficulty experienced in arranging suitable and sufficient relief work made this step necessary in the latter part of 1927.

Statistics of Registered Unemployed

IN JANUARY, 1928, the number of unemployed who applied for assistance at local unemployment committees was 26,900, of whom 12,220, or 45 per cent, were given aid, as follows: In Government relief work, 4,750; in Government-communal relief work, 1,370; in communal relief work, 2,400; through cash doles, 3,700.

At the close of February, 1928, the city of Stockholm had 1,975 unemployed registered—0.42 per cent of its population of 465,000. In 1927 this city paid 1,700,000 crowns for the assistance of those out of work.

It is estimated that the total number of unemployed in Sweden is much higher than the number applying to local unemployment committees and is probably 60,000, or approximately 1 per cent of the total population of the country. Attention, however, is called to the fact that this is a wintertime record and that conditions begin to improve in the spring.

Labor Disputes and Unemployment

THE attitude of the unemployment commission and the local unemployment committees concerning strikes and lockouts has occasioned a great deal of discussion and resulted in political disturbances because of organized labor's strength in Sweden. The present policy is outlined below:

In the case of general strikes or lockouts which cover the whole or practically the whole country, all official aid of whatever kind it may be to the workmen of the industry or occupation involved ceases immediately even to such unemployed who are receiving help but who are registered as belonging to the industry or occupation. Members of the "local labor surplus" (explained above), even if they have previously worked in the industry involved in the conflict, however, continue to receive aid, inasmuch as they are registered only as "former workers" in the industry in question.

In the case of local labor conflicts, that are considered to have general influence on the wages, etc., of that industry in the whole country, the above line of action is also followed. If a local labor conflict is considered to be of little or no importance to the industry as a whole, only the workmen directly involved in the conflict are debarred from unemployment relief.

When the labor dispute involves practically the whole country, the commission and committees do not send the unemployed to secure regular work with the corporations or companies concerned in the conflict. On the other hand, if the labor controversy is a local one, the unemployment relief agencies may, if the wages offered are not below the normal rates in that section for that character of work, send unemployed to apply for jobs with employers who are parties to the controversy. The unemployed, therefore, may be utilized to prevent lesser local labor disputes in case the wages and conditions of employment offered are reasonable.

Drawing the line between local and national labor disputes has been no easy matter and on one occasion is reported to have been directly instrumental in bringing about "ministerial changes in the Government."

Other Assistance for Unemployed

THE Stockholm Unemployment Committee has proposed the establishment of a farming school for the unemployed to counteract the tendency of the agricultural workers to move to the cities. During the period of instruction the married pupils would be granted a cash dole of 3 crowns a day and the single pupils 2 crowns a day. The unemployment commission has already announced its willingness to pay one-half of the doles, and it is believed that the municipal authorities of Stockholm will sanction the undertaking.

While there are many charitable organizations in Sweden there are only two that make systematic efforts to place the unemployed. One of these helps released convicts to get work, while the other has wood-chopping yards where persons out of work are given temporary employment until they can secure a regular job or be placed on a relief project.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Child Labor Law of District of Columbia

ON MAY 29, 1928, the President signed Public Act No. 618 (passed by the Seventieth Congress at its first session), entitled "An act to regulate the employment of minors within the District of Columbia." The child labor law of 1908¹ was repealed. During the 20 years which have passed since 1908 there has been a marked advance in the standards of child labor legislation in the States, but except for the indirect effect of the compulsory education law passed in 1925,² there has been no change in the District of Columbia standards. The present act is described by the House Committee on the District of Columbia³ as being a "companion measure" with the act of 1925 regulating school attendance and "proposes to so regulate the labor of children that they may come to school in fit condition to benefit from the instruction provided."

Analysis of Act

THE act is analyzed below, following a method which will permit an easy comparison with other acts as well as presenting the substance of the law in convenient form.

Date of approval.—May 29, 1928; in effect July 1, 1928.

Minimum age.—Employment of children under 14 years of age prohibited in connection with any gainful occupation, but housework and agricultural work may be performed outside of school hours in the home or in connection with the home of the child's parent or legal guardian.

For exceptions in the case of street trades see "prohibited occupations," below:

Prohibited occupations.—Board of education may prohibit employment of minors in any employment or in any place dangerous or prejudicial to the life, health, safety, or welfare of such minors.

(a) A minor under 16 is prohibited from working—

(1) In the operation of any machinery operated by power, other than hand or foot power.

(2) In the oiling, wiping, or cleaning of machinery or assisting in such work.

(3) As an acrobat, gymnast, contortionist, or ropewalker.

(4) As a beggar, street singer, or musician.

(5) In the stuffing of newspapers.

(b) A minor under 18 is prohibited from working—

(1) At operating any freight or passenger elevator.

(2) In any quarry, tunnel, or excavation.

(3) In any tobacco warehouse or cigar factory.

¹ 35 U. S. Stats. at Large, p. 420.

² 43 U. S. Stats. at Large, p. 806.

³ 70th Cong., 1st sess., H. Rept., No. 703.

(c) A girl under 18 is prohibited from working—

- (1) In any retail cigar or tobacco store.
- (2) In any hotel or for any apartment house.
- (3) As an usher, attendant, or ticket seller in a theater.
- (4) As a messenger in delivery of goods or messages.

(d) A boy under 12, or a girl under 18 is not allowed to—

(1) Distribute or sell newspapers, magazines, etc., but boys 10 years of age or over are allowed to distribute newspapers, etc., on fixed routes.

(2) Distribute handbills or circulars.

(3) Exercise trade of bootblack or any other trade in any street or public place.

Hours of labor.—For minor under 18 years of age, not more than 6 consecutive days or 48 hours in any one week, or more than 8 hours in any one day. And no boy between 16 and 18 years of age to be employed in stuffing newspapers more than 40 hours in one week, nor more than one night in any one week.

Night work.—Prohibitions of night work are as follows: For girls under 18 and boys under 16, 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. Boys between 16 and 18, from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m., and boys under 16 (selling newspapers in street), 7 p. m. to 6 a. m. No males (18 to 21) allowed to work as messengers from 12 midnight to 5 a. m., nor female (18 to 21) from 7 p. m. to 6 a. m., for person, firm, or corporation engaged in business of transmitting or delivering messages.

Issuance of work permits.—By the director of the department of school attendance and work permits, under the Board of Education of the District of Columbia. Work permits, vacation permits, or street-trades badges necessary for minors under 18 years of age.

Application for work permit.—The following evidences must be filed:

(a) A signed statement by the prospective employer—

- (1) That he expects to give minor present employment.
- (2) Nature of the occupation.
- (3) Number of hours per day, and days per week.
- (4) Agreement to send notice of commencement of employment.

(b) Evidence of age (minor is at least 14 years), by birth certificate, baptismal record, Bible record or other documentary evidence satisfactory to officer, as passport showing age of child, or immigration certificate showing age of child, or life insurance policy, a certificate of physical age signed by medical inspector of schools, or a parent's, guardian's, or custodian's affidavit of age and the record of age in the record of school first attended.

(c) Certificate of physical fitness signed by medical inspector of schools if minor is under 16 years. Otherwise no such certificate is required.

(d) A school record if minor is under 16 years, certifying that the minor is able to read and write correctly sentences in the English language and has satisfactorily completed the eighth grade or its equivalent.

Director of department of school attendance and work permits may issue vacation permits to minors between 14 and 16 even though minor has not completed the eighth grade.

Employers' obligation.—(a) Must procure and keep on file work permits for minors between 14 and 18 years.

(b) Upon receipt of work permit employer must within three days give notice of the time of the commencement of the employment, and within three days after the termination of the employment must return the permit to the department.

(c) Upon doubt as to age, enforcing officer may make demand on employer for proof showing minor is 18 years of age.

Street-trades badges.—Issued if work permit is granted in accordance with this act or on production of following:

(a) Evidence of age as above outlined.

(b) Evidence of physical fitness as above outlined.

(c) Statement from school showing grade and opinion that minor is physically and mentally able to do work without retarding school work.

Penalties.—Violations are punishable by a fine of \$25 to \$100 or imprisonment 10 to 30 days, or both, for the first offense; and for subsequent offenses by a fine of \$50 to \$200 or imprisonment 30 to 90 days, or both. Penalties are also provided for violations of the act by minors, by parents or guardians, and by those permitting boys to loiter about a newspaper plant during school hours.

Administration.—Act authorizes and directs the appointment by the board of education of such number of inspectors, clerks, and other assistants (at least two inspectors) as shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of the law. The Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia is given jurisdiction in all cases arising under the act.

Fee-Fixing Provisions of Private Employment Agency Law Held Unconstitutional

THE Supreme Court of the United States, on May 28, 1928, held unconstitutional the fee-fixing provision of the New Jersey private employment agency law, in so far as it empowered State officers to fix the price which the employment agent shall charge for his services, as in conflict with the "due process of law" clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. (*Ribnik v. McBride*, 48 Sup. Ct. 545.)

Section 5 (a) of the private employment agency law of New Jersey (Laws of 1918, ch. 227) requires every employment agency to "file with the commissioner of labor for his approval a schedule of fees proposed to be charged for any services rendered to employers seeking employees, and persons seeking employment, and all charges must conform thereto."

One Rupert Ribnik made an application for a license in accordance with the above statute in the State of New Jersey to carry on an employment agency. The commissioner of labor rejected the application upon the sole ground that, in his opinion, the fees proposed to be charged in respect to certain permanent positions were excessive and unreasonable. The case was taken to the State supreme court, where the statute empowering the commissioner to fix and limit the charges to be made by the applicant was sustained as constitutional under the due process of law clause. (*Ribnik v. McBride*, 133 Atl.

870.) Ribnik then took the case to the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, which affirmed the lower court (*Ribnik v. McBride*, 137 Atl. 437). The case was then taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court of the United States, on May 28, 1928, by a 6 to 3 decision, reversed the judgment of the New Jersey court and held the fee-fixing provisions of the New Jersey law to be a violation of the due process of law clause of the fourteenth amendment. Mr. Justice Sutherland delivered the opinion of the court, citing as authority for the decision the cases of *Adkins v. Children's Hospital*, 261 U. S. 525; *Wolff Co. v. Industrial Court*, 262 U. S. 522; and *Tyson and Bro. v. Banton*, 273 U. S. 418.

In the course of his opinion Mr. Justice Sutherland pointed out that the State supreme court had construed the statutes as empowering the commissioner of labor to fix and limit the charges to be made by the applicant. The court said that it does not admit of doubt that the State has power to require a license and regulate the business of an employment agent. (See *Brazee v. Michigan*, 241 U. S. 340.) The question before the court to be decided, as stated by Mr. Justice Sutherland, was "whether the due process of law clause is contravened by the legislation attempting to confer upon the commissioner of labor power to fix the prices which the employment agent shall charge for his services." The court in the course of its opinion reasoned as follows:

The business of securing employment for those seeking work and employees for those seeking workers is essentially that of a broker; that is, of an intermediary. While we do not undertake to say that there may not be a deeper concern on the part of the public in the business of an employment agency, that business does not differ in substantial character from the business of a real estate broker, ship broker, merchandise broker, or ticket broker.

An employment agency is essentially a private business. True, it deals with the public, but so do the druggist, the butcher, the baker, the grocer, and the apartment or tenement house owner, and the broker who acts as intermediary between such owner and his tenants. Of course, anything which substantially interferes with employment is a matter of public concern, but in the same sense that interference with the procurement of food and housing and fuel are of public concern. The public is deeply interested in all these things. The welfare of its constituent members depends upon them. The interest of the public in the matter of employment is not different in quality or character from its interest in the other things enumerated; but in none of them is the interest that "public interest" which the law contemplates as the basis for legislative price control. * * * Under the decisions of this court it is no longer fairly open to question that, at least in the absence of a grave emergency, * * * the fixing of prices for food or clothing, of house rental, or of wages to be paid, whether minimum or maximum, is beyond the legislative power. And we perceive no reason for applying a different rule in the case of legislation controlling prices to be paid for services rendered in securing a place for an employee or an employee for a place.

To urge that extortion, fraud, imposition, discrimination, and the like have been practiced to some, or to a great, extent in connection with the business here under consideration, or that the business is one lending itself peculiarly to such evils, is simply to restate grounds already fully considered by this court. These are grounds for regulation, but not for price fixing as we have already definitely decided.

Mr. Justice Stone delivered a dissenting opinion in which Mr. Justice Holmes and Mr. Justice Brandeis joined.

Effect of Decision

THE State of Washington passed an employment agency law which became effective December 3, 1914 (Laws of 1915, ch. 1). The act attempted to make it unlawful for an employment agency to demand or receive from any person seeking employment any remuneration or fee for furnishing him or her with employment or with information leading thereto. It was held unconstitutional by a five to four decision by the United States Supreme Court on June 11, 1917, in the case of *Adams v. Tanner*, 244 U. S. 590.¹

In the State of Michigan a person who had been licensed to conduct an employment agency and who was convicted of violating the private employment agency law by sending an applicant seeking employment to an employer who had not applied for help took his case to the United States Supreme Court, contending that the act was invalid because in conflict with the due process of law clause of the fourteenth amendment. The United States Supreme Court held the act constitutional as a proper exercise, by the State, of its police powers. The court said that a State "may require licenses for employment agencies and prescribe reasonable regulations in respect of them." (See *Mich.*, Acts 1913, No. 301, and *Brazee v. Michigan*, 241 U. S. 340, decided May 22, 1916.)

Laws of several States require a large fee for a license which in actual effect probably prohibits or at least discourages the maintenance of private employment agencies. These acts have been held constitutional.²

The brief submitted to the United States Supreme Court on behalf of the Department of Labor of the State of New Jersey in the Ribnik case listed and divided the States having laws with fee-fixing provisions into three classes: (1) States fixing specific fees to be charged by employment agencies; (2) States fixing the fees to be charged according to a percentage of the wage in the employment obtained; and (3) States requiring schedules of fees to be filed with or approved by a State official, or both. The States fixing specific fees to be charged are Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Montana, Texas, Virginia, and Wyoming; those limiting fees to a percentage of wages are Connecticut, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, and Rhode Island; and those requiring schedules of fees to be filed with or approved by a State official are California, Indiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Among the States which have laws with provisions fixing specific fees to be charged a variety of provisions exist. Some States prohibit a registration fee but allow a fixed fee to be charged when employment is obtained or when an order for workers is received from a prospective employer. Other States fix the registration fee and make no mention of other fees to be charged after employment is obtained. There may possibly be some question as to whether acts which merely fix a registration fee or prohibit a registration fee before employment is found or an order for workers received, fall within the condemnation

¹ For the evils which resulted in the legislation, see the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Brandeis in that case.

² See case of *Williams v. Fears*, 179 U. S. 270, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on Dec. 10, 1900, upholding the general revenue tax of the State of Georgia taxing the occupation of "emigrant agents."

of the decision in the Ribnik case. If the agency is permitted to charge what it pleases in the event employment is obtained, the police power of the State may be held to extend to the protection of individuals from the exploitation of private employment agencies in charging fees for services which are not or may never be rendered.

The Ribnik case condemns the fixing of fees and does not rule on the regulation of the business of the employment agency, it therefore makes little difference whether the fees are fixed by setting forth certain specific amounts in the statute or a percentage of wages earned in the employment or whether the law requires schedules of fees to be approved by State officials.

A few States are similar to New Jersey in that the schedules of fees must be approved by a State authority. A number of States require agencies to file with a State official a schedule of the fees charged. The mere requirement of filing the schedule is not condemned by the Ribnik case, nor is a provision which requires an agency not to charge fees other than those outlined in the schedule filed with the State officials. In this latter case the State does not pretend to fix the fee but merely requires uniformity and that notice be given as to what the fees are, so that undue advantage may not be taken of persons peculiarly susceptible to the evils practiced by private employment agencies of the worst type.

Some States specifically prohibit "splitting fees" or dividing fees by the employer or his employees and the private employment agency. This type of provision affects the amount of the fee or fees which the private employment agency may eventually earn, but this is not the type of legislation at which the Ribnik case is aimed, as it is more in the nature of a regulation than a method of fixing fees.

Another provision which the Ribnik case does not condemn is that which provides that the private employment agency return to the applicant seeking employment fees received by it, on demand or within a certain period thereafter, in the event that the applicant does not obtain the employment for which he paid the employment agency a fee. This is also in the nature of a regulation and is aimed at the private employment agencies which receive fees from applicants and send them to distant places where no unemployment exists or send them to places not seeking employees, or, probably worse still, send them to an employer who has a fee-splitting agreement with the agency and who will employ the applicant for a very short period—often less than a week.

Some State laws have a provision that no fee shall be collected unless or until an order from an employer seeking employees be received. This provision also is regulatory rather than fee-fixing in nature.

Because the United States Supreme Court has decided that the State may license and regulate private employment agencies and because the limitations on these decisions are that the State can not prohibit the business entirely nor can it fix the fees collected by the agency, all reasonable requirements for the licensing and continuation of the existence of the license may be required so long as the agency is permitted to exist and fix its own fees. The evils inherent in the business were apparent to the judges who decided the case. The evils were so great that some of the justices believed the State

had the right to abolish the business entirely or fix the fees charged applicants if the business was permitted to exist. (See dissenting opinions in *Adams v. Tanner*, 244 U. S. 590, and *Ribnik v. McBride*.) The cases of *Adams v. Tanner* and *Ribnik v. McBride* should not be extended beyond what they decide. The States may make reasonable requirements so strict that only the honest and scrupulous can continue to carry on the business within the borders of a State.

Other Provisions Relating to Fees

BEFORE granting a license to a private employment agency the State may require the payment of a reasonably large license fee and may require the filing of a reasonably large bond. (*Williams v. Fears*, 179 U. S. 270, and *Brazee v. Michigan*, 241 U. S. 340.)

Many States have provisions concerning fees which are in the nature of regulations aimed at certain evils existing in the private employment agency business. Some of these provisions, which have not been passed on by the United States Supreme Court, are: "Splitting fees" or "dividing fees" between the agency and an employer of labor is prohibited. Registration fees, as distinguished from fees for finding employment, are limited or prohibited, as in many cases no effort is made to find work for the applicant. No fees may be collected until an order is received from an employer who seeks an employee with substantially the same qualifications as those of the applicant from whom the employment agency accepts a fee. Schedule of fees charged must be filed with a State official, must be posted in such agency, and only scheduled fees may be collected. If the employee does not receive employment, the fee received by the agency shall be returned within 24 hours after demand. If the employee receives employment but is discharged within a certain period through no misconduct on the part of such employee, a fixed percentage of the fees collected by the agency shall be returned within 24 hours after demand. If the applicant is sent a certain distance from the place in which the agency is located, traveling expenses shall be paid to such point where employment is said to be offered. If employee is sent a certain distance from the place in which the agency is located and the employee does not obtain employment from the employer to whom he was sent by the agency, the agency shall pay to such employee return traveling expenses to the place where the agency is located within 24 hours after demand. The agency must give receipts for all fees collected by it and an explanation of what the fees have been paid for.

LEGAL AID

Conclusions and Recommendations of Legal Aid Committee

ON THE fiftieth anniversary of the legal aid society it was decided that a study should be made of legal aid in New York City. A committee of six was formed in March, 1927, to conduct the survey, of whom three were members of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and three were designated by the Welfare Council of New York City. Upon the formation of the legal aid committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association, its chairman was also invited to participate in the work of the joint committee.

The report¹ of the committee has just been published. John W. Davis, in the foreword, emphasized that the report should not simply "be accepted as a report and pigeonholed, so to speak, in the minds of the bar and the public," but should be considered merely as a preliminary for action.

The report gives as the opinion of the committee that for New York City, under present conditions, the privately supported legal aid agency is the best, and that a voluntary defender is preferable to a public defender in that city. The committee also recommends centralization and development of legal aid under the auspices of the appropriate bar associations and perhaps civic bodies, as well as the proposed legal aid group and the National Association of Legal Aid Organizations; organizations of legal aid by boroughs; extension of the facilities of Brooklyn and the taking over of the legal aid work by a legal aid society; the development of organized legal aid by other boroughs; and a nonsectarian, widely supported national desertion bureau. It also recommends a more liberal and precise definition of the poverty line for the purpose of meeting the needs of those unable to pay the usual fees of a competent attorney; expansion of service in workmen's compensation cases, domestic relations cases, and negligence and other contingent fee cases; and compilation of a legal aid list of reliable, competent private attorneys to whom such cases could be referred.

Staff.—The importance of adequate equipment and physical facilities of legal aid offices and systematization of office layout is emphasized.

As regards the staff members, the committee recommends the selection of attorneys with regard to experience and competency and with some regard to nationality, linguistic ability, and socio-legal qualifications; utilization of specialists; employment of woman attorneys for certain types of clients; the adoption of a definite technique for the training and supervision of the staff; the recruiting of the staff through advancement of the idea of legal aid vacation service and train-

¹ Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and Welfare Council of New York City. Report of joint committee for the study of legal aid. New York, 1928.

ing for law students; and by inviting such students upon graduation to become regular paid members of the staff.

Payment of current rates of pay and promotions for length and excellence of service are advised.

Case work.—Important attributes of case work are, in the opinion of the committee: The avoidance of a succession of attorneys handling one case, except where specialization requires it; a better system of receiving and routing cases in the first instance; special attention to courtesy and to a sustained endeavor to attain a sympathetic understanding of each client; a careful, sufficiently exhaustive, initial interview of each client; the clearing of certain types of cases through the social-service exchange; recognition and intelligent referral on the part of legal aid agencies of reasonably apparent nonlegal-aid problems to the proper agency; keeping of adequate records of cases as a basis for accurate and useful statistics; and employment of investigators with socio-legal training in larger offices to gather facts which the client or social workers can not supply.

Cooperation with other agencies.—Better coordination of legal aid agencies and their cooperation with other welfare agencies is advised, as is also the formation of a permanent joint committee of legal aid and social workers. Such a committee would formulate policies in regard, to a definite working arrangement as to referral of cases, case summaries or reports, follow-up of progress, and disposition of cases; consider other questions as to methods of cooperation; and act as a clearing house for all difficult problems arising out of cases of mutual clients.

The legal aid committee considers that social agencies should attempt to use organized legal aid whenever possible except in cases where the agencies' own volunteer service is desired for particular reasons.

Mutual education between legal aid and social workers to induce better understanding and greater cooperative effort is favored by the committee, this to be secured through lectures in law schools for law students on the elementary principles of social work, courses in schools of social work on legal aid law, consideration of practicality of plans for direct contact with the legal aid field, mutual staff meetings, and pamphlet compilation of laws knowledge of which is most frequently needed by social workers.

The committee suggests that bar associations and their legal aid committees operate with the legal aid group for the furtherance of recommended legislation or local reforms in furtherance of justice to the poor.

A better public understanding of legal aid work is necessary. This could be secured through the help of other organizations (such as bar and social welfare organizations), through national and State legal aid organizations, through the membership of the legal aid office, and through scientific publicity methods under the advice of experts.

Suggested sources of financial support of legal aid work are the bar associations and their members; the general public (including such interests as large employers having large groups who from time to time need legal aid); the organized charities; clients' fees; and bequests, endowments, and grants, provided they are not subject to conditions fettering the independence or impartiality of legal aid

service. "The request or acceptance of public appropriation should be carefully considered."

The following are recommendations on subjects which in the opinion of the committee, deserve special attention:

The Courts

1. Leave to sue as a poor litigant or in *forma pauperis*: The fixed and arbitrary qualification contained in section 198 of the civil practice act, making the possession of \$100 or more in cash or property beside necessary household goods and the cause of action, a bar to leave to sue without payment of costs, should be removed so as to vest permission within the sound discretion of the court, similar to the Federal rule set forth in section 832 of the United States Code.

2. Assignment of counsel in the court of general sessions and in the county courts: It is desirable that defendants in the court of general sessions of the County of New York who request assignment of counsel on the ground that they are not able to pay counsel should have the attorneys of the voluntary defenders committee assigned to them to the limit of the capacity of that organization for service and that a like course of action be adopted in the other counties when an efficient and properly sponsored voluntary defender service shall be established therein.

It is recommended that the judges of general sessions be asked to take some united action to the end that the full capacity of the voluntary defenders committee may be utilized.

3. Administration of the municipal court known as the "Poor man's court": It is urged that the matter of small claims courts as parts of the municipal court organization be considered and if found practicable be created, and that whether or not found practicable, the following features for the most part characteristic of small claims court practice be created in small causes by law or administrative reform as may be appropriate: Service of process by registered mail; greater simplicity and directness in framing issues prior to trial; discouragement of demands for jury through increased jury fees or bond; a central part for jury cases or a separate part or separate day for small causes without a jury in each district; increased concentration on part of judges in clearing calendar and in bringing a balance as to time of reaching trial between jury and nonjury cases; relaxation of strict rules of evidence and increased effort to conciliate; discouraging appearance of attorneys in small causes on either side; better facilities for collection of judgment through marshals and otherwise, and provisions for paying judgments by installments.

4. While the principles of arbitration and conciliation are to be encouraged, neither has been sufficiently successful as provided for in the municipal court rules, as to encourage the belief that either can as yet be a satisfactory substitute for the regular compulsory judicial process and judgment.

5. Magistrates' courts: If and when special magistrates' courts for the preliminary hearing of felonies exclusively are created voluntary defender service should be established in them both for better securing the rights of defendants through competent representation as well as tending to weed out cases likely to fail at some later stage of prosecution and that now unnecessarily burden judicial machinery.

Administrative governmental agencies

1. It is desirable that increased attention be given by, and increased power and facilities be given to, the State banking department in the discovery and prosecution of unlicensed small loan agencies, so as to prevent recurrence of the loan shark evil. Also there should be regulation of any abuses by licensed agencies, through the power of revocation or suspension of license. Finally, the Russell Sage Uniform Small Loan Law should receive consideration by the legislature as embodying more workable provisions on rates on loans than the present New York law.

2. The proposed model wage payment statute drafted by the American Bar Association should be given earnest consideration, especially those provisions which would further the collection of wage claims by putting such power of collection within the State department of labor and making failure to pay under certain conditions a misdemeanor.

3. The proposed plan of creating an accident compensation bureau, similar to the workmen's compensation bureau, to operate with regard to automobile accident cases so as both to lessen the contingent fee evil and reduce the number of negligence actions on the court calendars should be given earnest consideration.

Conduct of attorneys

1. The evils of the contingent fee situation as seriously affecting the cause of justice to the poor are fully recognized, and it is strongly urged that amongst the numerous proposed remedies that have from time to time been advanced the most efficacious of them be determined by the various forces interested and applied as quickly as may be practicable to bring about a betterment of the situation.

2. It is desirable that legal aid agencies give more attention to accepting cases where poor clients are justifiably dissatisfied with their lawyers and to securing substitution on such terms as may be just, and that legislation should be passed whereby any lawyer if blameworthy may not assert any lien to papers or right to compensation as a condition of granting such substitution.

3. Greater power should be given by law to a justice of the supreme court or of the court in which the action lies to inquire into the conduct of a case by an attorney on motion of his client, whether by way of substitution or to secure an explanation of the handling of his case, with the right on the part of such justice to appoint a referee and certify his own or the referee's findings, as the case might be, to the appellate division for disciplinary action if warranted by the facts; or

4. There should be established a state-wide disciplinary board of attorneys with like powers, which would by subcommittees or delegated members function speedily and simply, so that any client might obtain a review of his attorney's relationship with him, to the end that the attorney either be promptly vindicated or else the client be accorded proper treatment or relief and the attorney disciplined.

WORKERS' EDUCATION

Educational Experiment in the Candy Industry

THE personnel manager of a candy company of Boston tells in the Vocational Guidance Magazine of April, 1928, how his firm cooperated with the Boston School Department in affording additional educational opportunities to young operators. Three years ago the head of the department of vocational guidance suggested to the corporation an arrangement by which a group of girls would work for the firm every other week during the school year and attend school in the intervening weeks.

After consultation with the district vocational guidance counselor and a school principal the plan was launched with about 20 girls—10 each week. The company is at present employing approximately 200 girls who are attending, in alternate weeks, grades ranging from the seventh to the twelfth. For two years all the girls entering the employ of the factory have started as half-time apprentices. In other words, all the girls who have gone to work for the corporation in that period have also returned to school for one, two, or three more years.

The company is very definitely opposed to having its half-time workers instructed in school in the actual operations to be performed by them in the candy business; not because the company feels that the public school can not teach industrial processes or because it considers it is better able to teach its own methods, but because it is "trying to get rid of the monotony which accompanies American industrial life." It desires to see its girls receiving any instruction which will lead them to look for better home conditions, or which will cause them to try to live as real Americans. It is building up a group of workers who are "different."

The corporation saves a great deal of money and assures the success of its half-time scheme by leaving all details to the vocational guidance department of the Boston school system.

The district counselor interviews girls who are dissatisfied with their occupations, girls who are out of work, girls who are taken to her by mothers and fathers or by other girls in the Schrafft classes. She examines them thoroughly, investigates their home conditions and their school records, and if she believes they are ready to enter one of the half-time classes they go to work for us as apprentices. But in addition to these girls she must care for those who are leaving school to go to work; and here the deciding factor must be economic necessity. The whole plan would be completely wrong if any boy or girl who would otherwise continue in full-time school were attracted solely by the thought of earning money every other week.

In addition to English, geography, history, and other subjects in the regular school curriculum, the girls are instructed in personal hygiene, home economics, and good citizenship. They bring report cards which the company examines very carefully with special reference to rating for "interest in work." If lack of interest is reported, it is considered the duty of the corporation to get these girls interested. This can usually be accomplished by comparing what the girls are with what they might have been.

Occasionally it has been found necessary to suggest that a girl may be obliged to give up school and the company has not been surprised to find "that her pride won't let her drop out."

As an evidence of the half-time workers' ability the following experiment is cited by the personnel manager:

One of our operations is work on which we had always trained a girl for about three months before we considered her experienced. We took 30 of our school girls, told them what we wanted to do, and put them on work which none of them had ever attempted (although they had seen other girls doing it), and at the end of one week they were producing more than the average girl had previously produced at the end of six months. That showed us that they were "different." It might be said that they would have done as much even if they had not been under a half-time plan or if they had not been connected with the Schrafft classes, but it is a fact that their mothers and sisters and cousins had not been able to do the work in less than six months.

The scheme here described is, according to the writer, "an attempt to restore to the workingman that independence which he lost a century ago when factory life made him a part of a machine."

Workers' Education in Czechoslovakia

DURING 1927 there were 237,000 students enrolled in the seminars and courses of the Czechoslovakian Labor College, according to an interview given by the secretary of the institution and published in a recent issue of the *Právo Lidu*.¹ He also states that the reports of 50 local branches indicate that the above enrollment was exceeded at the beginning of the 1928 scholastic year.

A special section on foreign relations has been created by the college, which will deal with the exchange of publications and will keep in close touch with the work of similar institutions in other countries. The labor college will also continue to carry out its purpose, "which is the establishment of a complete chain of workers' schools from primary to higher education." At present there are workers' schools where courses are given throughout the year at Brno, Noravská, Ostrava, Plzen, and Prague. In fact, in the last-mentioned city there are six of these schools, not including the Socialist High School.

In Czechoslovakia, wireless was used increasingly in 1927 in workers' education. The number of subscribers at the close of 1926 was 174,000; and at the close of 1927, 240,000. Thirty per cent of the subscribers are workers and 26 per cent are salaried employees and public servants.

This development has resulted in a marked decrease in the café business. The number attending instructive lectures has not decreased as a result of the use of the radio; indeed, it was reported that the audiences at such lectures were larger, especially when the speakers had become known through their radio lectures. Courses of wireless lectures are becoming an important feature in rural education, a number of clubs being formed by the peasants who meet in the homes of members who have radios. The workers' wireless committee is looking forward to making "these courses more and more systematic until they constitute a workers' wireless university."

¹ International Labor Office. *Industrial and Labor Information*, Geneva, Apr. 23, 1928, p. 111.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Workmen's Compensation Legislation in Relation to Vocational Rehabilitation

NEW developments in workmen's compensation legislation which substantially affect the administration of vocational rehabilitation in the States render it desirable that rehabilitation officials be kept advised not only of the character of such changes but also of their possible consequences on rehabilitation activities. Bulletin No. 126 of the Federal Board for Vocational Education¹ was prepared especially for State rehabilitation officials, but compensation officials interested in the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons provided for in compensation acts "will find much therein that is suggestive of a more effective relationship between two great programs of such vital concern to the physically disabled worker."

A large percentage of the cases handled by a State rehabilitation department are reported to such department by the State workmen's compensation commission, according to an agreement of cooperation, which is provided for in the Federal vocational rehabilitation act.

Of course the cases which compensation commissions report come under the compensation laws. Therefore, the more thoroughly familiar rehabilitation officials are with the sections of such legislation which directly bears on rehabilitation, the more effectively they will be able to advise disabled persons who come to them for aid.

In recent years a number of States have strengthened their compensation legislation and in certain instances provisions have been added which serve to make the rehabilitation program more comprehensive and effective. Before the Federal vocational rehabilitation act was passed the compensation laws of California, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Oregon, and Virginia included provisions for the vocational rehabilitation of injured workers. It seems to have been realized at the time, at least theoretically, that the responsibility for the injured employee does not end with the compensation payment and that consequently an attempt should be made to restore his earning power. The liberalization, therefore, of workmen's compensation acts is, at least in part, an endeavor to extend every possible assistance to the injured worker in his attempt to reestablish himself in industry.

It is a well-known fact that in those States in which there are liberal compensation acts liberally administered and where advantage is taken of such favorable conditions the percentage of successful rehabilitation is greater than in States having less progressive legislation.

¹ United States Federal Board for Vocational Education. Bulletin No. 126: Workmen's compensation legislation in relation to vocational rehabilitation. Washington, December, 1927.

Consequently rehabilitation workers should and do have an interest in assisting in every way they can in the promotion of better compensation legislation. It is just as important, however, for them to work to the end of having disabled workers receive maximum benefits under the compensation acts as they now exist. The establishment and promotion of close cooperative relationship between the compensation commission and the State rehabilitation department is vital to the accomplishment of this objective.

The bulletin under review describes the cooperative relations in four selected States, to show different types of working relations, and gives the fundamentals of effective cooperation between compensation and rehabilitation agencies. Other sections analyze the provisions of the State compensation acts, which relate to medical benefits, artificial appliances, awards for disabilities, second major injuries, and rehabilitation, and chart the principal sections of the compensation laws which directly relate to State vocational rehabilitation programs.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Organization of Labor in Canada, 1927

THE table below, showing the reported and estimated membership in labor unions operating in Canada at the close of 1927, is compiled from the Seventeenth Annual Report on Labor Organization in Canada, published by the Department of Labor of Canada.

NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND REPORTED AND ESTIMATED MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA, 1927

Kind of organization	Branches		Members	
	Number	Increase or decrease compared with 1926	Number	Increase or decrease compared with 1926
International craft unions.....	1,869	-142	180,755	+1,488
One Big Union.....	50	-11	19,245	+580
Industrial Workers of the World.....	7	+1	4,400	-200
Canadian Central Labor Organizations.....	537	+241	48,435	+13,598
Independent units.....	37	-1	12,447	+212
National and Catholic unions.....	104	+1	25,000	(1)
Total.....	2,604	+89	290,282	+15,678

¹ No change.

² 140,195 affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and 46,279 affiliated with the All-Canadian Congress of Labor.

At the close of 1927 there were 85 of what are ordinarily called international craft unions operating in the Dominion, 82 of which have one or more local branches in Canada. The remaining 3 have a small number of members in that country who are directly connected with the central bodies. Of these 85 international craft unions, the 13 listed below have 5,000 or more members in Canada:

	Reported Canadian membership
United Mine Workers of America.....	15,400
International Association of Machinists.....	15,000
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.....	14,629
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.....	12,967
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.....	10,552
American Federation of Musicians.....	8,000
Order of Railroad Telegraphers.....	7,984
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.....	7,500
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.....	7,062
Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-way Employees.....	6,763
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.....	6,086
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.....	6,000
International Longshoremen's Association.....	5,000

LABOR DISPUTES

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States, 1916 to 1927

THE basic information regarding industrial disputes in the United States during the period 1916 to 1927 has been obtained chiefly from the following sources: Labor papers and trade-union journals; trade periodicals; lists of strikes issued by labor, trade, and other organizations; clipping bureaus; daily papers from the more important industrial cities in the United States; reports from the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor; and through correspondence. For the years 1926 and 1927 data are shown only for disputes involving six or more workers and lasting for one day or more, no distinction being made between strikes and lockouts.

The number of disputes beginning in 1927 is materially less than for any of the other years covered by the bureau's compilations. This is shown by the statement below, giving index numbers (on the basis of 1916 = 100) of the disputes occurring each year.

	Relative number of disputes
1916.....	100
1917.....	117
1918.....	88
1919.....	96
1920.....	90
1921.....	63
1922.....	29
1923.....	41
1924.....	33
1925.....	34
1926.....	27
1927.....	19

Month of Occurrence, 1916 to 1927

TABLE 1 shows the number of disputes beginning in each month, 1916 to 1927. April and May are the months of greatest strike activity, although March and June are also quite prominent. Since nearly half of all disputes reported for the year occur within these four months (March to June, inclusive), it is fair to assume that these months form the period of greatest labor unrest and mark the period during which old agreements expire and new agreements are being negotiated.

It is to be noted in using this table that the monthly figures for June to December, 1927, are slightly larger than the figures for the same months shown in the regular monthly statement. This is due to the fact that this table includes certain disputes for which reports were not received until after the close of the year 1927 and the necessary corrections have not yet been carried into the monthly reports.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH MONTH

Year	Number of disputes beginning in—													Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Month not stated	
1916.....	188	206	294	434	617	354	313	326	252	261	197	149	198	3,789
1917.....	288	211	318	445	463	323	448	360	349	322	257	197	469	4,450
1918.....	191	223	312	321	392	296	288	278	212	145	208	250	237	3,353
1919.....	199	198	192	270	431	322	381	417	425	334	165	140	156	3,630
1920.....	280	214	288	427	422	317	298	264	231	192	106	108	264	3,411
1921.....	238	172	194	292	575	152	167	143	124	90	92	76	70	2,385
1922.....	131	96	75	109	104	64	101	95	85	64	64	43	81	1,112
1923.....	69	72	123	212	246	133	146	106	93	117	66	59	111	1,553
1924.....	102	70	118	144	155	98	89	81	71	74	61	40	146	1,249
1925.....	94	89	83	161	161	108	103	123	104	77	63	45	90	1,301
1926.....	62	74	84	127	141	73	84	98	85	60	48	33	66	1,035
1927.....	37	65	74	87	107	80	65	57	57	50	27	28	-----	734

Place of Occurrence of Disputes

TABLE 2 shows the number of disputes beginning in each year, 1916 to 1927, inclusive, by States and by geographical sections of the country.

It may be noted that over 50 per cent of all the disputes occurring in the year 1927 occurred in three States (New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts), while more than 75 per cent of all disputes reported for the year took place within nine States (California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island).

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, BY STATE AND SECTION OF COUNTRY

State and section	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Alabama.....	15	20	13	18	25	15	4	6	-----	3	5	1
Alaska.....	3	5	3	3	1	1	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
Arizona.....	7	20	4	7	9	4	1	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Arkansas.....	20	36	11	7	15	7	2	2	3	4	-----	-----
California.....	55	112	94	102	120	99	37	47	29	40	34	20
Colorado.....	17	48	32	31	22	27	7	3	5	10	5	5
Connecticut.....	326	178	92	135	128	61	30	52	26	46	29	27
Delaware.....	12	17	14	11	10	4	1	1	-----	4	8	2
District of Columbia.....	8	14	13	10	14	5	4	6	5	11	6	-----
Florida.....	9	16	20	30	9	19	5	4	2	10	16	-----
Georgia.....	8	28	40	39	29	21	3	4	4	5	9	6
Idaho.....	5	32	10	10	5	3	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1
Illinois.....	159	282	248	267	254	164	63	72	80	84	72	44
Indiana.....	75	73	76	106	99	61	15	35	28	45	32	16
Iowa.....	26	65	41	57	47	42	15	14	15	12	14	6
Kansas.....	15	53	41	45	14	21	4	5	6	12	2	1
Kentucky.....	13	38	19	26	22	17	10	11	12	2	12	12
Louisiana.....	8	39	23	51	37	29	8	16	7	3	5	2
Maine.....	30	40	36	40	22	24	11	7	6	10	1	3
Maryland.....	48	59	72	41	57	27	12	19	25	17	7	9
Massachusetts.....	383	353	347	396	377	201	139	217	97	162	113	70
Michigan.....	71	64	60	84	63	71	18	19	10	14	12	7
Minnesota.....	30	53	40	49	50	45	9	14	4	5	9	11
Mississippi.....	4	13	5	2	4	9	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	2
Missouri.....	97	122	105	69	63	54	26	27	35	11	9	14
Montana.....	15	77	33	23	16	21	2	7	1	1	4	3
Nebraska.....	21	28	11	17	12	11	3	1	2	2	1	2
Nevada.....	-----	2	7	5	4	1	3	1	1	-----	-----	1
New Hampshire.....	20	20	17	34	32	6	30	6	8	5	8	4
New Jersey.....	417	227	138	183	145	125	71	78	92	92	84	59
New Mexico.....	-----	4	2	4	1	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
New York.....	592	711	689	536	600	384	202	403	281	301	216	181
North Carolina.....	8	7	14	22	21	26	6	6	4	7	2	7
North Dakota.....	-----	2	3	-----	4	8	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Ohio.....	290	279	197	237	206	167	73	65	68	73	68	21
Oklahoma.....	24	35	19	32	24	29	9	2	6	10	2	3
Oregon.....	23	58	18	38	22	23	8	15	13	5	8	10
Pennsylvania.....	574	494	311	280	250	222	101	234	261	184	162	123
Rhode Island.....	77	105	53	78	89	42	37	25	5	25	28	23
South Carolina.....	5	7	3	11	5	12	2	1	1	-----	1	-----
South Dakota.....	-----	3	3	3	5	3	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	26	42	26	40	27	28	8	7	10	3	7	4
Texas.....	28	56	41	50	73	64	10	15	16	11	4	9
Utah.....	3	21	14	22	14	5	1	1	2	2	-----	1
Vermont.....	10	8	9	13	12	2	13	-----	4	4	1	1
Virginia.....	16	35	37	28	31	14	5	3	4	1	3	1
Washington.....	58	294	130	113	69	63	22	36	15	15	5	9
West Virginia.....	40	64	50	63	49	28	8	28	23	20	11	3
Wisconsin.....	63	57	54	77	68	41	21	10	15	14	8	3
Wyoming.....	-----	2	5	4	6	4	-----	1	1	1	-----	-----
Interstate.....	4	25	4	21	10	19	27	23	10	12	8	6
United States ¹	3,758	4,443	3,347	3,571	3,291	2,381	1,088	1,553	1,240	1,300	1,032	734
North of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi.....	3,186	3,034	2,466	2,678	2,431	1,607	840	1,249	1,007	1,091	869	587
South of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi.....	147	309	243	278	227	186	66	71	60	51	66	49
West of the Mississippi.....	421	1,075	634	594	623	569	155	210	163	146	89	92
Interstate.....	4	25	4	21	10	19	27	23	10	12	8	6

¹ Does not include strikes in Hawaii, Porto Rico, Canal Zone, and Virgin Islands.

Table 3 shows the number of disputes in cities in which 25 or more disputes occurred during any year, 1916 to 1927. The year 1927 stands out in this table as being the first year in which any of the cities shown have had no industrial dispute reported. In this year each of six cities (Cincinnati, Holyoke (Mass.), Milwaukee, Springfield (Mass.), Toledo, and Youngstown) fails to show a single dispute.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN CITIES IN WHICH 25 OR MORE DISPUTES OCCURRED IN ANY YEAR

City	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Baltimore, Md.	39	36	47	26	34	22	9	15	23	15	4	7
Boston, Mass.	62	87	68	98	51	43	22	43	31	49	39	22
Bridgeport, Conn.	38	30	13	25	10	2	3	2	1	4	5	5
Buffalo, N. Y.	41	28	24	20	47	20	8	8	11	8	6	3
Chicago, Ill.	73	123	100	126	125	89	26	44	29	58	39	29
Cincinnati, Ohio	29	33	26	39	31	18	10	10	5	3	5	5
Cleveland, Ohio	60	76	39	47	41	26	22	13	16	20	15	5
Denver, Colo.	8	26	19	22	15	16	2	2	2	6	3	2
Detroit, Mich.	31	19	18	40	24	39	12	14	7	9	9	5
Fall River, Mass.	20	13	18	28	22	10	8	3	2	10	4	8
Hartford, Conn.	28	21	8	17	19	2	2	1	3	1	3	1
Holyoke, Mass.	26	9	17	18	15	3	1	8	1	3	5	5
Jersey City, N. J.	28	24	7	25	14	9	9	5	7	6	7	2
Kansas City, Mo.	20	36	20	16	13	17	9	6	10	2	3	2
Lynn, Mass.	8	8	22	11	27	12	14	10	6	12	15	3
Milwaukee, Wis.	30	14	11	27	28	9	11	6	2	4	8	8
Newark, N. J.	55	50	36	33	16	23	6	13	11	15	7	4
New Orleans, La.	7	23	20	40	29	23	7	11	5	2	5	1
New York, N. Y.	363	484	484	370	341	193	140	296	204	228	133	127
Paterson, N. J.	18	27	20	15	12	17	14	16	21	12	7	5
Philadelphia, Pa.	74	89	80	60	59	61	21	32	54	37	30	23
Pittsburgh, Pa.	47	37	19	19	15	23	1	5	12	11	8	8
Providence, R. I.	21	46	18	31	32	17	6	5	2	8	14	9
Rochester, N. Y.	16	27	35	13	37	36	17	12	13	5	1	11
San Francisco, Calif.	23	37	30	34	26	22	7	14	4	11	7	7
St. Louis, Mo.	58	53	70	39	40	26	11	19	21	8	4	10
Seattle, Wash.	15	49	29	24	26	21	5	14	6	4	2	1
Springfield, Mass.	31	27	12	20	27	6	6	10	4	7	2	5
Toledo, Ohio	16	16	27	24	20	15	3	8	3	2	3	2
Trenton, N. J.	25	15	11	4	21	5	1	3	3	4	2	2
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	6	25	8	4	9	10	7	12	7	4	2	8
Worcester, Mass.	18	12	11	28	18	12	2	9	4	7	3	2
Youngstown, Ohio	27	1	5	14	4	6	4	5	1	4	6	5

Sex of Persons Involved

TABLE 4 shows, by years, the number of disputes which involved male workers only and female workers only, and also those in which both males and females were concerned.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, BY SEX OF EMPLOYEES

Sex of persons involved	Number of disputes beginning in—											
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Males only	3,121	3,611	2,467	2,818	2,347	1,750	676	983	877	891	831	587
Females only	122	158	90	88	78	30	22	31	23	31	33	15
Both sexes	269	190	278	521	343	558	357	445	280	338	150	132
Not reported	277	491	518	203	643	47	57	94	69	41	21	5
Total	3,789	4,450	3,353	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,112	1,553	1,249	1,301	1,035	734

Relation to Labor Unions

WHETHER workers were affiliated or unaffiliated with labor organizations at the time of dispute, acquired affiliation after the dispute began, or were composed of both union and nonunion workers is set forth in Table 5:

TABLE 5.—RELATION OF WORKERS TO LABOR UNIONS

Relation of workers to union	Number of disputes											
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Connected with unions.....	2,458	2,392	1,903	2,033	2,506	2,038	844	1,265	1,063	1,018	823	614
Not connected with unions.....	446	209	362	143	137	62	37	77	69	142	93	67
Organized after dispute began.....	71	55	26	30	8	5	5	18	14	16	19	16
Union and nonunion workers.....							12	29	31	38	15	5
Not reported.....	814	1,794	1,062	1,424	760	280	214	164	72	87	85	32
Total.....	3,789	4,450	3,353	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,112	1,553	1,249	1,301	1,035	734

Causes of Dispute

IN TABLE 6 are given the principal causes of dispute, grouped according to their apparent importance. The outstanding features of this table are brought out in the text statement below:

	Disputes	Per cent of total
Wages only.....	199	27
Hours only.....	23	3
Recognition only.....	119	16
Wages, hours, or recognition.....	341	46
Wages and other causes.....	351	48
Hours and other causes.....	83	11
Recognition and other causes.....	171	23
Total (eliminating duplications).....	531	72

As is seen from the above, disputes involving the question of wages only, hours only, or recognition only formed 46 per cent of all disputes in 1927. If those controversies be included in which the above causes were only one of several factors causing the dispute, it is seen that the group covers nearly three-fourths of all the disputes in the year 1927.

As may be seen by reference to Table 6, hours have, at some periods in the past, been prominent as a cause of dispute, and with the present agitation for a five-day week may in the near future again claim a prominent place among such causes.

TABLE 6.—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR

Cause of dispute	Number of disputes beginning in—											
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Increase of wages.....	1,301	1,571	1,397	1,115	1,429	120	156	445	255	277	260	142
Decrease of wages.....	35	36	36	86	147	896	261	49	125	117	52	57
Increase of wages and decrease of hours.....	481	378	256	578	269	34	16	58	30	29	39	43
Decrease of wages and increase of hours.....						77	40		7	4	1	1
Other causes involving wages.....	96	115	93	110	121	55	76	144	96	97	101	85
Decrease of hours.....	113	132	79	117	62	294	22	16	18	7	19	20
Increase of hours.....	7	18	6	25	8	18	12	5	5	6	4	3
Other causes involving hours.....	3	18	2	5	2	7		4	1		2	9
Recognition of union.....	404	333	241	522	308	191	137	153	152	109	117	119
Recognition and wages.....	93	132	79	78	87	106	10	37	21	30	11	20
Recognition and hours.....	20	27	16	16	6	14	3	6	1	1		2
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	56	48	49	76	45	11	8	25	7	4	13	7
Recognition and other conditions.....	4	13	7	14	6	6	6	8	9	1	4	23
General conditions.....	68	116	93	123	116	83	72	80	79	89	66	47
Discharge of employees.....	144	246	192	163	170	45	44	79	54	74	61	50
Unfair products.....	7	9	1	5	30	27	18	7	8	4	16	3
Sympathy.....	33	71	35	108	67	36	33	31	22	39	29	23
Jurisdictions.....	19	21	16	16	20	10	10	13	23	59	17	13
Other conditions.....	274	374	294	223	213	192	125	310	228	254	175	
Not reported.....	631	792	461	250	305	163	63	83	108	100	48	67
Total.....	3,789	4,450	3,353	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,112	1,553	1,249	1,301	1,035	734

Size of Disputes

THE number of persons involved in disputes is classified in Table 7, while Table 8 gives the number of disputes in which the number of workers was reported, the aggregate number of workers, and the average number per dispute, for the years 1916 to 1927, inclusive:

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, BY CLASSIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED

Number involved	Number of disputes beginning in—											
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
1 to 10.....	210	171	152	186	161	257	80	128	125	142	60	83
11 to 25.....	355	304	279	297	322	336	128	182	120	167	153	158
26 to 50.....	427	350	343	353	349	287	156	206	145	195	105	137
51 to 100.....	420	361	357	404	367	352	159	157	114	166	124	112
101 to 250.....	399	368	384	494	381	245	144	161	119	147	119	106
251 to 500.....	354	287	287	356	289	164	91	135	93	97	96	60
501 to 1,000.....	241	194	143	217	145	103	61	78	81	52	66	45
1,001 to 10,000.....	238	223	204	332	184	133	61	119	78	43	58	31
Over 10,000.....	23	68	17	54	19	15	16	5	13	3	2	2
Not reported.....	1,122	2,124	1,187	937	1,194	593	216	382	361	289	252	
Total.....	3,789	4,450	3,353	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,112	1,553	1,249	1,301	1,035	734

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES FOR WHICH NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IS REPORTED, AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER INVOLVED

Year	Disputes in which number of employees is reported			Year	Disputes in which number of employees is reported		
	Number of disputes	Number of employees	Average number of employees per dispute		Number of disputes	Number of employees	Average number of employees per dispute
1916.....	2,667	1,599,917	600	1922.....	890	1,612,562	1,794
1917.....	2,325	1,227,254	528	1923.....	1,199	756,584	631
1918.....	2,151	1,239,989	576	1924.....	898	654,641	729
1919.....	2,665	4,160,348	1,561	1925.....	1,012	428,416	423
1920.....	2,226	1,463,054	657	1926.....	783	329,592	421
1921.....	1,785	1,099,247	616	1927.....	734	349,434	476

The information contained in Table 9 relative to the number of establishments involved in each dispute is not entirely reliable for the years shown. This is due largely to the difficulty of defining "establishment." However, as may be seen, the number not reported in the year 1927 is relatively small and it is hoped in another year to reduce this to a minimum.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED

Establishments involved	Number of disputes										
	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
One.....	3,078	2,541	2,136	1,989	1,071	745	1,133	820	898	649	453
Two.....	143	70	142	86	113	28	56	34	60	26	36
Three.....	73	42	99	59	94	17	35	23	25	23	18
Four.....	41	23	59	40	62	17	15	16	24	10	16
Five.....	18	90	52	35	43	9	10	17	12	14	14
Over five.....	403	327	910	426	584	104	103	84	98	94	163
Not reported.....	694	260	232	776	418	192	201	255	184	219	34
Total.....	4,450	3,353	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,112	1,553	1,249	1,301	1,035	734

Industries and Occupations Involved in Labor Disputes

THE following table shows, so far as reported, the number of persons directly involved in disputes occurring in the industries named in 1926 and 1927:

TABLE 10.—NUMBER OF PERSONS DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1926 AND 1927, BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1926	1927	Industry	1926	1927
Building trades.....	55,159	56,249	Printing and publishing.....	615	1,247
Clothing.....	123,216	14,262	Slaughtering, meat cutting, and packing.....	5,859	220
Furniture.....	1,366	1,906	Stone work.....	148	227
Iron and steel.....	1,388	490	Textiles.....	25,229	9,328
Leather.....	213	974	Tobacco.....	11,729	472
Lumber.....	120	1,046	Transportation, steam and electric.....	2,432	100
Metal trades.....	6,292	1,152			
Mining, coal.....	51,628	225,921			
Paper manufacturing.....	2,670	15			

As may be noted in the table above, the number of persons involved in clothing and textile disputes shows a very marked decline from the year 1926, building trades remain about the same as in 1926, while coal mining shows an increase to more than four times that of 1926.

Table 11 shows the number of disputes in the years 1916 to 1927 in the principal industry groups:

TABLE 11.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry	Number of disputes											
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Building trades.....	394	468	434	473	521	583	113	208	270	349	272	194
Clothing.....	227	495	436	322	336	240	240	395	238	231	194	129
Furniture.....	50	43	26	35	26	17	4	12	35	56	46	41
Iron and steel.....	72	56	74	76	25	25	10	10	7	7	2	2
Leather.....	34	19	16	27	32	26	17	17	5	5	11	12
Lumber.....	44	299	76	46	38	25	10	19	6	9	3	3
Metal trades.....	547	515	441	581	452	194	83	113	58	48	75	19
Mining, coal.....	373	355	162	148	161	87	44	158	177	100	78	60
Mining, other.....	43	94	46	28	22	8	5	1	1	4		
Paper manufacturing.....	54	41	40	47	39	42	12	16	6	6	10	1
Printing and publishing.....	27	41	40	71	83	506	56	19	12	14	9	22
Shipbuilding.....	31	106	140	109	45	20	4	6	1			
Slaughtering, meat cutting, and packing.....	70	38	42	74	42	30	6	11	14	2	5	5
Stone.....	61	26	14	13	29	34	61	15	15	17	11	4
Textiles.....	261	247	212	273	211	114	115	134	80	139	90	80
Tobacco.....	63	47	50	58	38	19	13	16	12	4	14	3
Transportation, steam and electric.....	228	343	227	191	241	37	67	31	18	7	8	1

The number of disputes occurring in selected occupations is shown in Table 12, by years, 1916 to 1927:

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY YEARS

Occupation	Number of disputes											
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Bakers.....	81	106	47	88	75	99	24	35	72	55	14	8
Boiler makers.....	23	44	28	31	22	16	4	9	3	5	4	
Boot and shoe workers.....	45	38	50	54	63	28	55	53	27	31	25	13
Brewery workers.....	21	22	27	23	25	24	12	4	10	6	2	2
Brick and tile workers.....	23	9	5	16	21	12	14	6	8	13	7	1
Building laborers and hod-carriers.....	54	74	27	49	90	10	7	39	19	35	26	22
Carpenters.....	75	101	81	96	73	49	20	22	34	50	27	22
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	108	164	129	95	130	43	20	51	39	44	22	25
Freight handlers and longshoremen.....	158	194	89	58	68	36	18	23	12	10	7	3
Glass workers.....	41	23	13	9	11	2	4	14	7	8	6	10
Hat and cap and fur workers.....	26	52	38	38	51	25	40	25	34	25	32	19
Inside wiremen.....	32	33	45	33	51	29	7	9	18	16	17	12
Machinists.....	257	204	207	202	127	29	8	13	6		15	
Metal polishers.....	43	25	29	61	78	8	3	4	10	8	10	3
Miners, coal.....	373	355	162	148	161	87	44	158	177	99	78	60
Molders.....	145	156	110	181	145	93	38	54	29	13	21	12
Painters and paper hangers.....	46	45	61	81	46	62	10	20	25	29	22	23
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	53	53	72	55	81	82	21	25	42	55	38	28
Rubber workers.....	38	19	15	15	14	3	3	7	2	6	2	2
Sheet-metal workers.....	23	33	45	19	14	82	8	13	18	9	18	6
Street railway employees.....	56	118	117	110	81	12	19	21	14	5	8	2
Structural-iron workers.....	23	16	20	15	32	5	6	18	13	16	12	10
Tailors.....	38	59	51	70	42	58	19	32	11	22	16	14

Termination of Disputes, by Month and Result

TABLE 13 gives the number of disputes ending in each month, for each year, 1916 to 1927:

TABLE 13.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES ENDING IN EACH MONTH

Year	Number of disputes ending in—													Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Month not stated	
1916.....	117	132	176	202	337	216	200	217	223	173	156	78	131	2,448
1917.....	111	94	159	198	223	172	157	156	201	177	122	132	172	2,074
1918.....	105	125	168	208	261	223	211	207	175	147	117	166	85	2,198
1919.....	122	113	128	144	226	195	207	252	239	194	147	120	133	2,220
1920.....	84	85	129	197	200	188	191	157	155	117	72	60	237	1,872
1921.....	64	61	106	102	222	171	144	141	91	81	65	46	232	1,526
1922.....	42	39	37	37	77	52	58	65	70	58	61	53	92	741
1923.....	32	54	78	144	182	114	121	85	85	95	57	36	62	1,145
1924.....	69	78	92	90	129	109	83	62	55	39	47	43	33	959
1925.....	68	66	65	110	131	93	71	111	81	92	57	34	10	989
1926.....	33	46	62	76	111	73	60	77	77	59	51	37	18	780
1927.....	19	38	51	64	80	82	88	65	54	37	35	26	-----	639

In Table 14 the results of disputes are given by years:

TABLE 14.—RESULTS OF DISPUTES ENDING IN EACH YEAR

Result	Number of disputes ending in—												
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	
In favor of employers.....	748	395	465	687	677	701	248	368	283	253	226	169	
In favor of employees.....	749	631	627	627	472	256	259	403	354	349	288	235	
Compromise.....	777	720	691	797	448	291	105	168	138	138	147	129	
Employees returned pending arbitration.....	73	137	204	50	61	80	16	46	45	51	36	29	
Not reported.....	101	191	211	59	214	198	113	160	139	198	83	77	
Total.....	2,448	2,074	2,198	2,220	1,872	1,526	741	1,145	959	989	780	639	

Duration of Disputes

TABLE 15 shows the number of disputes for which duration is reported and the aggregate and average duration, and Table 16 gives classified periods of duration, for strikes ending each year, 1916 to 1927:

TABLE 15.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES FOR WHICH DURATION IS KNOWN, AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE DURATION

Year in which disputes ended	Number of disputes for which duration is reported	Total duration (days)	Average duration (days)	Year in which disputes ended	Number of disputes for which duration is reported	Total duration (days)	Average duration (days)
1916.....	2,116	49,680	23	1922.....	580	21,436	37
1917.....	1,435	26,981	19	1923.....	908	23,177	24
1918.....	1,709	29,895	17	1924.....	957	28,588	30
1919.....	1,855	62,930	34	1925.....	879	23,809	27
1920.....	1,321	51,893	39	1926.....	738	18,805	25
1921.....	1,258	64,231	51	1927.....	669	15,865	24

TABLE 16.—DISPUTES ENDING IN EACH YEAR AFTER CLASSIFIED PERIODS OF DURATION

Duration	Number of disputes ending in—											
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Less than 1 day.....	38	88	84	29	31	32	18	26	23	42	—	—
1 day.....	141	196	145	76	57	27	48	82	42	55	51	61
2 days.....	185	113	171	70	64	44	39	74	46	52	47	38
3 days.....	147	105	127	80	54	44	27	68	31	62	42	49
4 days.....	125	62	111	78	51	47	23	66	46	39	32	22
5 days.....	131	56	72	74	36	35	26	36	27	34	34	29
6 days.....	112	65	67	45	44	32	18	44	30	26	30	45
7 days.....	93	95	115	69	66	45	34	62	47	47	48	17
8 days.....	86	29	60	72	45	30	19	29	21	24	13	18
9 days.....	50	31	38	33	30	19	10	26	14	27	21	19
10 days.....	108	43	58	57	31	44	15	20	17	23	25	18
11 days.....	41	24	24	30	28	19	5	16	17	19	12	24
12 days.....	42	39	26	28	24	12	6	17	6	21	10	29
13 days.....	27	13	16	30	21	14	10	32	12	14	6	16
14 days.....	64	40	49	42	40	25	9	36	26	33	19	10
15 to 18 days.....	148	75	88	113	83	76	41	54	39	60	34	30
19 to 21 days.....	83	46	72	95	25	49	27	39	23	47	20	21
22 to 24 days.....	40	23	40	51	41	16	15	12	17	36	20	18
25 to 28 days.....	61	35	32	65	56	31	9	33	39	28	25	23
29 to 31 days.....	53	28	65	74	47	43	9	40	27	23	25	22
32 to 35 days.....	25	27	31	61	21	36	13	20	23	17	25	26
36 to 42 days.....	50	38	39	81	46	54	14	14	26	2	24	19
43 to 49 days.....	24	29	36	78	48	40	14	13	26	18	22	20
50 to 63 days.....	53	37	48	124	69	86	29	24	43	32	21	28
64 to 77 days.....	40	22	18	72	51	60	18	24	27	12	15	16
78 to 91 days.....	27	12	17	57	41	61	14	16	12	9	8	5
92 to 200 days.....	99	55	35	149	125	186	51	25	55	39	25	15
Over 200 days.....	23	9	24	22	46	51	15	19	23	15	5	1
Not reported.....	332	639	489	365	551	268	165	178	174	114	93	—
Total.....	2, 448	2, 074	2, 198	2, 220	1, 872	1, 526	741	1, 145	959	989	752	639

Principal Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in 1927

LIVE-POULTRY workers, New York.—The extensive poultry business of New York City was affected by a strike of about 750 poultry handlers, beginning January 3. Their demands included a wage increase of \$10 per week (from \$40), \$1.50 an hour for overtime, and regulation of the hours of employment so that workers who do little or nothing during the day will not be compelled to report during the night or early morning hours because of the irregularity of unloading trains. This strike was settled on January 10 on the basis of an 8-hour day, a wage of \$45 per week, and \$1 per hour for overtime.

Shingle-mill workers, Washington.—According to press reports, a strike of sawyers and packers in a shingle mill at Montesano began the night of February 1 and by February 4 had spread to other plants at Grays Harbor so as to involve about 15 mills. It grew out of a wage reduction of 2 cents per thousand for sawyers and 3 cents per thousand for packers. The number of strikers is not definitely known, but 1,000 men were said to be idle because of the trouble. This strike is reported to have terminated successfully on March 11.

Textile workers, Rhode Island.—The Social Mill of the Manville Jenckes Co. at Woonsocket was involved in a strike or suspension of operations from February 21 to April 11. Operations were resumed on April 11 with about 500 workers.

The disturbance at the Social Mill also affected the operations of the Globe Mill at Woonsocket, owned by the same company, where some of the employees quit work on February 28 through sympathy.

Subsequent desertions also occurred, so that the company found it necessary to close the mill on March 4. This mill gave employment to about 400 operatives.

After the closing of the Globe Mill the disturbance at the two mills merged somewhat and this was the condition until April 2, when it was announced that at the request of a committee representing a group of employees of the Globe Mill the plant would reopen on April 4, more than 100 unorganized workers having voted to notify the president of the company that they were willing to return to work on the same conditions as existed when the strike was called. About 300 workers returned on April 4, and by April 5 virtually all of the strikers at this mill had returned to work.

Clothing workers, Maryland.—According to press reports a strike of about 1,800 clothing workers, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Baltimore, began on March 23 and ended successfully on March 28. The union insisted upon the employers posting bonds of from \$100 to \$500 with the union for the faithful performance of their promises in the contract, as some firms, it is charged, had "failed to live up to a former agreement."

Bituminous coal strike, United States.—A suspension of bituminous coal mining in certain union districts, notably the Central Competitive Field, embracing Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and western Pennsylvania, began on April 1, 1927, because of the failure of the conference between representatives of the miners and of the operators to reach an agreement that would follow the old contract which expired at midnight March 31. The strike involved directly about 175,000 workers, exclusive of 15,000 men in central Pennsylvania who suspended work July 1, and affected more or less severely mining operations in at least 10 States, namely, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, and West Virginia.

The operators and miners of Illinois reached an agreement on or about October 1, whereby the mines would resume operations until April 1, 1928, under the old Jacksonville scale, while a study was being made of the mine situation by a commission of four, composed of two executives from the operators and two from the miners.

Settlements along similar lines were made in Iowa on October 4, in the southwestern district on October 6, and in Indiana on October 7, but the operators in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia declined to yield to the union demands.

Plumbers, New York.—A strike of about 1,500 organized plumbers in Brooklyn began on April 1 for a 5-day week and \$14 per day in lieu of a working week of 5½ days and a daily wage of \$12. At the same time, about 1,500 plumbers' helpers struck for union recognition, \$9 per day, a 40-hour week, and double pay for overtime. Their wages prior to the strike were around \$4 per day, according to reports.

After a struggle lasting two and one-half months, the strike of the plumbers was settled on June 14, when the union agreed to arbitrate its demands for higher wages and a reduction of hours. The plumbers' helpers returned to work with the plumbers, according to press reports, and are receiving from \$4.50 to \$6 per day instead of the \$4 wage prevailing before the strike, but their other demands were not granted.

Laborers, Connecticut.—On May 4 about 1,000 laborers in the building trades of Hartford struck for a wage increase from 55 and 60 cents an hour to 65 cents an hour. This strike was abandoned by May 14.

Millwork carpenters, Illinois.—A successful strike of about 1,200 millwork carpenters in Chicago against a wage reduction from \$1.20 an hour to \$1.10 an hour began on May 9 and was over by May 28.

Coal miners, Pennsylvania.—The miners employed by the Mocanaqua colliery of the West End Coal Co. became involved in a dispute with their employers as to the proper time for the night shift to enter the mines, and quit work during the week ending May 21. The strike was not in conformity with the agreement and the men decided to return to work on May 23, but when they undertook to do so they found that the mines had been closed down indefinitely by the company. About 1,000 men were involved. Operations were resumed on June 14, with the understanding that the workers would comply with all provisions of the agreement between miners and operators.

Barbers, New York.—About 1,300 union barbers in upper Broadway and the Washington Heights section of New York City began a strike on June 15 for a wage of \$35 per week and half of the receipts in excess of \$50 per chair per week, instead of \$30 per week and half of the receipts over \$45. This strike ended successfully July 27.

Bricklayers, Pennsylvania.—About 1,600 union bricklayers in Pittsburgh were on strike from June 1 to June 11 for a wage of \$1.70 an hour and a working week of 5 days, in lieu of \$1.62 an hour and a 5½-day week. The strike was compromised with the Building Trades Association on the basis of a wage increase of 60 cents per day, without change in the 5½-day week; but a number of independent contractors agreed to all demands.

Laborers and hod carriers, Rhode Island.—Some 2,000 laborers and hod carriers in Providence, Pawtucket, and Central Falls struck on June 1 for a wage increase from 65 cents an hour to 75 cents an hour. This strike terminated, it is understood, on August 25, but terms of settlement were not reported.

Barbers, New Jersey.—A partially successful strike of about 700 barbers in Newark was in effect from June 20 to July 1. They wanted a weekly wage of \$35 and half the income in excess of \$45 weekly per chair. They secured \$35 per week and half the receipts exceeding \$50 per chair.

Cleaners and dyers, New Jersey.—A successful strike of about 800 cleaners and dyers in New Jersey continued from July 15 to July 21. This strike was for the "union shop" and was announced as statewide.

Building-trades workers, Maryland.—A recurrence of the old jurisdictional dispute between the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' International Union of America and the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association occurred on July 12, when approximately 6,000 building-trades workers, members of some 18 locals comprising the Allied Building Trades Council of Baltimore, suspended construction work because of differences as to the right of "bricklayers" to set artificial stone, instead of "plasterers."

The ending of this strike favorably for the plasterers was announced on July 22.

Tank-wagon drivers and filling-station attendants, Chicago.—Following unsuccessful negotiations with the Sinclair Refining Co. for a \$15 per month wage increase for tank-wagon drivers and a \$10 per month increase for filling-station attendants, their employees were called out on strike by Chauffeurs, Teamsters, and Drivers' Union No. 705 on the morning of July 8.

The afternoon of the same day the Standard Oil Co., Texas Co., Roxana Petroleum Co., Apex Motor Fuel Co., and several other smaller companies locked out their employees, thus making almost a complete tie-up of both filling-station and tank-supply service, and affecting about 3,000 employees throughout the city and suburban districts. A compromise agreement of \$7.50 per month increase for tank-wagon drivers and \$5 per month for filling-station attendants was reached on July 9, and by 4 o'clock p. m. of that date conditions began to become normal.

The wage scales agreed to were: Tank-wagon drivers, \$182.50; station attendants, first month, \$120; second and third months, \$130; and thereafter, \$145.

Motion-picture theaters, Illinois.—A dispute between moving-picture machine operators and theater owners in Chicago as to the number of operators to be employed in one of the theaters resulted in the closing of some 350 or more theaters, beginning August 29. Only 600 operators struck, but the dispute affected about 15,000 employees.

The end of the disturbance was announced on September 3. The settlement was in the nature of a compromise agreement whereby the two operators at the Belmont Theater, over whom the dispute started, were to receive full pay until January 28, when the operators' agreement expired.

Raincoat makers, Massachusetts.—A strike of waterproof clothing workers in Boston and vicinity began on August 25 to enforce demands for a wage increase averaging from 20 to 25 per cent and a renewal of the 42-hour week agreement. The old agreement allowed \$44 per week for men and \$35 for women in the organized shops, while in the unorganized shops girls and women received from \$10 to \$12 a week. The number of workers involved, including union and nonunion of both sexes, but mostly female, was variously reported at from 1,000 to 2,000.

By August 29 this strike was successful as regards at least 90 per cent of the workers.

Textile workers, North Carolina.—An unsuccessful strike of approximately 800 unorganized textile employees of the Harriet Cotton Mills, of the Cooper interests, in Henderson, began on August 4, to enforce a demand for a wage increase of 12½ per cent, which the operatives claimed was promised them three years before when their wages were reduced during a period of business depression. The trouble began at mill No. 1 and spread to the other mills, so that by August 11, all the four mills were involved.

Some of the striking operatives returned to work on September 5, and on September 19 it was reported that virtually all of the workers had returned and the mills were fully manned.

Teamsters and truckmen, New York.—Approximately 6,000 teamsters and truckmen in New York City went out on strike September 7 to enforce their demands for a wage of \$45 per week instead of \$40, \$1.20 per hour for overtime instead of \$1, and a working day of eight hours instead of nine. The strike was called by Locals Nos. 282 and 807 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America. This strike affected general trucking of merchandise throughout the city and partially tied up shipping, warehouses, etc.

The strike was officially settled by signed agreement on the afternoon of September 15 and was successful to the extent of securing the wage increase. Some of the men returned to work on September 10 and some on September 12, by which date most of them had returned to work and the strike was practically over.

Teamsters and chauffeurs, New York.—A strike of about 2,000 drivers, loaders, helpers, and assorters engaged in hauling and handling fruit and vegetables in New York City began at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of September 15. It was called by Local No. 202 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America. The drivers or truckmen, numbering about 1,000, demanded a wage increase of \$7 per week. No demands were submitted by the other workers, who expected to get a pro rata increase in case the drivers were successful. A settlement was reached in the afternoon of September 16, allowing the drivers an increase of \$5 per week from \$40 per week. The other workers, it is understood, received wage increases, but the amount is not reported.

Glass workers.—A strike or suspension of cutters and flatteners employed in window-glass factories in various States throughout the country began October 1, following the termination on September 30 of the wage agreement in effect until that date. Three union organizations were involved—the Cutters' League of America in plants using the sheet-drawing system of production, except the Fourcault system; the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Association of America (Inc.) in the independent cylinder-machine plants; and the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Protective Association of America in the factories of the American Window Glass Co.

On October 7 a settlement was reached with the Libby-Owens Sheet Glass Co., affecting 377 employees, on the basis of the "same rate as last year, with provision for reduction in case of reduction in sales prices." The agreement provided for an increase or decrease in wages in accordance with the rise or fall in the selling price of glass, but the downward slide was not to go below 38 cents for single and 42 cents for double strength glass, while the upward slide was not limited.

The agreement reached between the American Window Glass Co. and the union provided for the renewal of the scale which expired September 30, but eliminated for the coming year the 60-day cancellation clause.

The agreement provides for a minimum daily wage of \$5 for cutters and \$6 for flatteners. It also stipulates that for every two points the selling price is raised above that in effect prior to August 28, 1927, the workers are to get one point advance in wages.

Cutters at the company's plants now receive 37.8 cents a box for single and 41.3 cents for double-strength glass and the flatteners' rate is in proportion. The number of glass cutters and flatteners directly involved in this strike was about 450.

The strike of 600 cutters and flatteners, members of the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Association of America (Inc.), against "independent manufacturers throughout the country," for a wage increase and better working conditions, ended, it is reported, on October 9, when the men resumed work or were authorized to do so, "pending further negotiation." The plants against which this strike was directed were located in Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. A settlement was reached on October 14, following the reopening of negotiations at a conference in St. Louis. The agreement runs for one year from October 1 last and provides for a renewal of the old wage scale, which is 37.8 cents a box for single-strength glass and 41.3 cents for double-strength glass, the same as that paid by the American Window Glass Co.

Coal miners, Colorado.—In response to the call of the Industrial Workers of the World about 4,000 miners in Colorado struck on October 18 for a "flat scale of \$8.50 a day for all classes of mine workers, a 6-hour day, and a five-day week." These demands, according to press reports, were posted in the southern territory, but no demands were made by the miners in the northern fields. The demands put forth at Aguilar, Colo., by the so-called miners' conference held September 4 were for a 6-hour day and a 5-day week with the Jacksonville scale. Subsequently, however (October 30), at a "convention" of the I. W. W. at Lafayette, attended by "approximately 150 strikers," 22 demands on coal operators of the State were drawn up and adopted. The strike was not abandoned until February 19, 1928, when 88 per cent of the striking miners voted to return to work.

Coal miners, Kentucky.—Three mines of the Gibraltar Coal Mining Co., Central City, Ky., were affected by a strike of 1,000 unorganized miners beginning November 1 because of the "removal of 20 per cent bonus, which had been paid for 90 days." This suspension ended November 10. The men returned to work on the terms that prevailed before the bonus was given.

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States in May, 1928

DATA regarding industrial disputes in the United States for May, 1928, with comparable data for preceding months, are presented below. Disputes involving fewer than six workers and lasting less than one day have been omitted.

The bureau is dependent upon trade journals, newspapers, and labor periodicals for notices of strikes. These reports are followed up by correspondence and when necessary by personal visits of representatives of the Conciliation Service or of this bureau.

Table 1 is a summary table showing for each of the months—June, 1927, to May, 1928, inclusive—the number of disputes which began in these months, the number in effect at the end of each month, and the number of workers involved. It also shows, in the last column,

the economic loss (in man days) involved. The number of workdays lost is computed by multiplying the number of workers affected in each dispute by the length of the dispute measured in working days as normally worked by the industry or trade in question. It is to be noted that the figures given include only those disputes which have been verified by the bureau.

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF EACH MONTH, JUNE, 1927, TO MAY, 1928

Month and year	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved in disputes		Number of man-days lost during month
	Beginning in month	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month	In effect at end of month	
June, 1927	75	82	18,585	196,047	4,859,468
July, 1927	62	62	33,763	199,087	5,307,089
August, 1927	53	50	8,066	198,367	4,998,596
September, 1927	46	49	12,514	197,588	4,960,249
October, 1927	48	56	12,695	81,766	2,722,110
November, 1927	26	50	4,089	82,207	2,031,740
December, 1927	26	52	4,243	81,191	2,128,721
January, 1928	43	62	18,263	81,676	2,135,092
February, 1928	47	61	33,602	104,883	2,155,559
March, 1928	34	63	7,145	78,362	2,343,415
April, 1928 ¹	59	75	142,368	205,690	4,875,977
May, 1928 ¹	59	83	12,885	136,072	3,642,740

¹ Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

Occurrence of Industrial Disputes, by Industries

TABLE 2 gives by industry the number of strikes beginning in March, April, and May, 1928, and the number of workers directly involved.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY, 1928

Industry	Number of disputes beginning in—			Number of workers involved in disputes beginning in—		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Bakers		1	8		12	323
Barbers		2	3		2,062	284
Brewery and soft-drink workers	1		1	76		8
Building trades	8	21	23	3,145	5,819	4,149
Chauffeurs and teamsters		1	3		450	262
Clerks and salesmen		1			490	
Clothing	11	4	2	416	520	147
Farm labor			1			36
Furniture		1			30	
Hotel and restaurant workers	1			16		
Glass workers	1			440		
Leather		1	1		31	32
Longshoremen, etc.		1			25	
Lumber and timber	2			184		
Metal trades	2	1	1	47	39	87
Mine workers	3	6	9	2,624	105,259	4,815
Motion picture and theatricals	1			9		
Oil and chemical			1			1,479
Printing and publishing	1		1	35		13
Slaughtering and meat packing		1			21	
Stone workers		7			2,073	
Textile workers	2	9	2	144	25,478	185
Tobacco workers		2			59	
Other occupations	1		3	9		1,065
Total	34	59	50	7,145	142,368	12,885

Size and Duration of Industrial Disputes, by Industries

TABLE 3 gives the number of industrial disputes beginning in May, classified by number of workers and by industries:

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN MAY, 1928, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF WORKERS AND BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Number of disputes beginning in May, 1928, involving—					
	6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers	5,000 workers and over
Bakers.....	3	5				
Barbers.....		2	1			
Brewery and soft-drink workers.....	1					
Building trades.....	3	9	7	4		
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....		2	1			
Clothing.....		1	1			
Farm labor.....		1				
Leather.....		1				
Metal trades.....		1				
Mine workers.....		1	5	2	1	
Oil and chemical workers.....					1	
Printing and publishing.....	1					
Textile workers.....		1	1			
Other occupations.....	1	1			1	
Total.....	9	25	16	6	3	

In Table 4 are shown the number of industrial disputes ending in May, by industries and classified duration:

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN MAY, 1928, BY INDUSTRIES AND CLASSIFIED DURATION

Industry	Classified duration of strikes ending in May, 1928					
	One-half month or less	Over one-half and less than 1 month	1 month and less than 2 months	2 months and less than 3 months	3 months and less than 4 months	4 months and less than 5 months
Bakers.....	4					
Barbers.....	2		1			
Brewery and soft-drink workers.....		1				
Building trades.....	10	3	2	1		
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	3				1	
Clothing workers.....		2	1	1		
Metal trades.....		1				
Mine workers.....	7					
Oil and chemical workers.....	1					
Printing and publishing.....	1					
Stone workers.....	1					
Street railway employees.....						1
Textile workers.....	2	2	1			
Other occupations.....	2					
Total.....	33	9	5	2	1	1

Principal Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in May, 1928

COAL miners, Pennsylvania.—The Maxwell colliery of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. was affected by a brief strike beginning May 2, because "a driver was changed to another location on account of going home before regular quitting time." The miners "went back to work on own accord" May 3.

Dental workers, New York and New Jersey.—Dental mechanics in the metropolitan district, including, it is said, northern New Jersey, began a strike on May 16 for wage increases, extra compensation for overtime, a general cleanup in sanitary conditions, fixed wage rate

with a minimum wage of \$25 a week, and a 44-hour working week. The workers are members of the newly organized independent Dental Laboratory Workers' Union, and their demands, it is understood, were directed against the Associated Dental Laboratories, the employers' association.

The strike involves about 1,000 workers and, according to a union spokesman, 488 laboratories.

Thus far the employers have not yielded to the union demands.

Oil refinery workers, New Jersey.—The employees of the Tidewater Oil Co., Bayonne, N. J., numbering 1,479, were on strike from May 16 to May 22 to enforce demands for better working conditions, most of which were secured. The mayor of Bayonne used his good offices in bringing the two sides together, and the strike was a very orderly affair throughout.

Structural-iron workers, Massachusetts.—The union ironworkers in Boston, members of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron-workers' Local 7, and numbering about 850, began a strike on May 23 to enforce demands for a wage increase to \$1.50 an hour from \$1.25. Most of the employing contractors, it is understood, are members of the Building Trades Employers' Association, but the strike embraced independent contractors also, and affected almost all construction work in Boston and vicinity.

A wage increase to \$1.37½ an hour was allowed, and the strike ended June 4.

Principal Strikes and Lockouts Continuing into May, 1928

TEXTILE operatives, Massachusetts.—The strike of 25,000 textile workers in New Bedford, which began on April 16, is still in progress.

Barbers, New York.—The 2,000 union barbers in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, New York City, who went on strike April 3 for a higher wage, were, it is said, completely successful, the other master barbers involved having conceded the union demands by May 25.

Bituminous coal strikes.—No material change has been noted in the suspensions of April 1, 1927, and April 1, 1928, since the preceding report.

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in May, 1928

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised his good offices in connection with 43 labor disputes during May, 1928. These disputes affected a known total of 23,008 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

On June 1, 1928, there were 53 strikes before the department for settlement and in addition 12 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. The total number of cases pending was 65.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, MAY, 1928

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., Ashley, Pa.	Strike	Miners	Discharge of driver	Miners returned voluntarily.	1928 May 2	1928 May 3	1,000	---
Jewish bakers, New York City	Controversy	Bakers	Asked \$7.50 for 45-hour week; increase, \$6.	Adjusted. Renewed last year's agreement.	May 1	do	2,000	---
Building trades, Allentown, Pa.	Strike	Painters, paper hangers.	Asked \$1.12½ per hour; increase, 22½ cents.	Pending.	do	do	200	---
Jewish bakers, Rochester, N. Y.	do	Bakers	Asked \$7.50 for 45-hour week; increase, \$6.	Adjusted. Allowed \$7.50 per week for day work; \$52.50 for night work.	do	May 5	18	---
Public school building, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	do	Hod carriers; bricklayers in sympathy.	Asked 75 cents per hour; increase, 10 cents.	Adjusted. Allowed 75 cents per hour; bricklayers returned.	do	May 3	150	---
Taubman Co. Building, Indianapolis, Ind.	do	Carpenters	Nonunion labor for interior decoration.	Adjusted. Union labor to be employed in future.	Mar. 15	May 1	12	15
Building trades, Dayton, Ohio	do	Plumbers, steamfitters.	Asked \$1.50 per hour; increase, 12½ cents.	Adjusted. Returned at former scale.	May 1	May 14	250	50
United Press Telegraphers, United States.	Threatened strike.	Commercial telegraphers.	Alleged violation of agreement.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	do	May 19	275	400
Building trades, Seattle, Wash.	Controversy	Carpenters	Hours, wages, and conditions.	Adjusted. Carpenters allowed 5-day week; agreement to 1931 concluded.	Jan. 1	June 6	6,500	---
Sacks & Co., New York City	Lockout	Cigar makers	Proposed nonunion shop.	Pending.	(?)	do	35	5
Hudson Coal Co., Parsons, Pa.	Strike	Miners	Union dues dispute.	Adjusted. Satisfactorily settled in union.	May 1	May 8	415	---
Alax Hosiery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Hosiery workers	Wages and open shop.	Pending. Plant now closed.	(?)	do	125	25
Rogers Hosiery Mill, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	do	Asked 1 cent per piece increase.	Adjusted. Returned without increase.	May 10	May 12	40	400
Endurance Mill, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Warpers and dressers.	Wage cut of 10 per cent.	Unable to adjust. Injunction proceedings in progress.	(?)	do	5	150
Scott Lumber Co., Kitchen Lumber Co., Wheeling, W. Va.	do	Carpenters	Asked union recognition.	Adjusted. Strike called off; some workers may return.	do	May 10	32	---
Federal courthouse, Des Moines, Iowa.	Controversy	Building workers	Working conditions.	Pending. Have asked governor for board of arbitration.	(?)	do	200	2,000
Salvation Army Home, Des Moines, Iowa.	Strike	Lathers, ironworkers.	Jurisdiction of iron and lath work.	Adjusted. Returned; officials to fix terms.	May 10	May 12	8	100
United Baking Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	do	Bakery workers	Wages and union shop conditions.	Adjusted. Allowed \$1 per week increase.	May 8	May 10	30	20
Caplan Baking Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	do	do	Asked \$3 per week increase.	do	do	do	30	19
Schwartz Baking Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	do	do	do	do	do	do	10	5

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Lockout	do	Wages, conditions, and renewal of agreement.	Unable to adjust.	May 10	June 1	12	30
Controversy	Building workers	Making of agreement.	Pending	May 14		800	
Strike	Plumbers, steam fitters.	Asked 12½ cents per hour increase—\$1.37½ for plumbers and steam fitters; helpers 90 cents.	Adjusted. Allowed as asked except helpers who returned without increase—80 cents per hour.	May 5	May 8	162	
do	Miners	Objection to alleged contract system.	Adjusted. Returned; satisfactory agreement.	May 16	May 16	345	5
do	do	Wage controversy	Adjusted. Returned; officials fixed terms.	May 10	May 14	730	5
do	Refinery workers	Wage cut; plant closed	Adjusted. Returned; satisfactory agreement.	May 17	May 23	1,500	250
Threatened strike	Fishermen	Proposed cut of 2 cents per pound.	Adjusted; no wage cut.	May 12	May 21	8	10
do	do	do	do	do	do	16	25
do	do	do	do	do	do	24	30
do	do	do	do	do	do	16	25
Controversy	Bakery workers	Unionization of foremen and supervisors.	Unclassified. Adjusted before arrival of commissioner.	May 1	May 22	20	38
Strike	Hosiery workers	Knitters required to use 2 machines instead of 1.	Pending. Commissioner watching situation.	May 19		22	35
do	Bakers	Agreements and wage increases asked.	Adjusted. Signed agreement; \$3 per week increase.	do	May 24	22	5
do	Dental workers	Asked recognition and wage increase.	Pending	(1)		1,000	
do	Engineers, hoisting	Changed working conditions.	Adjusted. New agreement, \$1.25 per hour; \$1.37½ for high derrick work.	May 3	May 18	20	50
do	Bakery workers	Agreement and wage increase asked.	Adjusted. Allowed \$3 per week increase.	May 19	May 26	10	5
do	do	do	do	do	do	4	3
Threatened strike	Machinists	Asked union recognition and signed agreement.	Pending. Commissioner watching situation.	May 25		320	300
Strike	Barbers	Master barbers discharged journeymen, alleging inability to comply with contract.	do	May 19		45	
do	Miners	Disagreement relative to powder mill.	Adjusted. Will return when colliery is repaired.	June 1	June 2	1,685	15
Controversy	Potters	Working conditions	Unclassified. Resumed operations before arrival of commissioner.	May 29	do	156	
Strike	Bag makers	Discharge of employee.	Pending	(1)		70	60
do	Bakers	Discharge of baker	Unclassified. Settled before arrival of commissioner.	May 20	May 30	4	2
Total						18,926	4,082

1 Not reported.

Industrial Court of Great Britain

THE operation of the British industrial court, which was established by the industrial courts act of 1919 for the settlement of labor disputes, is described by the president of the court in the journal *Economica* (London) for March, 1928.¹ This court is a standing body and in that respect is constituted on the same basis as the various courts of law, although in other particulars it differs. The Minister of Labor appoints the members, some of whom by the terms of the act "shall be independent persons, some shall be persons representing employers, and some shall be persons representing workmen, and in addition one or more women." The president of the court, as well as the chairman of any division of it, is chosen by the Minister of Labor from the "independent" members.

The Minister of Labor also fixes the term of office of members of the court. It has been the custom to appoint chairmen for a period of one year, the appointment being renewed annually. A similar practice has been followed in the case of the other members, with the exception of two full-time members representing employers and workers, respectively. The president and the full-time members are paid an annual salary; the other members receive a fee for each case on which they sit. The expenses of the court are provided for by Parliament.

It is not the practice for the whole court to hear a case. The president has made it a general practice for each case to be heard by a division of three persons, selected by him, consisting of a chairman and one representative each of the employer and the workers, except in cases of special importance, when courts of five have been nominated. The president has presided in the majority of cases, but when pressure of work has required more than one division to sit he has appointed chairmen and in some cases has referred the matters to single members of the court.

In addition to handling industrial disputes, the court deals with cases affecting the emoluments, hours of work, and leave of some classes of civil servants. The division which sits on the cases concerning civil servants consists of the president of the court and two members appointed by him who are drawn from special panels of persons representing, respectively, the chancellor of the exchequer and the staff side of the national Whitley council for the administrative and legal departments of the civil service. The president may appoint a chairman to preside for him. The members of the special panels referred to are appointed by the Minister of Labor. The representatives of the chancellor of the exchequer are usually appointed for a year, but if a new chancellor takes office during their term he must reaffirm the appointment. The members representing the staff side hold office for three years and are eligible for reappointment.

All disputes handled by the industrial court are referred to it by the Minister of Labor, and the court has no jurisdiction over a case not so referred. The Minister of Labor, in turn, can not refer a dispute to the industrial court for settlement without the consent of

¹ The text of the industrial courts act was published in the *Labor Review* for February, 1920 (pp. 41-46), and a brief description of the industrial court was given in the November, 1921, issue (pp. 189-191).

both parties concerned. Also, the parties to the controversy are not obliged to submit their dispute to arbitration.

Under the law three forms of arbitration tribunal are available—the industrial court, a single arbitrator, or an *ad hoc* board of arbitration. Thus, when a dispute is referred to the Minister of Labor, he may, with the consent of both parties concerned, refer the matter for settlement to the industrial court, to the arbitration of one or more persons selected by him, or to a board of arbitration consisting of one or more persons representing the employer and an equal number representing the workers, with an independent chairman, these persons being selected by the minister from panels already constituted by him. It is provided that women shall be included in these panels. In practice the industrial court has become the principal arbitration tribunal.

The Minister of Labor may refer to the industrial court any matter upon which he wishes advice, but the law stipulates that in the case of disputes in trades and industries which have their own conciliation machinery he can not refer the matter for settlement or advice without the consent of both parties to the dispute and then only if attempts to effect a settlement by the existing trade machinery have failed.

Certain industrial agreements make specific provision for the reference to the industrial court of differences failing settlement by agreement. For instance, agreements of the Transport and General Workers' Union with the London Employers' Association (Ltd.) and with the London Master Builders' Association provide that should the joint committee be unable to agree application may be made "for the question in dispute to be submitted to the industrial court, whose decision shall be binding on both parties." Agreements recently negotiated between the railway companies and a large number of trade-unions, relative to the employees in the railway workshops and in the railway electricity supply undertakings, set out detailed procedure for the discussion of questions and provide that "if, failing a settlement, it is decided to submit to arbitration any matter in difference, the reference shall be to the industrial court."

The classes of disputes which may be referred to the court have a wide range and include "any dispute or difference between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, connected with the employment or nonemployment, or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labor of any person." The term "workmen" is also given a wide definition, but persons in the naval, military, or air services are excluded. The cases submitted may call for decisions as to terms of employment either in the past or in the future, or both.

The majority of the cases which have been referred to the court concerned differences between employers and workmen, only one dispute among the workmen themselves having been handled. The causes of the disputes have included basic wages, bonuses, overtime, night work, Sunday work, hours of labor, leave, the construction of agreements relating to all such matters, and other incidents and conditions of employment. Many different industries have also been represented and it is said that there are few important industries in the country from which cases have not been referred. In importance

the cases have varied from those affecting a whole industry to those affecting an individual employee.

The hearings before the industrial court are informal and the procedure is of the simplest kind. The party making the claim is asked to state his case or to read it from a prepared statement. The court is entitled to take evidence on oath, but this is not often done. The witnesses are not confined to the strict rules of evidence unless the opposing side insists or it is manifest that the statements made would lead to an injustice through the impossibility of testing them either by careful examination or by rebutting evidence. The court has no power to order the submission of documents or to compel witnesses to give evidence. At the conclusion of the claimant's case the case for the respondents is presented to the court in a similar way, and the claimants are called upon to reply. Hearings are private unless the parties concerned wish them to be public.

An official stenographer takes notes of the proceedings in industrial cases and transcripts of the notes are available to either party on payment. In civil-service cases no stenographer is employed and the court has ruled that written statements shall be presented setting forth the details and particulars of the claims and parties, and the grounds in support of the claims, these statements to be read at the hearings. Oral evidence and agreements are heard in open court; in only one case has a decision been given on written statements without a hearing, and this was at the desire of the parties concerned. The court has power to interpret its own awards, and in interpretation cases, if the parties consent, an award may be given without a hearing. In such cases the parties are notified of the court's ruling which is final, as in an original award.

When the court decides upon the principles it wishes to embody in its award, every care is taken to insure that the terms are made consistent with the practices of the industry or service concerned.

It is provided that if the members of the court are unable to agree upon their award the matter shall be decided by the chairman acting with the full powers of an umpire. This provision has been called into use on only four occasions during the eight years of the court's existence, these instances having been in connection with civil-service cases.

The awards of the court are written, copies are supplied to the parties concerned, and the decisions are published by the Government. They are obtainable by the general public, and in one notable case about 30,000 copies were sold.

The law contains no provision for enforcing a decision of the industrial court, but inasmuch as no disputes are referred to it without the consent of both parties it is assumed that they enter into a contract to accept the award and thus the award may become the basis of a civil action against the party refusing to comply with it. Attention is called to the fact that while the awards of the court are binding only upon the parties to the references, yet the awards may affect undertakings other than those immediately concerned. It is reported that in only 4 cases of the 1,354 on which decisions have been handed down by the court has any difficulty been encountered by parties declining to accept the decision.

The industrial courts act gives no right of appeal from a decision of the court. "Parties, therefore, are left to apply to the High Court for prerogative writs—in the case of the court exceeding its jurisdiction, a writ of prohibition or, in the event of the court declining to proceed with a reference, a writ of mandamus to compel it to hear and determine."

No provision is made for the awarding of costs. The jurisdiction of the court is limited by the terms of reference of a case and it has no power to deal with the question of costs unless this subject is included in the terms of reference. It is stated that up to the present time no parties have agreed upon this. The court itself charges no fees and there is little expense in bringing a case before the court other than that of preparation of the case and the time taken up in presenting it.

The court has no connection with any Government department but is an entirely independent body. Its present jurisdiction covers England, Scotland, and Wales, recent legislation having excluded Ireland.

Labor Courts in Poland

A RECENTLY promulgated Polish legislative decree provides for the institution of special labor courts in the territories which previously belonged to Austria and Russia. The decree is not applicable to former Prussian territory as industrial courts are already established in that part of Poland.¹

The new labor courts will have jurisdiction in all disputes between employers and workers relating to labor or vocational training, and also in cases arising out of breaches of labor legislation. Disputes in agricultural and forestry undertakings will not be submitted to the labor courts unless their competence has been extended to that effect by a special decree of the ministers concerned.

Where labor courts are set up, the ordinary courts will no longer hear disputes relating to labor. The parties may, however, bring their disputes before a conciliation court.

The new decree applies to all manual and intellectual workers employed under a contract, except those whose salary exceeds 10,000 zloty² a year and public-school teachers who have not been confirmed in their appointments.

The labor courts will not be competent to deal with disputes involving more than 5,000 zloty. The jurisdiction of the courts as regards breaches of labor legislation will extend to offenses relating to hours of work, holidays, the work of women and children, labor contracts, pledges, the engagement of workers, and industrial hygiene, provided that such offenses were formerly dealt with by justices of the peace.

The labor courts will consist of a president, a vice president, at least 10 assessors and at least 20 substitutes nominated by the employers' organizations, and an equal number of assessors and substitutes nominated by the workers' organizations. The president and vice president will be appointed by the Minister of Justice. The assessors and their substitutes will also be appointed by the Minister of Justice, on the proposal of the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare and the Minister of Industry and Commerce. All Polish citizens over 30 years of age, except soldiers, civil servants, priests, and members of Parliament, will be eligible to act as assessors.

In civil cases the court will consist of three persons—namely, the president and one representative of the employers and workers, respectively; in disputes involving an intellectual worker, the workers' representative will be an intellectual worker. In cases of breach of labor legislation the president or vice president will decide the case.

¹ International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Apr. 23, 1928, pp. 93, 94.

² Zloty at par=11.22 cents. Present exchange rate approximately at par.

There will be no appeal from the verdict of a labor court unless the amount in dispute exceeds 200 zloty, in which case the parties may bring the dispute before the court of appeal, which will have final jurisdiction. The parties may not be represented by lawyers unless the amount in dispute exceeds 200 zloty.

The labor courts will be required in principle to give their verdict within five days.

If the amount in dispute does not exceed 50 zloty, there will be no costs.

The decree will come into force throughout the former Russian and Austrian territory three months after the date of its publication. The industrial courts already existing in former Austrian territory under the act of November 27, 1896, will be transformed into labor courts under the present decree.

Labor Conflicts in Sweden in 1928

A NUMBER of important labor disputes occurred in Sweden during the early part of this year. The following information regarding these disputes has been taken from reports of John Ball Osborne, American consul general at Stockholm.

Pulp, Paper, and Sawmill Industries

IN SEPTEMBER, 1927, the wood-pulp mills gave notice that the existing agreement with the workmen would not be continued after December 31, 1927. Satisfactory terms for a new agreement not being agreed upon, a lockout went into effect on January 2, 1928, at the 52 mills belonging to the Swedish Wood Pulp Association (only a few small mills are not members), and 17,500 workers were thrown out of employment. The failure of negotiations in the wood-pulp industry led to lockouts in the sawmills and paper mills, both of which are closely linked up with the wood-pulp industry. Sixty-eight sawmills were affected, with 18,000 workers, and 41 paper mills, with about 13,500 workers. As in the case of the pulp mills, only those mills not affiliated with the respective employers' associations remained in operation.

The pulp-mill employers contended that a change in the basis used for the computation of wages was necessary, as the so-called "normal-production figure" fixed a few years ago as the basis was out of proportion to the increased capacity of some mills. The matter of wages apparently was settled satisfactorily. The workers are said to have been agreeable to a reduction in the maximum wages but demanded an increase in the hourly rates of a so-called standard group of workers. This the employer agreed to, and the rates were raised. However, at this stage two other points seem to have become the principal issues. The workers demanded the continuance of the annual vacation pay of 50 crowns¹ for four days, established during the inflation period, while the employers wished to adjust the amount to the actual present earnings of the workers. The workers also demanded that the provision in the old agreement for free medical treatment by specialists continue to apply to all the dependents of a workman. The employers were willing to grant it only to the workers themselves. It is reported that in some instances this medical treatment was a very heavy expense on account of the long distances the doctors often had to travel.

¹ At par crown = 26.8 cents, öre = 0.268 cent; exchange rate was about par.

Overtime pay was also one of the matters under discussion.

After prolonged negotiations an agreement was reached on April 8, 1928, largely through the efforts of a special commission appointed by the Government. This agreement also ended the accompanying lockouts in the sawmills and paper mills.

The new agreement is reported to contain nearly all the important provisions of the old one. Medical attention for the workers' dependents is continued, overtime pay is computed in accordance with the workers' demands, and the vacation money, although calculated in a new way, is the same as or higher than it was before. The highest wages are somewhat reduced and the lowest slightly increased, the increase averaging 4 öre per hour. The minimum wages are 1 crown per hour, as compared with 0.91 crown under the old agreement, and the maximum 1.18 crowns, as against 1.48 crowns.

Flour Mills

ON March 1 the workmen in the flour mills canceled their working agreements, which were to have been in effect until May 1. They demanded an increase in wages of 5 crowns and discontinuance of the night shift. The employers refused to consider these demands and proposed new terms which included retention of the night shift and a reduction in wages. However, work was continued on a temporary agreement. On May 14 satisfactory terms for a new agreement were reached by the Cooperative Union, which operates two of the largest flour mills in Sweden, and on May 15 an agreement covering the remaining mills was signed. These agreements are to remain in effect until May 1, 1930.

Under the new agreement the weekly wage in the Stockholm mill of the Cooperative Union will be 68 crowns for male workers and 71 crowns for truck drivers; in the Goteborg mill of the Union the rates are to be 3 crowns less than in the Stockholm mill. The agreement provides for an increase of 50 per cent in pay for overtime work on week days and of 100 per cent for Sunday and holiday work. When night work is necessary, the workmen on the night shift will receive 25 per cent higher wages.

Under the agreements signed at the other flour mills, wages vary from 50 to 65 crowns per week, according to the locality. Under the old agreement the range was from 50 to 63 crowns. In these mills the matter of night work is reported to have been settled by the mill owners agreeing not to resort to night work except in cases of urgent necessity.

Other Disputes

THE agreement with the workers under which the central iron mines had been operating expired on December 31, 1927. The workers demanded higher wages, and as an agreement could not be reached the mine owners declared a lockout on January 2, the same date the wood-pulp lockout became effective. Twenty-eight mines were involved with about 4,500 miners. On January 23 a sympathetic strike was declared by the workmen at the iron mines in northern Sweden, affecting all the mines of that section, and about 4,000 men.

In February and March the refusal of nonstriking employees to perform certain tasks which they declared were prohibited by the

strikers, and demands for wage increases resulted in disputes at the naval shipbuilding yards at Karlskrona and Stockholm, affecting over 1,200 workers.

A dispute over wages resulted in a strike at six sugar refineries on March 19, involving about 1,800 workers. The sugar manufacturers thereupon threatened a lockout at the raw-sugar mills, which took place on March 26 and affected 21 mills and 1,000 men.

A strike of about 2,000 men employed on Swedish sailing vessels took place on March 15, wages being the principal point at issue although there were also other matters on which it had been impossible to reach a settlement.

No reports have been received indicating that any of these disputes have been settled.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wages and Hours of Labor in Cottonseed-Oil Mills, 1927

A STUDY of wages and hours of labor and of working conditions of employees in cotton gins, cotton compresses, and cottonseed-oil mills in the United States was made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the fall of 1927. The results of the study of cottonseed-oil mills are presented in this article. Data as regards cotton gins were given in the May issue, and for the cotton compresses in the June, 1928, issue of the Labor Review.

The data for cottonseed-oil mills were collected by agents of the bureau from the pay rolls and other records of 67 representative establishments for a pay period of one week in September, October, or November, 1927. The data are for 652 white, 133 Mexican, and 3,813 colored workers (of whom 3,801 were males and 12 were females).

The averages in Table 1 are for all male employees of each race in each of 10 of the most important cotton-producing States, and those in Table 2 are for all male employees in each occupation, State, and race. The 4,586 males for whom averages are shown at the end of Table 1 worked on an average of 5.4 days in one week, their average full-time hours being 70.9. They actually worked 64.6 hours in one week, or 6.3 hours per week less than their average full-time hours, and earned an average of 24 cents per hour and \$15.53 in one week. Their average full-time earnings per week based on their average full-time hours and average earnings per hour were \$17.02. Of the 12 females, 6 were press-cloth sewers, 4 were sweepers, 1 was a hull feeder, and 1 was a sack sewer. They worked an average of 5.4 days and 61.8 hours in one week, and earned an average of 11.4 cents per hour and \$7.04 in one week. The full-time hours of 11 were 72 per week and of 1, 48 per week, or an average of 70, and their full-time earnings per week were \$7.98.

Until a comparatively few years ago cottonseed was considered of little or no value and in many localities was thrown away, but after it was learned that the cottonseed meal and hulls were valuable as stock feed and fertilizer and that the oil in the seed could be used for various purposes, the cottonseed-oil industry was developed and grew rapidly.

The industry, like cotton gins and cotton compresses, is seasonal. During the cotton picking and ginning season the mills are in operation full time or nearly so and generally close down entirely part of each year. In 1927 the 67 mills covered in the study were in operation an average of 33 weeks, the operating time ranging from 20 to 52 weeks in the year. While the mills are closed employees, except a small number who are usually kept for repairs and cleaning, get work on farms or at odd jobs.

The regular or customary full-time hours per week on day work or shifts based on the regular time of beginning and quitting work on each day of the week, when the mills are working under normal conditions, was 12 per day or 72 per week in 61 of the 67 included in the study, 71 per week in 3 mills, and 69, 66, and 60 per week, respectively, in 3 mills. The regular hours on night shifts were 60 per week.

Overtime was paid for at the regular rate of pay in 64 mills. One mill paid time and a half for Sunday work, at the option of the overseer. One paid a full daily rate for any part of a day's work on Sunday, and one paid 50 cents extra for Sunday work.

The cottonseed, after separation from the lint or fiber in cotton gins, is delivered to cottonseed-oil mills, where seed handlers unload, store, and move the seed from place to place in the mill. They also move the seed frequently while in storage to prevent heating. The seed is put through a cleaning machine by seed-cleaner operators to remove impurities. The short lint or fiber left on the seed when ginned is removed by the linter machine which is operated by linter men and helpers, and is made into bales by lint balers, who operate the press, cover the ends and sides of the bales with burlap bagging, and put ties around bales. The lint obtained from the seed is used in the manufacture of rayon, mattresses, guncotton, and many other articles. Saw filers take dull saws from the linter machine, file them, and replace them in the machine. The hulls are separated from the meat or kernel of the seed in the huller-and-separator machine operated by tenders, and the meat is cooked in a special machine operated by meat cooks. Below the cooking machine is a cake-forming machine which deposits upon a press cloth enough of the cooked meat to make a cake of a certain size when pressed. This machine is operated by cake formers. The ends of the cloth are folded over the meat. Press chargers insert a metal strip under the press cloth, lift it from the cake former, and place it in the press, where the cottonseed oil is pressed from the seed through the cloth, leaving a cake of meal in the cloth. Cake knockers-out loosen the cloth and the meal cake in the press, and cake pullers take the cakes of meal from the press. The press cloths are taken from the cakes by cake strippers. The cakes are broken into pieces and fed into a mill by cake breakers and feeders and ground into cottonseed meal. Meal-mill operators tend the mill. Sackers fill sacks with meal and sack sewers close the open end of the filled sacks, using needle and cord.

All occupations are not found in each mill. The reason is that, while the operations are the same in all of them, the small establishments have only a few employees, thus making it necessary for one to work at more than one occupation. Under such conditions it was necessary in this study to present the data for some employees under the occupations at which they worked most during the weekly pay period covered.

WAGES AND HOURS IN COTTONSEED-OIL MILLS

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TABLE 1.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN COTTONSEED-OIL MILLS, 1927, BY STATE AND RACE

State and race	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average hours		Average earnings		
				Full-time, per week	Actually worked in one week	Per hour	Full-time, per week	Actual, in one week
Alabama:								
White.....	6	54	5.9	71.6	70.0	\$0.357	\$25.56	\$24.96
Colored.....	7	372	5.5	70.2	64.8	.210	14.74	13.62
Total.....	7	426	5.5	70.4	65.5	.230	16.19	15.06
Arkansas:								
White.....	5	18	5.9	73.3	70.3	.411	30.13	28.88
Colored.....	5	336	5.6	71.7	66.2	.241	17.28	15.92
Total.....	5	354	5.6	71.8	66.4	.250	17.95	16.58
Georgia:								
White.....	9	49	6.1	70.9	72.0	.328	23.26	23.60
Colored.....	9	486	5.1	68.7	60.4	.174	11.95	10.53
Total.....	9	535	5.2	68.9	61.5	.191	13.16	11.72
Louisiana:								
White.....	4	11	6.1	72.0	68.8	.477	34.34	32.83
Colored.....	4	224	5.7	71.5	66.8	.216	15.44	14.44
Total.....	4	235	5.7	71.5	66.9	.229	16.37	15.30
Mississippi:								
White.....	4	43	6.5	74.0	77.4	.417	30.86	32.26
Colored.....	4	335	5.7	72.2	68.0	.219	15.81	14.89
Total.....	4	378	5.8	72.4	69.1	.244	17.67	16.87
North Carolina:								
White.....	8	55	6.0	71.2	71.4	.404	28.76	28.85
Colored.....	8	532	5.5	68.2	64.8	.236	16.10	15.27
Total.....	8	587	5.5	68.5	65.4	.253	17.33	16.54
Oklahoma:								
White.....	7	110	5.8	72.2	69.4	.272	19.64	18.89
Colored.....	7	266	5.3	72.0	63.5	.251	18.07	15.93
Total.....	7	376	5.5	72.1	65.2	.258	18.60	16.79
South Carolina:								
White.....	5	26	6.2	71.0	73.3	.308	21.87	22.56
Colored.....	5	243	5.4	68.6	64.3	.191	13.10	12.25
Total.....	5	269	5.5	68.8	65.1	.203	13.97	13.25
Tennessee:								
White.....	3	39	5.8	72.4	69.1	.476	34.46	32.88
Colored.....	3	504	5.0	72.0	58.9	.228	16.42	13.43
Total.....	3	543	5.0	72.0	59.6	.249	17.93	14.83
Texas:								
White.....	14	247	5.6	73.2	66.3	.280	20.50	18.56
Colored.....	15	503	5.4	71.4	64.3	.265	19.00	17.06
Mexican.....	7	133	5.5	72.0	64.9	.217	15.62	14.09
Total.....	15	883	5.5	72.1	64.9	.262	18.89	17.03
All States:								
White.....	65	652	5.8	72.4	69.3	.329	23.82	22.84
Colored.....	67	3,801	5.4	70.6	63.8	.225	15.89	14.32
Mexican.....	7	133	5.5	72.0	64.9	.217	15.62	14.09
Total.....	67	4,586	5.4	70.9	64.6	.240	17.02	15.53

TABLE 2.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN COTTONSEED-OIL MILLS, 1927, BY OCCUPATION, STATE, AND RACE

Occupation and State	Race	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average hours		Average earnings		
					Full-time, per week	Actually worked in one week	Per hour	Full-time, per week	Actual in one week
Seed handlers									
Alabama	White	1	2	6.0	72.0	72.0	\$0.188	\$13.50	\$13.50
	Colored	7	51	4.9	70.6	56.2	.185	13.06	10.40
Total		7	53	4.9	70.6	56.8	.185	13.06	10.51
Arkansas	Colored	5	41	5.3	70.8	61.8	.211	14.94	13.01
Georgia	do.	9	77	4.4	68.3	52.1	.152	10.38	7.93
Louisiana	do.	4	33	5.4	71.8	63.8	.189	13.57	12.06
Mississippi	do.	4	66	4.6	72.0	54.7	.181	13.03	9.89
North Carolina	do.	8	84	4.9	68.8	56.5	.221	15.20	12.50
Oklahoma	White	5	13	4.9	72.0	59.7	.232	16.70	13.87
	Colored	6	20	5.3	72.0	62.2	.225	16.20	13.98
Total		7	33	5.2	72.0	61.2	.228	16.42	13.94
South Carolina	Colored	5	32	5.0	68.5	58.8	.180	12.33	10.58
Tennessee	do.	3	60	4.9	71.8	58.0	.198	14.22	11.50
Texas	White	4	22	4.3	72.0	50.5	.228	16.42	11.50
	Colored	10	39	5.0	72.0	59.6	.230	16.56	13.73
	Mexican	5	31	4.2	72.0	49.2	.184	13.25	9.05
Total		15	92	4.6	72.0	53.9	.216	15.55	11.62
All States	White	10	37	4.6	72.0	54.9	.227	16.34	12.44
	Colored	61	503	4.9	70.4	57.2	.195	13.73	11.17
	Mexican	5	31	4.2	72.0	49.2	.184	13.25	9.05
Total		67	571	4.8	70.6	56.7	.197	13.91	11.14
Seed-cleaner operators									
Alabama	Colored	4	7	6.3	70.3	72.7	.193	13.57	14.01
Arkansas	do.	5	12	6.0	72.0	72.0	.224	16.11	16.11
Georgia	do.	8	12	5.6	67.5	66.4	.165	11.14	10.99
Louisiana	do.	2	4	6.5	70.5	73.8	.193	13.61	14.22
Mississippi	do.	4	13	5.8	72.0	70.2	.221	15.91	15.47
North Carolina	do.	3	15	5.7	69.5	67.3	.199	13.83	13.40
Oklahoma	White	4	6	6.5	72.0	76.2	.262	18.86	19.92
	Colored	1	2	6.0	72.0	72.0	.260	18.75	18.75
Total		4	8	6.4	72.0	75.1	.261	18.79	19.63
South Carolina	Colored	4	6	5.8	70.0	69.5	.169	11.83	11.75
Tennessee	do.	2	14	4.6	71.9	53.3	.194	13.95	10.31
Texas	White	7	13	5.9	72.0	71.1	.237	17.06	16.85
	Colored	3	6	5.3	72.0	64.3	.224	16.13	14.43
	Mexican	3	6	5.2	72.0	60.0	.219	15.77	13.17
Total		11	25	5.6	72.0	66.8	.230	16.56	15.38
All States	White	11	19	6.1	72.0	72.7	.245	17.64	17.82
	Colored	36	91	5.6	70.6	66.8	.201	14.19	13.42
	Mexican	3	6	5.2	72.0	60.0	.219	15.77	13.17
Total		47	116	5.7	70.9	67.4	.210	14.89	14.13
Lintermen									
Alabama	White	3	4	6.0	72.0	72.0	.435	31.31	31.31
	Colored	6	8	6.1	67.5	73.5	.239	16.13	17.59
Total		7	12	6.1	69.0	73.0	.304	20.98	22.17

WAGES AND HOURS IN COTTONSEED-OIL MILLS

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TABLE 2.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN COTTONSEED-OIL MILLS, 1927, BY OCCUPATION, STATE, AND RACE—Continued

Occupation and State	Race	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average hours		Average earnings		
					Full-time, per week	Actually worked in one week	Per hour	Full-time, per week	Actual in one week
Lintermen—Continued									
Arkansas.....	White.....	2	3	6.0	72.0	72.0	\$0.515	\$37.06	\$37.06
	Colored.....	4	7	6.0	72.0	71.1	.321	23.11	22.81
Total.....		5	10	6.0	72.0	71.4	.379	27.29	27.09
Georgia.....	White.....	3	5	5.6	66.0	66.0	.270	17.80	17.80
	Colored.....	7	9	5.7	68.0	68.0	.234	15.93	15.93
Total.....		9	14	5.6	67.3	67.3	.247	16.60	16.60
Louisiana.....	White.....	1	1	7.0	72.0	75.0	.450	32.40	33.75
	Colored.....	4	6	6.7	71.0	77.8	.288	20.45	22.44
Total.....		4	7	6.7	71.1	77.4	.311	22.11	24.05
Mississippi.....	White.....	4	4	6.3	72.0	75.0	.530	38.16	39.71
	Colored.....	4	4	6.5	72.0	78.0	.337	24.26	26.25
Total.....		4	8	6.4	72.0	76.5	.431	31.03	32.98
North Carolina.....	White.....	1	2	6.0	72.0	72.0	.500	36.00	36.00
	Colored.....	5	10	5.4	64.5	64.3	.313	20.19	20.15
Total.....		6	12	5.5	65.8	65.6	.348	22.90	22.79
Oklahoma.....	White.....	5	10	5.9	72.0	69.2	.329	23.69	22.77
	Colored.....	3	5	6.4	72.0	78.0	.295	21.24	23.00
Total.....		7	15	6.1	72.0	72.1	.317	22.82	22.85
South Carolina.....	White.....	2	2	6.5	69.0	78.0	.329	22.70	25.63
	Colored.....	5	8	6.4	66.8	75.4	.213	14.23	16.09
Total.....		5	10	6.4	67.2	75.9	.237	15.93	18.00
Tennessee.....	White.....	1	3	4.7	72.0	56.0	.454	32.69	25.40
	Colored.....	2	8	5.3	71.8	61.4	.240	17.23	14.75
Total.....		3	11	5.1	71.8	59.9	.295	21.18	17.65
Texas.....	White.....	7	13	5.9	72.0	71.1	.325	23.40	23.13
	Colored.....	7	10	6.4	72.0	75.6	.335	24.12	25.30
	Mexican.....	5	7	6.7	72.0	82.3	.321	23.11	26.43
Total.....		15	30	6.3	72.0	75.2	.327	23.54	24.63
All States.....	White.....	29	47	5.9	71.2	70.1	.378	26.91	26.51
	Colored.....	47	75	6.0	69.4	71.5	.280	19.43	20.00
	Mexican.....	5	7	6.7	72.0	82.3	.321	23.11	26.43
Total.....		65	129	6.0	70.2	71.5	.318	22.32	22.72
Linter helpers									
Alabama.....	White.....	1	2	6.0	72.0	69.0	.187	13.46	12.93
	Colored.....	6	16	5.4	69.0	62.3	.199	13.73	12.38
Total.....		6	18	5.4	69.3	63.0	.197	13.65	12.44
Arkansas.....	Colored.....	3	8	5.5	72.0	66.0	.211	15.19	13.94
Georgia.....	do.....	7	28	5.1	67.1	60.6	.156	10.47	9.47
Mississippi.....	do.....	3	14	6.0	72.0	71.8	.200	14.40	14.34
North Carolina.....	do.....	6	31	5.6	67.6	65.2	.235	15.89	15.35
Oklahoma.....	do.....	5	11	6.3	72.0	75.3	.215	15.48	16.20
Tennessee.....	do.....	2	12	4.3	71.6	45.3	.218	15.61	9.86

TABLE 2.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN COTTONSEED-OIL MILLS, 1927, BY OCCUPATION, STATE, AND RACE—Continued

Occupation and State	Race	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average hours		Average earnings		
					Full-time, per week	Actually worked in one week	Per hour	Full-time, per week	Actual in one week
Lint helpers—Continued									
Texas.....	White.....	3	7	6.0	72.0	71.1	\$0.258	\$18.58	\$18.35
	Colored.....	6	14	5.7	72.0	69.3	.221	15.91	15.28
	Mexican.....	2	3	5.0	72.0	60.7	.208	14.98	12.64
Total.....		9	24	5.7	72.0	68.8	.230	16.56	15.85
Other States.....	Colored.....	2	16	5.8	70.5	69.6	.193	13.61	13.40
All States.....	White.....	4	9	6.0	72.0	70.7	.243	17.50	17.14
	Colored.....	40	150	5.5	69.7	64.7	.204	14.22	13.18
	Mexican.....	2	3	5.0	72.0	60.7	.208	14.98	12.64
Total.....		43	162	5.5	69.8	64.9	.206	14.38	13.39
Lint balers									
Alabama.....	White.....	1	1	6.0	72.0	72.0	.208	15.00	15.00
	Colored.....	7	14	5.8	69.4	69.4	.198	13.74	13.74
Total.....		7	15	5.8	69.6	69.6	.199	13.82	13.82
Arkansas.....	Colored.....	4	7	6.3	72.0	75.4	.226	16.27	17.06
Georgia.....	do.....	8	18	5.4	69.3	62.0	.183	12.68	11.37
Louisiana.....	do.....	4	6	6.3	72.0	74.0	.214	15.41	15.87
Mississippi.....	White.....	1	1	6.0	72.0	72.0	.208	15.00	15.00
	Colored.....	3	8	5.8	72.0	68.4	.222	15.98	15.19
Total.....		3	9	5.8	72.0	68.8	.221	15.91	15.17
North Carolina.....	Colored.....	7	17	5.3	67.5	62.6	.231	15.59	14.47
Oklahoma.....	White.....	2	4	6.3	72.0	72.4	.238	17.14	17.22
	Colored.....	7	14	6.4	72.0	75.9	.232	16.70	17.59
Total.....		7	18	6.3	72.0	75.1	.233	16.78	17.51
South Carolina.....	Colored.....	5	19	5.7	68.4	67.1	.178	12.18	11.95
Tennessee.....	do.....	3	8	6.1	71.9	73.4	.204	14.67	15.00
Texas.....	White.....	2	5	6.2	72.0	74.4	.222	15.98	16.55
	Colored.....	8	19	5.3	72.0	62.5	.242	17.42	15.13
	Mexican.....	6	12	6.0	72.5	71.8	.226	16.39	16.27
Total.....		14	36	5.6	72.2	67.3	.233	16.82	15.71
All States.....	White.....	6	11	6.2	72.0	73.2	.225	16.20	16.51
	Colored.....	56	130	5.7	70.2	67.6	.212	14.88	14.31
	Mexican.....	6	12	6.0	72.5	71.8	.226	16.39	16.27
Total.....		62	153	5.8	70.5	68.3	.214	15.09	14.62
Saw filers									
Alabama.....	White.....	4	5	6.0	69.5	72.0	.252	17.51	18.15
	Colored.....	4	4	6.3	72.0	72.0	.234	16.81	16.81
Total.....		7	9	6.1	70.7	72.0	.244	17.25	17.56
Arkansas.....	White.....	2	2	6.5	72.0	78.0	.323	23.26	25.18
	Colored.....	4	6	6.5	72.0	80.0	.292	21.02	23.33
Total.....		5	8	6.5	72.0	79.5	.299	21.53	23.79
Georgia.....	White.....	6	7	6.0	70.3	71.6	.242	17.01	17.34
	Colored.....	5	9	6.0	71.3	72.2	.210	14.97	15.15
Total.....		9	16	6.0	70.9	71.9	.224	15.88	16.11

TABLE 2.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN COTTONSEED-OIL MILLS, 1927, BY OCCUPATION, STATE, AND RACE—Continued

Occupation and State	Race	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average hours		Average earnings		
					Full-time, per week	Actually worked in one week	Per hour	Full-time, per week	Actual in one week
Saw filers—Continued									
Louisiana.....	White.....	1	1	6.0	72.0	66.0	\$0.188	\$13.54	\$12.38
	Colored.....	2	5	5.6	72.0	68.4	.230	16.56	15.72
Total.....		3	6	5.7	72.0	68.0	.223	16.06	15.16
Mississippi.....	White.....	2	3	6.7	72.0	80.0	.267	19.22	21.33
	Colored.....	4	8	6.8	72.0	79.5	.218	15.70	17.37
Total.....		4	11	6.7	72.0	79.6	.232	16.70	18.45
North Carolina.....	White.....	4	4	6.3	71.8	75.5	.301	21.61	22.70
	Colored.....	5	9	5.4	70.2	72.4	.251	17.62	18.17
Total.....		8	13	5.7	70.7	73.4	.267	18.88	19.57
Oklahoma.....	White.....	4	5	6.2	72.0	74.4	.268	19.30	19.95
	Colored.....	3	4	6.3	72.0	75.0	.250	18.00	18.75
Total.....		7	9	6.2	72.0	74.7	.260	18.72	19.42
South Carolina.....	White.....	3	3	6.0	72.0	70.0	.281	20.23	19.67
	Colored.....	3	5	6.2	69.6	74.4	.210	14.62	15.60
Total.....		4	8	6.1	70.5	72.8	.235	16.57	17.13
Tennessee.....	White.....	1	1	6.0	72.0	72.0	.400	28.80	28.80
	Colored.....	3	25	4.5	71.8	53.4	.272	19.53	14.54
Total.....		3	26	4.5	71.8	54.1	.279	20.03	15.09
Texas.....	White.....	9	16	5.8	72.0	69.2	.267	19.22	18.47
	Colored.....	1	1	5.0	72.0	60.0	.263	18.94	15.75
	Mexican.....	3	3	6.3	72.0	78.0	.243	17.50	18.92
Total.....		13	20	5.9	72.0	70.1	.263	18.94	18.40
All States.....	White.....	36	47	6.0	71.5	72.0	.270	19.31	19.42
	Colored.....	34	76	5.6	71.5	67.3	.246	17.59	16.54
	Mexican.....	3	3	6.3	72.0	78.0	.243	17.50	18.92
Total.....		63	126	5.8	71.5	69.3	.255	18.23	17.67
Huller and separator tenders									
Alabama.....	White.....	1	1	6.0	72.0	72.0	.208	15.00	15.00
	Colored.....	5	7	6.0	68.6	72.1	.238	16.33	17.19
Total.....		5	8	6.0	69.0	72.1	.234	16.15	16.91
Arkansas.....	Colored.....	5	9	6.4	72.0	77.3	.238	17.14	18.42
Georgia.....	do.....	4	5	6.2	69.6	74.4	.187	13.02	13.90
Mississippi.....	White.....	1	1	6.0	72.0	72.0	.229	16.50	16.50
	Colored.....	4	7	6.6	72.0	82.3	.224	16.13	18.46
Total.....		4	8	6.5	72.0	81.0	.225	16.20	18.22
North Carolina.....	Colored.....	2	4	6.3	68.8	73.3	.262	18.03	19.21
Oklahoma.....	White.....	2	3	6.3	72.0	72.5	.266	19.15	19.29
	Colored.....	2	3	6.0	72.0	70.0	.263	18.94	18.43
Total.....		3	6	6.2	72.0	71.3	.265	19.08	18.86
Tennessee.....	Colored.....	3	6	6.2	71.8	72.8	.251	18.02	18.28

TABLE 2.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN COTTONSEED-OIL MILLS, 1927, BY OCCUPATION, STATE, AND RACE—Continued

Occupation and State	Race	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average hours		Average earnings		
					Full-time, per week	Actually worked in one week	Per hour	Full-time, per week	Actual in one week
<i>Huller and separator tenders—Con.</i>									
Texas.....	White.....	4	6	6.3	72.0	76.0	\$0.292	\$21.02	\$22.17
	Colored.....	7	11	6.0	72.0	72.0	.240	17.29	17.29
	Mexican.....	3	4	6.3	72.0	75.0	.208	14.98	15.63
Total.....		11	21	6.1	72.0	73.7	.249	17.93	18.37
Other States.....	Colored.....	1	2	6.0	72.0	72.0	.167	12.00	12.00
All States.....	White.....	8	11	6.3	72.0	74.3	.272	19.58	20.22
	Colored.....	33	54	6.2	71.1	74.5	.234	16.64	17.42
	Mexican.....	3	4	6.3	72.0	75.0	.208	14.98	15.63
Total.....		38	69	6.2	71.3	74.5	.238	16.97	17.76
<i>Meal cooks</i>									
Alabama.....	Colored.....	7	13	6.3	69.2	75.5	.277	19.17	20.93
Arkansas.....	do.....	5	8	5.6	72.0	66.8	.318	22.90	21.19
Georgia.....	do.....	8	13	6.2	67.8	73.6	.235	15.93	17.31
Louisiana.....	do.....	3	4	6.5	72.0	74.1	.314	22.61	23.24
Mississippi.....	White.....	1	1	7.0	72.0	84.0	.292	21.02	24.50
	Colored.....	4	7	6.9	73.7	80.7	.267	19.68	21.59
Total.....		4	8	6.9	73.5	81.1	.271	19.92	21.95
North Carolina.....	Colored.....	8	16	5.9	66.6	70.2	.293	19.51	20.58
Oklahoma.....	do.....	7	15	5.9	72.0	72.6	.313	22.54	22.68
South Carolina.....	do.....	4	8	5.9	67.1	72.5	.228	15.30	16.54
Tennessee.....	White.....	2	2	6.5	72.0	78.0	.404	29.09	31.50
	Colored.....	3	4	6.5	71.8	77.8	.315	22.62	24.50
Total.....		3	6	6.5	71.8	77.8	.345	24.77	26.83
Texas.....	Colored.....	15	30	6.4	72.0	76.4	.325	23.40	24.83
All States.....	White.....	3	3	6.7	72.0	80.0	.365	26.28	29.17
	Colored.....	64	118	6.2	70.3	74.0	.293	20.60	21.66
Total.....		64	121	6.2	70.3	74.1	.295	20.74	21.84
<i>Cake formers</i>									
Alabama.....	Colored.....	5	10	5.0	68.4	59.5	.243	16.62	14.47
Arkansas.....	do.....	5	9	5.8	72.0	68.7	.269	19.37	18.44
Georgia.....	do.....	6	11	6.1	68.7	72.3	.200	13.74	14.42
Louisiana.....	do.....	4	8	6.0	69.8	69.0	.254	17.73	17.50
Mississippi.....	White.....	1	1	6.0	72.0	72.0	.271	19.50	19.50
	Colored.....	3	10	6.3	72.0	74.4	.254	18.29	18.90
Total.....		4	11	6.3	72.0	74.2	.255	18.36	18.75
North Carolina.....	Colored.....	5	15	5.7	67.8	68.5	.256	17.36	17.53
Oklahoma.....	do.....	7	20	5.7	72.0	67.3	.273	19.66	18.38
South Carolina.....	do.....	3	5	5.8	69.6	70.0	.228	15.87	15.94
Tennessee.....	do.....	3	13	5.9	71.8	68.8	.285	20.46	19.62
Texas.....	do.....	15	46	5.5	72.0	65.9	.292	21.02	19.27
All States.....	White.....	1	1	6.0	72.0	72.0	.271	19.50	19.50
	Colored.....	56	147	5.7	70.9	67.7	.266	18.86	18.03
Total.....		57	148	5.7	70.9	67.7	.266	18.86	18.04
<i>Press chargers</i>									
Alabama.....	Colored.....	7	27	5.5	69.8	66.0	.242	16.89	15.95
Arkansas.....	do.....	5	23	6.0	72.0	73.0	.269	19.37	19.66
Georgia.....	do.....	9	29	5.6	68.5	66.1	.202	13.84	13.35
Louisiana.....	do.....	4	18	6.0	71.0	70.3	.249	17.68	17.52

TABLE 2.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN COTTONSEED-OIL MILLS, 1927, BY OCCUPATION, STATE, AND RACE—Continued

Occupation and State	Race	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average hours		Average earnings		
					Full-time, per week	Actually worked in one week	Per hour	Full-time, per week	Actual in one week
Press chargers—Continued									
Mississippi	White	1	1	6.0	72.0	72.0	\$0.271	\$19.50	\$19.50
	Colored	4	20	6.1	72.0	71.4	.270	19.44	19.27
Total		4	21	6.0	72.0	71.4	.270	19.44	19.28
North Carolina	Colored	8	45	5.6	67.8	65.9	.257	17.42	16.92
Oklahoma	do	7	29	5.6	72.0	66.7	.276	19.87	18.39
South Carolina	do	5	17	5.6	66.7	66.0	.218	14.54	14.36
Tennessee	do	3	31	4.5	71.8	53.4	.266	19.10	14.23
Texas	do	15	71	5.7	72.0	68.5	.291	20.95	19.92
All States	White	1	1	6.0	72.0	72.0	.271	19.50	19.50
	Colored	67	310	5.6	70.5	66.5	.260	18.33	17.31
Total		67	311	5.6	70.5	66.5	.260	18.33	17.31
Cake knockerouts									
Alabama	Colored	4	10	5.4	67.2	64.8	.223	14.99	14.44
Arkansas	do	2	2	5.0	72.0	60.0	.233	16.78	13.98
Georgia	do	3	7	4.7	66.0	53.3	.152	10.03	8.13
Louisiana	do	3	6	5.5	71.0	65.0	.215	15.27	13.96
North Carolina	do	4	9	5.4	64.9	64.9	.256	16.61	16.61
Oklahoma	do	2	5	5.0	72.0	60.0	.249	17.93	14.95
South Carolina	do	5	12	5.2	66.3	61.3	.207	13.72	12.71
Tennessee	do	2	11	4.1	71.6	47.3	.216	15.47	10.23
Texas	do	7	14	5.9	72.0	69.8	.255	18.36	17.81
All States	do	32	76	5.2	68.9	61.1	.226	15.57	13.84
Cake pullers									
Alabama	Colored	3	6	5.8	72.0	70.0	.254	18.29	17.75
Arkansas	do	4	11	5.3	72.0	63.4	.251	18.07	15.88
Georgia	do	4	11	5.4	66.5	64.4	.197	13.10	12.68
Mississippi	do	4	9	5.9	72.0	69.3	.261	18.79	18.11
North Carolina	do	3	10	6.1	68.2	71.8	.241	16.44	17.32
Oklahoma	do	3	10	3.8	72.0	43.7	.271	19.51	11.83
Tennessee	do	2	7	5.3	72.0	61.7	.264	19.01	16.29
Texas	do	8	23	4.7	72.0	55.3	.271	19.51	15.00
Other States	do	1	2	6.0	72.0	72.0	.188	13.50	13.50
All States	do	32	89	5.2	70.9	61.2	.250	17.73	15.29
Cake strippers									
Alabama	Colored	7	17	5.0	69.9	61.1	.223	15.59	13.62
Arkansas	do	5	13	5.8	72.0	69.2	.241	17.35	16.71
Georgia	do	9	20	4.7	68.1	55.5	.187	12.73	10.38
Louisiana	do	4	19	5.0	70.7	58.4	.222	15.70	12.94
Mississippi	do	4	11	6.0	72.0	70.9	.230	16.56	16.34
North Carolina	do	7	19	5.1	66.2	60.4	.242	16.02	14.61
Oklahoma	do	7	22	4.7	72.0	55.2	.259	18.65	14.32
South Carolina	do	4	8	5.4	68.6	64.1	.204	13.99	13.06
Tennessee	do	3	14	5.8	71.7	68.7	.230	16.49	15.79
Texas	do	15	44	5.4	72.0	65.1	.269	19.37	17.54
All States	do	65	187	5.2	70.5	62.2	.238	16.78	14.82
Cake breakers and feeders									
Alabama	Colored	6	10	5.0	69.6	58.9	.189	13.15	11.14
Arkansas	do	2	6	5.3	72.0	64.3	.203	14.62	13.07
Georgia	do	5	6	5.3	71.0	63.5	.174	12.35	11.05
Mississippi	White	1	1	5.0	72.0	51.0	.188	13.54	9.60
	Colored	1	1	7.0	72.0	84.0	.250	18.00	21.00
Total		2	2	6.0	72.0	67.5	.227	16.34	15.30

TABLE 2.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN COTTONSEED-OIL MILLS, 1927, BY OCCUPATION, STATE, AND RACE—Continued

Occupation and State	Race	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average hours		Average earnings		
					Full-time, per week	Actually worked in one week	Per hour	Full-time, per week	Actual in one week
Cake breakers and feeders—Con.									
North Carolina.....	Colored.....	5	8	5.8	65.8	66.0	\$0.231	\$15.20	\$15.25
South Carolina.....	do.....	3	5	6.0	70.8	69.0	.165	11.68	11.40
Tennessee.....	do.....	2	2	3.5	72.0	42.0	.195	14.04	8.18
Texas.....	do.....	1	1	6.0	72.0	72.0	.188	13.50	13.50
	Mexican.....	1	2	5.5	60.0	55.0	.225	13.50	12.38
Total.....		2	3	5.7	64.0	60.7	.210	13.44	12.75
Other States.....	Colored.....	2	3	4.0	72.0	45.0	.227	16.34	10.22
All States.....	White.....	1	1	5.0	72.0	51.0	.188	13.54	9.60
	Colored.....	27	42	5.3	70.0	62.0	.198	13.86	12.30
	Mexican.....	1	2	5.5	60.0	55.0	.225	13.50	12.38
Total.....		29	45	5.3	69.6	61.4	.199	13.85	12.24
Meal mill operators									
Alabama.....	Colored.....	2	2	6.5	72.0	75.0	.213	15.34	15.99
Arkansas.....	do.....	2	3	6.0	72.0	73.0	.236	16.99	17.22
Georgia.....	do.....	6	7	5.4	70.3	65.7	.181	12.72	11.88
Louisiana.....	do.....	2	2	6.0	72.0	72.0	.208	15.00	15.00
Mississippi.....	do.....	2	3	5.7	72.0	68.0	.178	12.82	12.08
North Carolina.....	do.....	3	12	5.7	71.0	62.3	.234	16.61	14.59
South Carolina.....	do.....	3	3	5.7	71.0	65.0	.200	14.20	13.00
Tennessee.....	White.....	1	1	6.0	72.0	72.0	.400	28.80	28.80
	Colored.....	1	1	6.0	71.0	71.0	.275	19.50	19.50
Total.....		2	2	6.0	71.5	71.5	.338	24.15	24.15
Texas.....	White.....	2	2	7.0	66.0	80.0	.359	23.69	28.75
	Colored.....	2	2	7.0	72.0	75.0	.224	16.13	16.80
	Mexican.....	1	1	6.0	60.0	59.5	.300	18.00	17.85
Total.....		5	5	6.8	67.2	73.9	.295	19.82	21.79
Other States.....	White.....	1	1	7.0	72.0	84.0	.271	19.51	22.75
All States.....	do.....	4	4	6.8	69.0	79.0	.345	23.81	27.26
	Colored.....	23	35	5.8	71.2	66.9	.214	15.24	14.29
	Mexican.....	1	1	6.0	60.0	59.5	.300	18.00	17.85
Total.....		28	40	5.9	70.7	67.9	.231	16.33	15.68
Sackers									
Alabama.....	White.....	1	4	5.0	63.0	60.0	.195	12.29	11.71
	Colored.....	7	26	5.5	70.6	65.5	.185	13.06	12.14
Total.....		7	30	5.5	69.6	64.8	.187	13.02	12.09
Arkansas.....	Colored.....	5	9	5.3	72.0	63.3	.222	15.98	14.07
Georgia.....	do.....	8	25	4.9	70.8	58.5	.170	12.04	9.96
Louisiana.....	do.....	3	8	6.1	72.0	72.0	.208	15.00	15.00
Mississippi.....	do.....	3	8	5.0	72.0	58.9	.202	14.54	11.89
North Carolina.....	White.....	1	1	5.0	60.0	60.0	.192	11.50	11.50
	Colored.....	7	27	5.6	68.4	66.7	.229	15.66	15.24
Total.....		7	28	5.6	68.1	66.4	.227	15.46	15.10
Oklahoma.....	Colored.....	6	10	5.2	72.0	60.2	.235	16.92	14.13
South Carolina.....	White.....	1	1	6.0	72.0	72.0	.188	13.50	13.50
	Colored.....	5	15	5.3	70.0	65.2	.172	12.04	11.21
Total.....		5	16	5.4	70.1	65.6	.173	12.13	11.35

WAGES AND HOURS IN COTTONSEED-OIL MILLS

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TABLE 2.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN COTTONSEED-OIL MILLS, 1927, BY OCCUPATION, STATE, AND RACE—Continued

Occupation and State	Race	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average hours		Average earnings		
					Full-time, per week	Actually worked in one week	Per hour	Full-time, per week	Actual in one week
Sackers—Continued									
Tennessee.....	Colored.....	2	2	3.5	72.0	42.0	\$0.188	\$13.54	\$7.88
Texas.....	White.....	5	7	5.6	72.0	66.9	.227	16.34	15.20
	Colored.....	3	4	5.3	69.0	60.0	.266	18.35	15.98
	Mexican.....	4	4	6.0	69.0	69.0	.196	13.50	13.50
Total.....		10	15	5.6	70.4	65.6	.228	16.05	14.95
All States.....	White.....	8	13	5.4	68.3	64.6	.212	14.48	13.71
	Colored.....	49	134	5.3	70.5	63.3	.201	14.17	12.74
	Mexican.....	4	4	6.0	69.0	69.0	.196	13.50	13.50
Total.....		56	151	5.4	70.2	63.6	.202	14.18	12.84
Sack sewers									
Alabama.....	Colored.....	4	6	6.0	72.0	72.0	.191	13.75	13.75
Arkansas.....	do.....	3	4	6.0	72.0	72.0	.240	17.30	17.30
Georgia.....	do.....	6	10	5.1	69.6	60.0	.185	12.88	11.12
Louisiana.....	do.....	2	2	6.0	72.0	72.0	.198	14.25	14.25
North Carolina.....	do.....	5	5	6.0	71.4	73.2	.225	16.07	16.51
Oklahoma.....	White.....	1	3	6.0	72.0	72.0	.250	18.00	18.00
	Colored.....	6	10	5.4	72.0	66.1	.241	17.35	15.92
Total.....		7	13	5.5	72.0	67.5	.243	17.50	16.40
South Carolina.....	Colored.....	2	3	5.0	70.0	59.7	.177	12.39	10.55
Tennessee.....	do.....	3	3	4.0	71.7	47.7	.221	15.85	10.53
Texas.....	White.....	4	6	5.5	70.0	64.0	.255	17.85	16.30
	Colored.....	5	8	5.3	67.5	58.9	.261	17.62	15.39
	Mexican.....	4	4	6.3	69.0	68.5	.208	14.35	14.28
Total.....		12	18	5.6	68.7	62.7	.246	16.90	15.44
Other States.....	Colored.....	1	2	6.0	72.0	69.0	.198	14.26	13.68
All States.....	White.....	5	9	5.7	70.7	66.7	.253	17.89	16.87
	Colored.....	37	53	5.4	70.7	64.6	.218	15.41	14.09
	Mexican.....	4	4	6.3	69.0	68.5	.208	14.35	14.28
Total.....		45	66	5.5	70.6	65.1	.222	15.67	14.48
Truckers and laborers									
Alabama.....	Colored.....	7	62	5.4	70.8	63.8	.191	13.52	12.16
Arkansas.....	do.....	5	73	5.1	70.8	59.2	.214	15.15	12.65
Georgia.....	do.....	9	104	4.7	68.5	55.7	.155	10.62	8.67
Louisiana.....	do.....	4	46	5.0	71.0	59.3	.191	13.56	11.32
Mississippi.....	do.....	4	66	5.5	72.0	65.7	.202	14.54	13.31
North Carolina.....	do.....	8	77	5.3	68.6	62.2	.221	15.16	13.73
Oklahoma.....	White.....	4	11	4.5	72.0	53.5	.218	15.70	11.68
	Colored.....	6	41	4.6	72.0	55.8	.232	16.70	12.92
Total.....		6	52	4.6	72.0	55.3	.229	16.49	12.66
South Carolina.....	Colored.....	5	43	4.6	68.9	54.1	.166	11.44	9.00
Tennessee.....	do.....	3	164	4.8	71.8	56.7	.201	14.43	11.39
Texas.....	White.....	6	45	4.3	72.0	50.1	.233	16.78	11.68
	Colored.....	14	95	4.7	70.7	54.6	.241	17.04	13.19
	Mexican.....	6	22	5.1	71.5	59.8	.182	13.01	10.91
Total.....		15	162	4.7	71.2	54.1	.230	16.38	12.46
All States.....	White.....	10	56	4.4	72.0	50.8	.230	16.56	11.68
	Colored.....	65	771	4.9	70.6	58.4	.202	14.26	11.77
	Mexican.....	6	22	5.1	71.5	59.8	.182	13.01	10.91
Total.....		66	849	4.9	70.7	57.9	.203	14.35	11.74

TABLE 2.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN COTTONSEED-OIL MILLS, 1927, BY OCCUPATION, STATE, AND RACE—Continued

Occupation and State	Race	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average hours		Average earnings		
					Full-time, per week	Actually worked in one week	Per hour	Full-time, per week	Actual in one week
Sweepers									
Alabama.....	Colored..	6	18	5.9	70.7	71.2	\$0.190	\$13.43	\$13.51
Arkansas.....	do.....	5	27	5.3	72.0	63.6	.204	14.69	12.94
Georgia.....	do.....	6	31	5.2	68.1	61.8	.155	10.56	9.61
Louisiana.....	do.....	4	11	6.0	71.5	68.5	.202	14.44	13.87
Mississippi.....	do.....	4	23	5.7	72.0	68.6	.193	13.90	13.22
North Carolina.....	do.....	4	24	5.2	66.9	62.3	.193	12.91	12.02
Oklahoma.....	White.....	1	4	6.3	72.0	72.5	.209	15.05	15.17
	Colored..	4	11	5.4	72.0	63.5	.209	15.05	13.28
Total.....		4	15	5.6	72.0	65.9	.209	15.05	13.78
South Carolina.....	Colored..	4	8	5.6	68.6	66.9	.179	12.28	12.00
Tennessee.....	do.....	3	35	5.1	71.7	60.0	.193	13.84	11.57
Texas.....	White.....	4	10	4.7	72.0	54.1	.228	16.42	12.31
	Colored..	10	26	5.4	72.0	63.9	.230	16.56	14.70
	Mexican..	4	8	6.1	72.0	74.3	.191	13.75	14.18
Total.....		13	44	5.4	72.0	63.6	.221	15.91	14.06
All States.....	White.....	5	14	5.1	72.0	59.4	.221	15.91	13.13
	Colored..	50	214	5.4	70.6	64.2	.194	13.70	12.45
	Mexican..	4	8	6.1	72.0	74.3	.191	13.75	14.18
Total.....		53	236	5.4	70.7	64.2	.195	13.79	12.55
Firemen									
Alabama.....	White.....	1	1	6.0	72.0	72.0	.167	12.00	12.00
	Colored..	6	12	5.4	70.0	65.8	.256	17.92	16.84
Total.....		7	13	5.5	70.2	66.3	.248	17.41	16.47
Arkansas.....	Colored..	4	7	6.4	73.7	77.1	.256	18.87	19.75
Georgia.....	do.....	9	18	5.3	68.3	62.0	.202	13.80	12.54
Louisiana.....	do.....	3	6	6.7	74.0	80.0	.246	18.20	19.68
Mississippi.....	White.....	1	1	7.0	84.0	84.0	.454	38.10	38.10
	Colored..	4	8	6.6	75.0	79.5	.300	22.50	23.86
Total.....		4	9	6.7	76.0	80.0	.318	24.17	25.44
North Carolina.....	Colored..	8	17	6.1	68.4	72.2	.266	18.19	19.15
Oklahoma.....	White.....	4	7	6.4	72.0	76.3	.277	19.94	21.14
	Colored..	2	3	7.0	72.0	88.0	.277	19.94	24.38
Total.....		5	10	6.6	72.0	79.8	.277	19.94	22.12
South Carolina.....	Colored..	5	10	5.3	67.9	63.9	.208	14.12	13.28
Tennessee.....	do.....	3	10	6.4	74.3	76.8	.308	22.88	23.68
Texas.....	White.....	8	13	6.5	79.4	77.6	.292	23.18	22.68
	Colored..	3	5	6.4	72.0	76.8	.255	18.36	19.58
	Mexican..	3	4	6.8	81.0	81.3	.261	21.14	21.19
Total.....		11	22	6.5	78.0	78.1	.278	21.68	21.70
All States.....	White.....	14	22	6.5	76.9	77.2	.290	22.30	22.40
	Colored..	47	96	5.9	70.7	71.3	.254	17.96	18.14
	Mexican..	3	4	6.8	81.0	81.3	.261	21.14	21.19
Total.....		59	122	6.1	72.2	72.7	.262	18.92	19.01
Oilers									
Alabama.....	White.....	1	1	6.0	72.0	66.0	.183	13.18	12.10
	Colored..	5	11	6.0	69.8	71.9	.210	14.66	15.13
Total.....		5	12	6.0	70.0	71.4	.208	14.56	14.88

TABLE 2.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN COTTONSEED-OIL MILLS, 1927, BY OCCUPATION, STATE, AND RACE—Continued

Occupation and State	Race	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average hours		Average earnings		
					Full-time, per week	Actually worked in one week	Per hour	Full-time, per week	Actual in one week
Oilers—Continued									
Arkansas.....	White.....	2	2	5.5	72.0	66.0	\$0.227	\$16.34	\$15.00
	Colored.....	5	11	6.2	72.0	73.6	.259	18.65	19.10
Total.....		5	13	6.1	72.0	72.5	.255	18.36	18.47
Georgia.....	White.....	2	2	6.0	63.0	70.5	.245	15.44	17.25
	Colored.....	6	11	5.5	68.7	66.2	.188	12.92	12.46
Total.....		7	13	5.6	67.8	66.8	.197	13.36	13.19
Louisiana.....	Colored.....	3	10	6.7	71.4	77.5	.198	14.14	15.33
Mississippi.....	do.....	4	15	6.7	72.0	81.2	.232	16.70	18.86
North Carolina.....	White.....	1	2	6.0	72.0	72.0	.220	15.84	15.84
	Colored.....	7	22	6.0	66.9	71.0	.233	15.59	16.53
Total.....		8	24	6.0	67.3	71.1	.232	15.61	16.47
Oklahoma.....	White.....	4	11	6.5	72.0	79.1	.242	17.42	19.11
	Colored.....	4	14	5.6	72.0	68.2	.247	17.78	16.86
Total.....		6	25	6.0	72.0	73.0	.245	17.64	17.85
South Carolina.....	White.....	1	2	6.0	69.0	69.0	.178	12.25	12.25
	Colored.....	4	6	5.7	67.5	69.8	.197	13.30	13.79
Total.....		5	8	5.8	67.9	69.6	.193	13.10	13.41
Tennessee.....	Colored.....	2	16	5.6	73.4	66.5	.246	18.06	16.33
Texas.....	White.....	9	19	6.0	73.3	72.3	.268	19.64	19.37
	Colored.....	7	12	5.7	72.0	66.7	.235	16.92	15.68
	Mexican.....	4	7	6.6	73.7	78.1	.228	16.80	17.85
Total.....		15	38	6.0	72.9	71.6	.250	18.23	17.93
All States.....	White.....	20	39	6.1	72.0	73.5	.248	17.86	18.23
	Colored.....	47	128	6.0	70.6	71.3	.228	16.10	16.26
	Mexican.....	4	7	6.6	73.7	78.1	.228	16.80	17.85
Total.....		60	174	6.0	71.0	72.0	.233	16.54	16.77
Machinists and millwrights									
Alabama.....	White.....	4	4	6.0	72.0	72.0	.506	36.40	36.40
	Colored.....	3	4	6.5	69.0	79.3	.318	21.94	25.24
Total.....		5	8	6.3	70.5	75.6	.408	28.76	30.82
Arkansas.....	White.....	1	1	7.0	72.0	78.0	.375	27.00	29.25
	Colored.....	1	3	7.0	72.0	84.0	.486	34.99	40.83
Total.....		2	4	7.0	72.0	82.5	.460	33.12	37.94
Georgia.....	White.....	6	10	6.5	69.6	76.5	.358	24.92	27.36
Louisiana.....	do.....	3	5	6.2	72.0	70.4	.572	41.18	40.25
Mississippi.....	do.....	3	5	6.8	74.4	79.8	.490	36.46	39.07
	Colored.....	1	1	7.0	72.0	91.0	.312	22.46	28.40
Total.....		3	6	6.8	74.0	81.7	.457	33.82	37.29
North Carolina.....	White.....	4	6	6.2	71.8	74.5	.406	29.15	30.23
	Colored.....	2	3	6.3	64.0	80.5	.312	19.97	25.15
Total.....		5	9	6.2	69.2	76.5	.373	25.81	28.54
Oklahoma.....	White.....	3	3	4.7	72.0	57.0	.387	27.86	22.08

TABLE 2.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN COTTONSEED-OIL MILLS, 1927, BY OCCUPATION, STATE, AND RACE—Continued

Occupation and State	Race	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average hours		Average earnings		
					Full-time, per week	Actually worked in one week	Per hour	Full-time, per week	Actual in one week
<i>Machinists and millwrights—Con.</i>									
South Carolina.....	White.....	2	3	6.3	69.0	73.0	\$0.337	\$23.25	\$24.58
	Colored.....	3	4	6.5	70.5	75.5	.300	21.15	22.68
Total.....		5	7	6.4	69.9	74.4	.316	22.00	23.49
Tennessee.....	White.....	2	7	4.9	71.7	58.0	.504	36.14	29.24
	Colored.....	1	5	3.0	72.0	34.8	.342	24.62	11.90
Total.....		2	12	4.1	71.8	48.3	.456	32.74	22.02
Texas.....	White.....	5	7	6.3	70.3	73.6	.386	27.14	28.41
All States.....	do.....	33	51	6.1	71.3	71.4	.431	30.73	30.78
	Colored.....	11	20	5.7	69.9	68.9	.347	24.26	23.88
Total.....		39	71	6.0	70.9	70.7	.408	28.93	28.84
<i>Engineers</i>									
Louisiana.....	Colored.....	2	3	6.0	72.0	72.0	.257	18.50	18.50
Oklahoma.....	White.....	1	2	6.5	78.0	79.8	.292	22.78	23.26
	Colored.....	1	2	6.5	72.0	81.0	.261	18.79	21.13
Total.....		2	4	6.5	75.0	80.4	.276	20.70	22.19
South Carolina.....	White.....	2	3	5.7	68.0	68.0	.223	15.17	15.17
	Colored.....	1	1	7.0	66.0	81.0	.208	13.73	16.87
Total.....		2	4	6.0	67.5	71.3	.219	14.78	15.59
Texas.....	White.....	7	13	6.8	78.5	81.2	.336	26.38	27.31
	Colored.....	1	1	7.0	84.0	84.0	.292	24.50	24.50
	Mexican.....	3	4	5.8	75.0	67.5	.238	17.85	16.06
Total.....		9	18	6.6	78.0	78.3	.315	24.57	24.65
Other States.....	White.....	3	6	6.5	71.8	76.3	.495	35.54	37.78
	Colored.....	1	1	7.0	72.0	78.0	.292	21.02	22.75
Total.....		4	7	6.6	71.9	76.6	.465	33.43	35.63
All States.....	White.....	13	24	6.5	75.5	78.2	.359	27.10	28.07
	Colored.....	6	8	6.5	72.8	77.6	.261	19.00	20.23
	Mexican.....	3	4	5.8	75.0	67.5	.238	17.85	16.06
Total.....		19	36	6.4	74.8	76.9	.325	24.31	24.99
<i>Other employees</i>									
Alabama.....	White.....	6	29	5.9	72.8	70.3	.408	29.70	28.71
	Colored.....	7	30	5.2	72.0	61.1	.196	14.11	12.00
Total.....		7	59	5.5	72.4	65.6	.308	22.30	20.21
Arkansas.....	White.....	5	8	5.6	75.0	67.5	.385	28.88	25.98
	Colored.....	3	37	5.6	72.3	66.6	.263	19.01	17.54
Total.....		5	45	5.6	72.8	66.7	.285	20.75	19.04
Georgia.....	White.....	9	23	6.0	73.8	71.5	.358	26.42	25.61
	Colored.....	8	25	6.0	72.2	71.0	.174	12.56	12.33
Total.....		9	48	6.0	73.0	71.3	.262	19.13	18.70
Louisiana.....	White.....	3	4	5.8	72.0	66.0	.431	31.03	28.43
	Colored.....	3	12	6.4	74.0	70.5	.243	17.98	17.14
Total.....		4	16	6.3	73.5	69.4	.288	21.17	19.96

WAGES AND HOURS IN GERMAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY 123

TABLE 2.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN COTTONSEED-OIL MILLS, 1927, BY OCCUPATION, STATE, AND RACE—Continued

Occupation and State	Race	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average number of days on which employees worked in one week	Average hours		Average earnings		
					Full-time per week	Actually worked in one week	Per hour	Full-time per week	Actual in one one week
Other employees—Continued									
Mississippi.....	White.....	4	24	6.5	74.5	78.4	\$0.439	\$32.71	\$34.43
	Colored.....	4	31	6.1	72.4	73.4	.223	16.15	16.36
Total.....		4	55	6.3	73.5	75.6	.321	23.59	24.25
North Carolina.....	White.....	8	40	6.0	71.2	70.8	.424	30.19	29.98
	Colored.....	8	53	5.9	69.8	69.8	.231	16.11	16.11
Total.....		8	93	5.9	70.4	70.2	.314	22.11	22.08
Oklahoma.....	White.....	6	27	6.0	72.4	71.1	.306	22.15	21.72
	Colored.....	6	13	4.5	72.0	52.2	.231	16.63	12.05
Total.....		7	40	5.5	72.3	64.9	.286	20.68	18.58
South Carolina.....	White.....	5	12	6.3	72.5	75.7	.351	25.45	26.60
	Colored.....	4	19	5.8	69.9	70.6	.185	12.93	13.03
Total.....		5	31	6.0	70.9	72.5	.252	17.87	18.28
Tennessee.....	White.....	3	23	6.0	72.3	71.9	.481	34.78	34.54
	Colored.....	3	53	5.5	72.6	66.1	.271	19.67	17.92
Total.....		3	76	5.7	72.6	67.8	.338	24.54	22.95
Texas.....	White.....	11	43	6.3	74.8	75.0	.323	24.16	24.26
	Colored.....	8	21	6.0	71.4	71.0	.273	19.49	19.35
	Mexican.....	3	11	6.2	72.0	74.2	.240	17.28	17.77
Total.....		15	75	6.2	73.4	73.8	.297	21.80	21.94
All States.....	White.....	60	233	6.1	73.1	72.6	.385	28.14	27.95
	Colored.....	54	294	5.7	71.8	67.7	.233	16.73	15.80
	Mexican.....	3	11	6.2	72.0	74.2	.240	17.28	17.77
Total.....		67	538	5.9	72.4	69.9	.302	21.86	21.10

Wages and Hours of Labor, by Occupation, in the German Textile Industry, 1927

A N INVESTIGATION of wages and hours of labor in the various branches of the German textile industry was made by governmental authorities as of September, 1927.¹ The investigation is reported to have covered about 21 per cent of all the textile workers in the localities included in the survey. The report gives actual earnings as well as the rates established by collective agreements (known as tariff wages) and shows that in general actual

¹ Germany. [Reichswirtschaftsministerium.] Statistisches Reichsamt. Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1. März-Heft, 1928, pp. 163-169: "Hauptergebnisse der amtlichen Lohnerhebung in der Textilindustrie im September, 1927."

earnings were well above those fixed by agreement. The following table gives the averages by occupations and by industry:

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE HOURS, WAGE RATES, AND EARNINGS IN THE GERMAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

[Conversion made on basis of mark = 23.82 cents]

Industry and occupation	Sex of workers	Number of employees	Average hours per week		Average earnings per hour		Average "tariff" wage rates per hour	Average gross earnings per week
			Including over-time	Over-time	Including over-time and social allowances	Excluding over-time and social allowances		
Cotton industry:								
Spinners	Male	513	51.1	3.9	Cents 20.5	Cents 19.9	Cents 17.2	\$10.48
	Female	4,222	50.0	3.6	13.6	13.3	11.6	6.77
Weavers	Male	3,891	50.8	3.7	17.2	16.8	14.4	8.74
	Female	4,826	50.1	3.2	14.5	14.3	13.0	7.27
Helpers	Male	1,785	53.9	6.8	14.8	14.2	13.0	7.98
	Female	1,305	50.6	3.8	10.3	10.1	9.6	5.20
Worsted spinning:								
Spinners	Male	215	50.6	3.7	22.3	21.9	18.1	11.27
	Female	843	49.4	2.6	12.7	12.6	10.8	6.28
Helpers	Male	530	51.7	4.6	16.1	15.8	13.6	8.34
	Female	403	50.1	3.1	10.4	10.3	9.5	5.23
Wool spinning:								
Spinners	Male	225	50.6	3.4	19.8	19.4	15.6	10.02
	Female	256	49.9	2.9	13.7	13.5	11.2	6.84
Helpers	Male	75	55.6	8.6	14.3	13.4	12.7	7.93
	Female	19	50.6	4.3	10.7	10.4	9.3	5.40
Cloth weaving (wool):								
Weavers	Male	6,307	49.5	2.9	20.7	20.3	15.5	10.27
	Female	1,698	48.8	2.0	18.7	18.6	13.9	9.15
Helpers	Male	359	52.7	5.7	15.7	15.3	13.9	8.30
	Female	309	48.7	1.7	12.0	11.9	11.5	5.85
Linen industry:								
Spinners	do	95	46.3	1.8	13.7	13.5	10.9	6.36
Weavers	Male	510	46.7	.4	15.2	15.1	13.4	7.08
	Female	1,316	47.0	.8	12.3	12.3	10.2	5.80
Helpers	Male	121	51.4	3.8	13.2	13.4	11.8	7.13
	Female	236	47.5	1.0	9.1	9.0	8.6	4.31
Ribbon weaving:								
Weavers	Male	1,173	51.4	4.5	22.3	21.4	16.5	11.44
	Female	81	51.0	3.7	13.7	13.5	12.5	7.01
Helpers	Male	62	53.8	5.8	15.4	14.7	13.6	8.31
	Female	306	51.8	4.7	11.6	11.4	10.4	6.01
Stocking manufacturing:								
Operatives	Male	382	50.4	3.2	24.3	24.0	16.0	12.24
	Female	347	47.8	2.1	12.6	12.6	9.2	6.05
Helpers	Male	10	49.3	3.8	14.4	14.1	12.6	7.10
	Female	45	48.4	3.5	9.6	9.5	8.8	4.66
Knitting industry:								
Operatives	Male	108	51.6	3.9	26.7	26.3	15.9	13.81
	Female	449	49.7	2.6	14.1	13.9	10.6	7.00
Helpers	Male	75	49.1	4.8	16.6	16.2	13.9	8.14
	Female	265	46.1	1.7	12.1	12.0	10.1	5.58
Lace weaving:								
Weavers	Male	186	51.0	4.4	24.3	23.9	18.0	12.39
	Female	153	48.3	1.8	12.3	12.2	10.0	5.95
Helpers	Male	36	49.2	2.7	14.0	13.8	13.3	6.89
	Female	28	49.0	2.6	9.5	9.3	9.3	4.64
Velvet weaving:								
Weavers	Male	1,007	48.1	3.5	23.4	22.7	17.9	11.27
Helpers	do	16	54.5	7.3	16.6	15.8	13.3	9.03
	Female	24	45.7	1.0	12.6	12.5	10.7	5.77
Silk weaving:								
Weavers	Male	590	51.1	4.3	20.7	20.1	16.3	10.58
	Female	941	49.5	2.9	18.2	17.9	15.2	9.03
Helpers	Male	87	50.4	4.1	15.9	15.3	14.3	8.02
	Female	89	48.2	2.9	12.7	12.5	11.3	6.14

The data in the table regarding earnings are for gross earnings. The actual incomes of the workers are considerably affected by deductions from gross earnings for taxes on wages and contributions

toward social insurance. The percentage importance of these deductions at the time of the inquiry in 1927 are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES FOR TAXES AND SOCIAL INSURANCE, 1927

Occupation	Percentage of gross weekly earnings deducted for—	
	Tax on wages	Social insurance, including unemployment relief
Skilled workers:		
Male.....	3.1	6.9
Female.....	2.1	7.7
Unskilled workers:		
Male.....	1.8	7.6
Female.....	.3	8.3

Wages in Various Industries in Poland, January 31, 1928

THE following wage rates of January 31, 1928, for different occupations in Poland, are taken from the Quarterly Review of Labor Statistics, No. 2, 1928, published by the Central Statistical Office of that Republic. The rates are for an 8-hour day and the zloty has been converted into United States currency at its par value (11.22 cents), which is approximately its exchange rate.

DAILY WAGE RATES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN POLAND, JANUARY 1, 1928

Industry, occupation, and locality	Wage rate per day	Industry, occupation, and locality	Wage rate per day
<i>Coal mines</i>		<i>Textile industry—Continued</i>	
Basin of Upper Silesia, underground workers:		Lodz and neighboring places—Continued.	
Pick miners at high pillars, contract.....	\$1. 17	Silk mills—Continued.	
Pick miners at average pillars, contract.....	1. 09	Weavers on simple 36-inch looms, contract.....	\$0. 66
Pick miners, by the day.....	.85	Bialystok:	
Loaders at average pillars, contract.....	.77	Spinning mills—	
Timbermen, by the day.....	.88	Foremen, spinners, on 1 automatic machine.....	.63
Timbermen, contract.....	.99	Foremen, spinners, on 4 automatic machines.....	.93
		Spinners, female.....	.56
<i>Zinc and lead mines</i>		Knotters, female.....	.51
Basin of Upper Silesia, underground workers:		Weaving mills—	
Pick miners at high pillars, contract.....	.90	Master weavers on 6 by 10 simple looms.....	.73
Pick miners at low pillars, contract.....	.87	Warp winders.....	.66
Pick miners, by the day.....	.73	Spoolers.....	.51
Timbermen.....	.79	Bielsko:	
<i>Oil wells</i>		Spinners, male, on 1 or 2 automatic machines.....	.72
Boryslaw:		Spinners, male, on 3 automatic machines.....	.84
Borers.....	1. 19	Spinners, male, on 4 automatic machines.....	.95
Skilled helpers.....	.79		
<i>Oil refining</i>		<i>Food industry</i>	
Boryslaw:		Warsaw:	
Distillers and refiners of oil.....	1. 04	Millers.....	1. 61
Rectifiers and refiners of benzine and paraffin.....	.79	Unskilled mill hands.....	1. 40
Helpers and manual laborers.....	.57	Specialized bakers.....	2. 00
Warsaw:		Bakers' helpers.....	1. 23
Artisans.....	.86	Lodz: Bakers, first class.....	1. 29
Skilled helpers.....	.64	Posen: Skilled bakers.....	.94
Lodz:		Central departments, sugar manufacture:	
Artisans.....	.74	Head sugar boilers.....	.89
Skilled helpers.....	.57	Skilled helpers, overseers, and stokers.....	.67
<i>Textile industry</i>		<i>Building industry</i>	
Lodz and neighboring places:		Lodz:	
Cotton mills—		Masons and carpenters.....	1. 26
Spinners, male, average wages, contract.....	.87	Unskilled laborers.....	.67
Spinners, female, contract.....	.54	Katowici: Masons and carpenters.....	1. 14
Weavers on Jacquard looms up to 84 inches, contract.....	.81		
Weavers on simple 36-inch looms, contract.....	.55	<i>Printing industry</i>	
Sweepers, by the day.....	.37	Warsaw:	
Woolen mills—		Hand compositors.....	2. 14
Duster tenders, sorters, male, contract.....	.81	Press feeders, male and female.....	1. 07
Spinners, male, contract.....	1. 01	Delivery tenders, female.....	.26
Spinners, female, contract.....	.53	Krakow:	
Tyers-in (to loom), contract.....	.71	Hand compositors.....	1. 98
Weavers on looms for heavy cloth, contract.....	.84	Press feeders, female, after 5 years' work.....	.99
Weavers on English looms, contract.....	.74	Delivery tenders, female, after 5 years' work.....	.49
Spoolers, contract.....	.56	Lemberg:	
Silk mills—		Hand compositors.....	2. 25
Weavers on 36-inch Jacquard looms, contract.....	.72	Press feeders, female, after 5 years' work.....	1. 12
		Posen, Bidoshch, Torun:	
		Hand compositors.....	1. 48
		Press feeders, female, and delivery tenders, female, after 5 years' work.....	.57

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment in Selected Manufacturing Industries in May, 1928

EMPLOYMENT and pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries were little changed in May, 1928, as compared with April, 1928, employment being 0.2 per cent *lower* and pay-roll totals 0.2 per cent *higher*.

The downward trend of employment, which is usual in May, was considerably less in May, 1928, than it was in the same month of 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927, and even the small decrease in May, 1928 (0.2 per cent), was practically all due to a strike in the cotton-goods mills of one locality.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' weighted index of employment for May, 1928, is 85.5, as compared with 85.7 for April, 1928, 86.1 for March, 1928, and 89.7 for May, 1927; the weighted index of pay-roll totals for May, 1928, is 90.1, as compared with 89.9 for April, 1928, 91.2 for March, 1928, and 95.6 for May, 1927. The monthly average for 1923 equals 100.

Employment and pay-roll totals in May, 1928, were 4.7 per cent and 5.8 per cent lower in the two items, respectively, than in May, 1927.

The data for May, 1928, were based on reports made by 11,035 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in May had 3,055,200 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$82,814,127.

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in April and May, 1928

TWENTY-FOUR of the 54 separate industries had more employees in May than in April, and one other industry showed no change, while 30 industries reported increased pay-roll totals. The automobile industry reported an increase of 5.7 per cent in employment and of 4.1 per cent in pay-roll totals; iron and steel fell off 0.2 per cent in employment, while the industry's pay-roll totals were 2.4 per cent higher; woolen goods increased 1.4 per cent in employment and 6.3 per cent in pay-roll totals. The notable *seasonal* increases in employment were 7.7 per cent in ice cream, 6.1 per cent in brick, 4.2 per cent in cement, and 3.7 per cent in structural iron.

The outstanding decreases in employment, other than the seasonal drop of 43.9 per cent in fertilizers, were 6 per cent in sugar refining, 4.8 per cent in cotton goods, approximately 5 per cent each in women's clothing and millinery, and over 3 per cent each in boots and shoes and furniture. The decrease in employment in cotton goods is mainly due to a strike in one locality.

Six of the 12 groups of industries showed increased employment in May, the stone-clay-glass and the vehicle groups leading, followed by iron and steel, tobacco, paper, and food, in the order named; lumber and metals, other than iron and steel, reported no change.

The East North Central, Pacific, Mountain, and West North Central geographic divisions showed increased employment in May as compared with April. In general the gains in employment were in the North Central and Western States, while decreased employment was shown in the Eastern and Southern States.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN APRIL AND MAY, 1928

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		April, 1928	May, 1928		April, 1928	May, 1928	
Food and kindred products	1,738	217,774	217,829	(1)	\$5,487,920	\$5,614,876	(1)
Slaughtering and meat pack- ing.....	194	83,924	83,022	-1.1	2,127,153	2,148,962	+1.0
Confectionery.....	310	32,761	32,377	-1.2	579,103	603,742	+4.3
Ice cream.....	237	9,680	10,429	+7.7	327,111	350,684	+7.2
Flour.....	326	14,656	14,639	-0.1	385,793	391,358	+1.5
Baking.....	656	67,123	68,312	+1.8	1,784,444	1,854,067	+3.9
Sugar refining, cane.....	15	9,630	9,050	-6.0	284,316	266,033	-6.4
Textiles and their products	1,900	586,050	570,849	(1)	11,007,678	10,889,773	(1)
Cotton goods.....	483	220,645	210,005	-4.8	3,287,966	3,153,071	-4.1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	236	79,196	78,100	-1.4	1,456,838	1,466,234	+0.6
Silk goods.....	191	54,706	54,734	+0.1	1,155,384	1,160,500	+0.4
Woolen and worsted goods.....	188	60,141	60,977	+1.4	1,282,362	1,363,505	+6.3
Carpets and rugs.....	32	24,185	23,847	-1.4	591,881	589,225	-0.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	101	31,890	31,490	-1.3	777,771	775,054	-0.3
Clothing, men's.....	292	59,741	58,368	-2.3	1,262,797	1,277,570	+1.2
Shirts and collars.....	98	19,921	19,437	-2.4	316,345	312,859	-1.1
Clothing, women's.....	204	23,240	22,153	-4.7	576,845	522,813	-9.4
Millinery and lace goods.....	75	12,385	11,738	-5.2	299,489	268,942	-10.2
Iron and steel and their prod- ucts	1,845	651,106	657,434	(1)	19,599,276	20,110,729	(1)
Iron and steel.....	196	265,713	265,197	-0.2	8,275,366	8,471,115	+2.4
Cast-iron pipe.....	41	12,531	12,925	+3.1	300,021	309,219	+3.1
Structural ironwork.....	163	24,165	25,051	+3.7	725,894	770,517	+6.1
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	996	233,951	238,290	+1.9	7,017,127	7,205,634	+2.7
Hardware.....	70	30,988	31,032	+0.1	770,653	768,346	-0.3
Machine tools.....	153	29,702	30,496	+2.7	972,424	996,904	+2.5
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating appara- tus.....	104	34,694	34,724	+0.1	989,443	1,037,161	+4.8
Stoves.....	122	19,362	19,719	+1.8	548,348	551,833	+0.6
Lumber and its products	1,161	217,492	217,011	(1)	4,808,149	4,846,862	(1)
Lumber, sawmills.....	466	123,401	124,418	+0.8	2,552,308	2,627,268	+2.9
Lumber, millwork.....	265	31,964	32,511	+1.7	774,590	794,876	+2.6
Furniture.....	430	62,127	60,082	-3.3	1,481,251	1,424,718	-3.8
Leather and its products	353	115,252	112,282	(1)	2,466,327	2,353,660	(1)
Leather.....	133	27,262	27,258	-0.01	670,887	676,224	+0.8
Boots and shoes.....	220	87,990	85,024	-3.4	1,795,440	1,707,436	-4.9
Paper and printing	920	177,750	178,272	(1)	5,879,041	5,873,526	(1)
Paper and pulp.....	212	56,966	56,726	-0.4	1,533,028	1,520,095	-0.8
Paper boxes.....	183	18,240	18,091	-0.8	402,280	404,692	+0.6
Printing, book and job.....	315	52,278	53,231	+1.8	1,874,450	1,880,063	+0.3
Printing, newspapers.....	210	50,266	50,224	-0.1	2,069,283	2,068,656	-(1)
Chemicals and allied products	363	94,743	85,468	(1)	2,687,678	2,521,689	(1)
Chemicals.....	129	32,054	31,148	-2.8	890,143	871,642	-2.1
Fertilizers.....	178	18,855	10,572	-43.9	323,411	212,957	-34.2
Petroleum refining.....	56	43,834	43,748	-0.2	1,474,124	1,437,090	-2.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	663	107,959	111,897	(1)	2,846,754	2,948,044	(1)
Cement.....	98	23,149	24,128	+4.2	695,178	730,243	+5.0
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	373	30,458	32,306	+6.1	700,826	819,878	+17.0
Pottery.....	68	13,930	13,961	+0.2	357,921	355,761	-0.6
Glass.....	124	40,422	41,502	+2.7	1,082,829	1,042,162	-3.7
Metal products, other than iron and steel	223	51,819	51,814	(1)	1,392,862	1,421,491	(1)
Stamped and enameled ware.....	68	19,518	19,526	+0.04	478,173	481,272	+0.6
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	155	32,301	32,288	-0.04	914,689	940,219	+2.8

¹ The per cent of change has not been computed for the reason that the figures in the preceding columns are unweighted and refer only to the establishments reporting; for the weighted per cent of change, wherein proper allowance is made for the relative importance of the several industries, so that the figures may represent all establishments of the country in the industries here represented, see Table 2.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

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TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN APRIL AND MAY, 1928—Con.

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		April, 1928	May, 1928		April, 1928	May, 1928	
Tobacco products	252	61,967	62,555	(1)	\$959,387	\$1,063,012	(1)
Chewing and smoking to- bacco and snuff.....	30	8,190	7,866	-4.0	124,343	123,550	-0.6
Cigars and cigarettes.....	222	53,777	54,689	+1.7	835,044	879,462	+5.3
Vehicles for land transporta- tion	1,220	525,995	550,402	(1)	17,689,636	18,157,823	(1)
Automobiles.....	209	367,827	388,751	+5.7	12,774,670	13,302,244	+4.1
Carriages and wagons.....	62	1,685	1,543	-8.4	37,580	34,948	-7.0
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	389	25,685	25,411	-1.1	808,579	804,337	-0.5
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	560	133,798	134,697	+0.7	4,068,807	4,046,294	-0.6
Miscellaneous industries	397	239,033	239,387	(1)	7,059,060	7,012,642	(1)
Agricultural implements.....	82	27,418	27,418	(2)	826,122	827,705	+0.2
Electrical machinery, appar- atus, and supplies.....	175	108,108	109,000	+0.8	3,134,569	3,202,133	+2.2
Pianos and organs.....	39	6,665	6,459	-3.1	190,334	186,462	-2.0
Rubber boots and shoes.....	12	18,675	18,219	-2.4	443,235	428,859	-3.2
Automobile tires.....	51	54,647	54,964	+0.6	1,757,720	1,699,547	-3.3
Shipbuilding.....	38	23,520	23,327	-0.8	707,100	667,936	-5.5
All industries	11,035	3,049,940	3,055,200	(1)	81,883,788	82,814,127	(1)

RECAPITULATION BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England ⁴	1,382	387,618	376,093	-3.0	\$9,271,930	\$9,056,747	-2.3
Middle Atlantic ⁵	2,577	810,885	809,592	-0.2	22,674,529	23,035,454	+1.6
East North Central ⁶	2,960	1,046,427	1,068,644	+2.1	32,086,118	32,784,146	+2.2
West North Central ⁷	1,010	155,995	157,239	+0.8	3,992,344	4,041,869	+1.2
South Atlantic ⁸	1,245	301,208	295,590	-1.9	5,619,849	5,630,151	+0.2
East South Central ⁹	542	115,640	113,596	-1.8	2,198,270	2,161,627	-1.7
West South Central ¹⁰	451	83,480	83,046	-0.5	1,783,817	1,776,457	-0.4
Mountain ¹¹	191	28,096	29,006	+3.2	799,590	807,620	+1.0
Pacific ¹²	677	120,591	122,394	+1.5	3,457,341	3,520,056	+1.8
All divisions	11,035	3,049,940	3,055,200	(1)	81,883,788	82,814,127	(1)

¹ The per cent of change has not been computed for the reason that the figures in the preceding columns are unweighted and refer only to the establishments reporting; for the weighted per cent of change, wherein proper allowance is made for the relative importance of the several industries, so that the figures may represent all establishments of the country in the industries here represented, see Table 2.

² No change.

⁴ Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

⁵ New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

⁶ Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.

⁷ Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

⁸ Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

⁹ Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.

¹⁰ Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

¹¹ Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming.

¹² California, Oregon, Washington.

TABLE 2.—PER CENTS OF CHANGE, APRIL TO MAY, 1928—12 GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND TOTAL OF ALL INDUSTRIES

[Computed from the index numbers of each group, which are obtained by weighting the index numbers of the several industries of the group, by the number of employees, or wages paid, in the industries]

Group	Per cent of change, April, 1928, to May, 1928		Group	Per cent of change, April, 1928, to May, 1928	
	Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll		Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll
Food and kindred products.....	+0.2	+2.4	Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	(1)	+2.2
Textiles and their products.....	-2.6	-2.0	Tobacco products.....	+1.1	+4.6
Iron and steel and their products.....	+1.2	+2.6	Vehicles for land transporta- tion.....	+3.0	+1.7
Lumber and its products.....	(1)	+1.4	Miscellaneous industries.....	-0.2	-2.8
Leather and its products.....	-2.5	-3.0			
Paper and printing.....	+0.3	-0.1			
Chemicals and allied prod- ucts.....	-12.1	-7.8	All industries.....	-0.2	+0.2
Stone, clay, and glass prod- ucts.....	+3.7	+3.2			

¹ No change.

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in May, 1928, with May, 1927

THE level of employment in manufacturing industries in May, 1928, was 4.7 per cent lower than in May, 1927, and pay-roll totals were 5.8 per cent lower.

The vehicle group of industries alone of the 12 groups of industries showed increased employment (2.4 per cent) over this 12-month period, this increase being due to the pronounced upward trend of employment in the automobile industry. The groups showing pronounced decreases were the group of miscellaneous industries, and the chemical, stone-clay-glass, textile, leather, lumber, and iron and steel groups.

The notable increases in employment in separate industries in this period were 15.7 per cent in agricultural implements, 14.2 per cent in automobiles, and 3.5 per cent in machine tools.

The outstanding decreases in employment over this 12-month period were 26.3 per cent in shipbuilding, 15.9 per cent in sugar refining, 15.6 per cent in petroleum refining, 13.8 per cent in brick, 13 per cent in carriages and wagons, and approximately 12 per cent each in the piano, cast-iron pipe, and cotton goods industries. As previously noted, employment in the last-named industry suffered in May, 1928, from a strike in one locality.

The East North Central geographic division showed a gain in employment of 3.6 per cent in May, 1928, as compared with May, 1927, but decreased employment was shown in the remaining eight divisions, the range of decreases being from 1.2 per cent in the West North Central division to 10.3 per cent in the New England division.

EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

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TABLE 3.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS, MAY, 1928, WITH MAY, 1927

[The per cents of change for each of the 12 groups of industries and for the total of all industries are weighted in the same manner as are the per cents of change in Table 2]

Industry	Per cent of change, May, 1928, compared with May, 1927		Industry	Per cent of change, May, 1928, compared with May, 1927	
	Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll		Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll
Food and kindred products	-0.9	-1.8	Paper and printing—Contd.		
Slaughtering and meat packing	-0.5	-1.9	Printing, book and job	-1.3	-0.3
Confectionery	-2.8	-4.7	Printing, newspapers	+1.5	+1.3
Ice cream	-3.3	-2.6	Chemicals and allied products		
Flour	+0.4	+1.3	Chemicals	-6.9	-5.4
Baking	+1.0	+0.2	Fertilizers	-1.0	-0.4
Sugar refining, cane	-15.9	-15.6	Petroleum refining	-3.8	+3.9
Textiles and their products	-6.1	-9.3		-15.6	-13.9
Cotton goods	-12.0	-20.2	Stone, clay, and glass products		
Hosiery and knit goods	-4.9	-8.6	Cement	-6.6	-8.4
Silk goods	-3.2	-1.2	Brick, tile, and terra cotta	-9.0	-12.8
Woolen and worsted goods	-3.9	-3.9	Pottery	-13.8	-17.6
Carpets and rugs	-2.2	-12.4	Glass	-1.4	+0.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	-1.9	-1.0		(1)	-1.4
Clothing, men's	-6.2	-9.1	Metal products, other than iron and steel		
Shirts and collars	-2.6	-6.3	Stamped and enameled ware	-3.5	-1.8
Clothing, women's	-2.2	-4.4	Brass, bronze, and copper products	+1.6	+0.5
Millinery and lace goods	+1.3	-2.6		-5.6	-2.5
Iron and steel and their products	-4.3	-2.1	Tobacco products	-1.8	-7.8
Iron and steel	-5.4	-1.2	Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	-0.9	-4.0
Cast-iron pipe	-12.1	-14.0	Cigars and cigarettes	-2.1	-8.4
Structural ironwork	-2.1	+2.3	Vehicles for land transportation		
Foundry and machine-shop products	-3.7	-3.1	Automobiles	+2.4	+0.6
Hardware	-6.8	-8.5	Carriages and wagons	+14.2	+12.7
Machine tools	+3.5	+9.8	Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	-13.0	-14.9
Steam fittings and steam apparatus	-9.1	-8.5	Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	-3.4	-2.6
Stoves	-5.9	-9.0		-7.5	-10.1
Lumber and its products	-5.4	-5.6	Miscellaneous industries	-13.3	-16.6
Lumber, sawmills	-5.7	-4.5	Agricultural implements	+15.7	-18.5
Lumber, millwork	-3.7	-3.9	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	-4.1	-4.3
Furniture	-5.4	-9.9	Pianos and organs	-12.1	-13.6
Leather and its products	-5.5	-12.3	Rubber boots and shoes	-1.7	-9.1
Leather	(1)	-0.7	Automobile tires	-5.6	-8.8
Boots and shoes	-7.4	-17.7	Shipbuilding	-26.3	-28.7
Paper and printing	-1.1	-0.4	All industries	-4.7	-5.8
Paper and pulp	-3.0	-2.4			
Paper boxes	-3.2	(1)			

RECAPITULATION BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION			GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION—contd.		
New England	-10.3	-12.5	West South Central	-6.3	-7.9
Middle Atlantic	-6.8	-6.9	Mountain	-3.4	-3.7
East North Central	+3.6	+3.9	Pacific	-1.3	-1.3
West North Central	-1.2	-2.3	All divisions	-4.7	-5.8
South Atlantic	-4.8	-5.5			
East South Central	-3.1	-4.5			

¹ No change.

Per Capita Earnings

PER CAPITA earnings in May, 1928, for employees in the combined 54 industries surveyed were 0.5 per cent higher than in April, 1928, and 1.1 per cent lower than in May, 1927.

Increases in May, 1928, as compared with April, 1928, were shown in 34 of the 54 industries. Aside from the huge seasonal increase in the fertilizer industry, due to dropping the low-paid laborers at the end of the shipping season, the pronounced increases were in the confectionery, woolen goods, steam fittings, tobacco, and men's clothing industries. The outstanding decreases in per capita earnings were in the millinery, women's clothing, shipbuilding, rubber tire, and petroleum refining industries.

Employees in 21 industries were averaging higher earnings in May, 1928, than in May, 1927, those in the fertilizer industry leading in this comparison also, but in this instance the gain was due to the greater percentage of full time worked in May, 1928, than in May, 1927. The other industries showing pronounced increases were machine tools, iron and steel, structural-iron work, paper boxes, and brass-bronze-copper products. In one other industry, woolen and worsted goods, per capita earnings over this 12-month interval were unchanged.

TABLE 4.—COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS, MAY, 1928, WITH APRIL, 1928, AND MAY, 1927

Industry	Per cent of change May, 1928, compared with—		Industry	Per cent of change May, 1928, compared with—	
	April, 1928	May, 1927		April, 1928	May, 1927
Fertilizers.....	+17.4	+8.2	Leather.....	+0.8	-0.6
Confectionery.....	+5.5	-1.7	Cotton goods.....	+0.7	-9.2
Woolen and worsted goods.....	+4.9	(¹)	Stamped and enameled ware.....	+0.6	-1.4
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	+4.7	+0.4	Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	+0.5	+0.8
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	+3.5	-3.3	Silk goods.....	+0.4	+2.2
Cigars and cigarettes.....	+3.5	-6.4	Agricultural implements.....	+0.2	+2.5
Clothing, men's.....	+3.5	-3.2	Printing, newspapers.....	+ ⁽²⁾	-0.1
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	+2.8	+3.2	Cast-iron pipe.....	-0.1	-2.2
Iron and steel.....	+2.6	+4.4	Machine tools.....	-0.2	+6.0
Structural ironwork.....	+2.4	+4.3	Hardware.....	-0.4	-1.9
Baking.....	+2.1	-1.0	Paper and pulp.....	-0.4	+0.3
Lumber, sawmills.....	+2.1	+1.0	Sugar refining, cane.....	-0.4	+0.3
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	+2.1	-1.4	Furniture.....	-0.5	-4.5
Hosiery and knit goods.....	+2.0	-4.1	Ice cream.....	-0.5	+0.7
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	+1.6	-4.7	Pottery.....	-0.8	+1.9
Carriages and wagons.....	+1.6	-2.2	Rubber boots and shoes.....	-0.8	-7.8
Flour.....	+1.6	+0.8	Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	-1.2	-2.2
Paper boxes.....	+1.5	+3.3	Stoves.....	-1.2	-3.0
Shirts and collars.....	+1.4	-3.5	Automobiles.....	-1.5	-1.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	+1.3	-0.4	Printing, book and job.....	-1.5	+1.0
Pianos and organs.....	+1.1	-1.9	Boots and shoes.....	-1.6	-11.2
Carpets and rugs.....	+1.0	-10.5	Glass.....	-1.7	-1.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	+0.9	+0.9	Petroleum, refining.....	-2.3	+2.0
Lumber, millwork.....	+0.9	-0.3	Automobile tires.....	-3.9	-3.4
Cement.....	+0.8	-4.0	Shipbuilding.....	-4.8	-3.1
Chemicals.....	+0.8	+0.8	Clothing, women's.....	-4.9	-2.5
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	+0.8	+0.7	Millinery and lace goods.....	-5.3	-3.7

¹ No change.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Wage Changes

THIRTY-THREE establishments in 14 industries reported wage-rate increases made during the month ending May 15, 1928. These increases averaged 7 per cent and affected 1,978 employees, or 26 per cent of the total number in the establishments concerned.

Twenty-five establishments in 10 industries reported wage-rate decreases made during the same period. These decreases averaged 10.1 per cent and affected 2,938 employees, or 71 per cent of the total number in the establishments concerned.

The decreases in cotton goods establishments were reported mainly from one locality and the table does not include reports received from several other establishments in the same locality stating that their mills were *closed* "owing to a strike." Presumably the strike was against a decrease in wage rates.

TABLE 5.—WAGE ADJUSTMENTS OCCURRING BETWEEN APRIL 15 AND MAY 15, 1928

Industry	Establishments		Per cent of increase or decrease in wage rates		Employees affected		
	Total number reporting	Number reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	Range	Average	Total number	Per cent of employees	
						In establishments reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	In all establishments reporting
			Increases				
Confectionery.....	310	2	7.7-11.9	7.9	472	44	1
Baking.....	656	7	2.0-15.0	4.9	165	36	(1)
Iron and steel.....	196	1	5.0	5.0	40	6	(1)
Structural ironwork.....	163	1	20.0	20.0	18	25	(1)
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	996	5	8.0-10.3	9.8	162	9	(1)
Lumber, sawmills.....	466	1	5.0	5.0	100	57	(1)
Lumber, millwork.....	265	2	7.5-20.6	13.6	21	6	(1)
Paper boxes.....	183	2	10.0-21.4	14.3	21	7	(1)
Printing, newspapers.....	210	3	3.0- 3.7	3.4	309	25	1
Chemicals.....	129	1	5.0	5.0	64	15	(1)
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	373	3	6.0-10.0	8.7	74	54	(1)
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	389	1	9.0	9.0	404	100	2
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	560	3	3.2- 4.0	3.4	111	86	(1)
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	175	1	9.2	9.2	17	7	(1)
			Decreases				
Cotton goods.....	483	7	5.0-15.0	10.6	1,000	100	(1)
Hosiery and knit goods.....	236	2	3.0-10.0	7.9	1,186	100	2
Iron and steel.....	196	1	10.0	10.0	90	100	(1)
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	996	2	5.0- 7.0	5.3	72	6	(1)
Stoves.....	122	1	10.0	10.0	6	10	(1)
Lumber, sawmills.....	466	2	10.0-25.0	15.3	297	100	(1)
Lumber, millwork.....	265	3	10.0	10.0	169	90	1
Furniture.....	430	2	15.0	15.0	20	43	(1)
Fertilizers.....	178	2	25.0-33.3	26.0	41	61	(1)
Cigars.....	222	3	5.0-25.0	12.1	57	67	(1)

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers for May, April, and March, 1928, and for May, 1927, showing relatively the variation in number of persons employed and in pay-roll totals in each of the 54 industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with general indexes for the combined 12 groups of industries, appear in Table 6.

The general index of employment for May, 1928, is 85.5, this number being 0.2 per cent lower than the index for April, 1928, 0.7 per cent lower than the index for March, 1928, and 4.7 per cent lower than the index for May, 1927. The general index for pay-roll totals in May, 1928, is 90.1, this number being 0.2 per cent higher than the index for April, 1928, 1.2 per cent lower than the index for March, 1928, and 5.8 per cent lower than the index for May, 1927.

TABLE 6.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY, 1928, AND MAY, 1927

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Industry	Employment				Pay-roll totals			
	1927	1928			1927	1928		
	May	March	April	May	May	March	April	May
General index	89.7	86.1	85.7	85.5	95.6	91.2	89.9	90.1
Food and kindred products	86.6	87.4	85.6	85.8	92.7	92.8	88.9	91.0
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	78.4	82.0	78.8	78.0	83.1	85.4	80.7	81.5
Confectionery.....	75.0	77.7	73.8	72.9	84.4	85.9	77.1	80.4
Ice cream.....	95.8	79.7	86.0	92.6	102.8	86.5	93.4	100.1
Flour.....	84.3	87.7	84.7	84.6	87.4	91.5	87.1	88.5
Baking.....	100.5	100.2	99.7	101.5	107.4	106.2	103.5	107.6
Sugar refining, cane.....	96.4	83.8	86.3	81.1	100.8	92.6	90.9	85.1
Textiles and their products	86.8	86.4	83.7	81.5	87.0	86.9	80.5	78.9
Cotton goods.....	87.3	82.7	80.7	76.8	88.8	77.3	74.0	70.9
Hosiery and knit goods.....	97.6	96.2	94.1	92.8	115.7	111.2	105.1	105.7
Silk goods.....	100.3	101.8	97.0	97.1	108.3	113.5	106.6	107.0
Woolen and worsted goods.....	77.8	75.4	73.8	74.8	76.5	72.1	69.2	73.5
Carpets and rugs.....	96.5	96.9	95.8	94.4	96.6	92.0	84.9	84.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	98.3	100.1	97.7	96.4	101.3	105.8	100.6	100.3
Clothing, men's.....	78.5	81.2	75.4	73.6	67.4	73.8	60.5	61.3
Shirts and collars.....	78.3	81.2	78.2	76.3	81.0	81.5	76.8	75.9
Clothing, women's.....	85.4	89.7	87.7	83.5	82.3	96.7	86.9	78.7
Millinery and lace goods.....	69.8	74.5	74.5	70.7	72.7	78.5	78.9	70.8
Iron and steel and their products	88.1	82.8	83.3	84.3	93.5	89.9	89.2	91.5
Iron and steel.....	94.4	89.6	89.5	89.3	99.2	98.0	95.7	98.0
Cast-iron pipe.....	101.7	85.6	86.7	89.4	104.1	86.7	86.8	89.5
Structural ironwork.....	94.5	88.7	89.2	92.5	101.9	96.9	98.2	104.2
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	83.2	77.9	78.6	80.1	87.2	82.0	82.3	84.5
Hardware.....	82.9	78.6	77.2	77.3	91.8	87.3	84.3	84.0
Machine tools.....	96.2	94.4	96.9	99.6	107.1	111.1	114.8	117.6
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	89.9	81.6	81.6	81.7	96.0	86.6	83.8	87.8
Stoves.....	80.8	72.9	74.6	76.0	82.3	72.1	74.4	74.9
Lumber and its products	83.8	78.3	79.3	79.3	92.7	85.6	86.3	87.5
Lumber, sawmills.....	80.4	73.4	75.2	75.8	89.5	80.9	83.1	85.5
Lumber, millwork.....	89.0	82.1	84.2	85.7	96.8	87.1	90.6	93.0
Furniture.....	92.3	93.1	90.3	87.3	100.9	100.7	94.4	90.9
Leather and its products	85.5	87.1	82.9	80.8	81.8	85.0	73.9	71.7
Leather.....	87.4	90.4	87.4	87.4	88.4	93.2	87.1	87.8
Boots and shoes.....	84.0	86.0	81.4	78.6	79.2	81.7	68.6	65.2
Paper and printing	102.8	102.4	101.4	101.7	112.6	113.1	112.3	112.2
Paper and pulp.....	92.2	90.4	89.8	89.4	98.7	98.3	97.1	96.3
Paper boxes.....	94.4	94.2	92.1	91.4	104.2	106.5	103.5	104.2
Printing, book and job.....	103.6	103.2	100.5	102.3	115.2	116.4	114.5	114.8
Printing, newspapers.....	115.9	116.8	117.7	117.6	125.6	125.8	127.2	127.2

TABLE 6.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY, 1928, AND MAY, 1927—Continued

Industry	Employment				Pay-roll totals			
	1927	1928			1927	1928		
	May	March	April	May	May	March	April	May
Chemicals and allied products...	94.3	100.1	99.9	87.8	100.2	102.5	102.8	94.8
Chemicals.....	93.2	95.3	95.0	92.3	106.0	109.1	107.8	105.6
Fertilizers.....	89.9	151.8	154.2	86.5	95.2	145.1	150.3	98.9
Petroleum.....	97.6	83.9	82.6	82.4	95.2	83.5	84.1	82.0
Stone, clay, and glass products...	98.9	87.0	89.1	92.4	107.9	92.7	95.7	98.8
Cement.....	90.4	76.6	79.0	82.3	101.8	77.8	84.6	88.8
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	104.0	80.4	84.5	89.7	112.3	80.7	85.8	92.5
Pottery.....	103.7	103.6	102.1	102.3	111.4	118.9	112.5	111.8
Glass.....	94.9	90.9	92.4	94.9	105.2	99.9	102.8	103.7
Metal products, other than iron and steel	93.5	88.4	90.2	90.2	95.1	90.7	91.4	93.4
Stamped and enameled ware.....	86.1	85.4	87.5	87.5	85.9	85.9	85.8	86.3
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	96.8	89.7	91.4	91.4	98.5	92.4	93.4	96.0
Tobacco products	82.4	82.2	80.0	80.9	84.6	80.2	74.6	78.0
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	89.0	95.7	91.9	88.2	94.4	96.2	91.1	90.6
Cigars and cigarettes.....	81.6	80.4	78.5	79.9	83.5	78.3	72.7	76.5
Vehicles for land transportation	86.9	85.0	86.4	80.0	94.2	92.0	93.2	94.8
Automobiles.....	107.2	112.9	115.8	122.4	116.5	124.0	126.1	131.3
Carriages and wagons.....	74.1	68.8	70.4	64.5	80.4	72.8	73.6	68.4
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	88.4	87.2	86.3	85.4	92.6	91.9	90.6	90.2
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	74.3	67.5	68.2	68.7	80.4	72.0	72.8	72.3
Miscellaneous industries	100.2	86.8	87.1	86.9	109.3	92.1	93.8	91.2
Agricultural implements.....	91.2	105.4	105.5	105.5	106.2	126.8	125.6	125.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	92.7	88.8	88.2	88.9	100.2	95.2	93.8	95.9
Pianos and organs.....	82.9	74.1	75.2	72.9	88.1	78.0	77.6	76.1
Rubber boots and shoes.....	87.0	84.9	87.7	85.5	100.6	91.9	94.4	91.4
Automobile tires.....	116.0	110.6	108.9	109.5	124.5	120.2	117.5	113.6
Shipbuilding.....	103.2	75.5	76.7	76.1	110.9	79.0	83.7	79.1

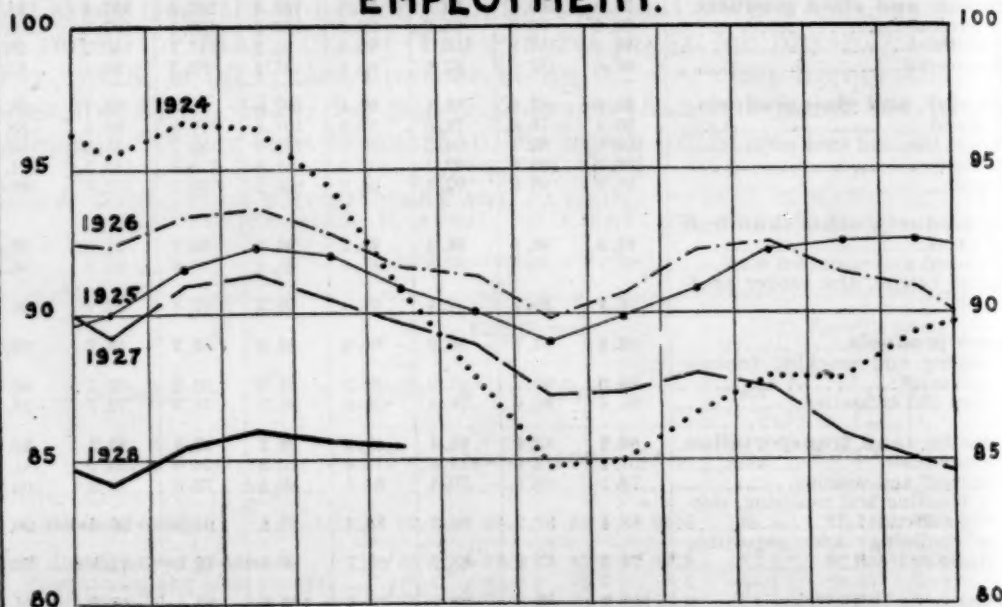
Table 7 shows the general index of employment in manufacturing industries and the general index of pay-roll totals, by months, from January, 1923, to May, 1928.

Preceding Table 7 is a chart which represents the 54 industries combined and shows, by months, the course of pay-roll totals as well as the course of employment during the years 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927, and also through January, February, March, April, and May, 1928.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES. MONTHLY INDEXES, 1924-1928.

MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923 = 100.

EMPLOYMENT.



PAY-ROLL TOTALS.

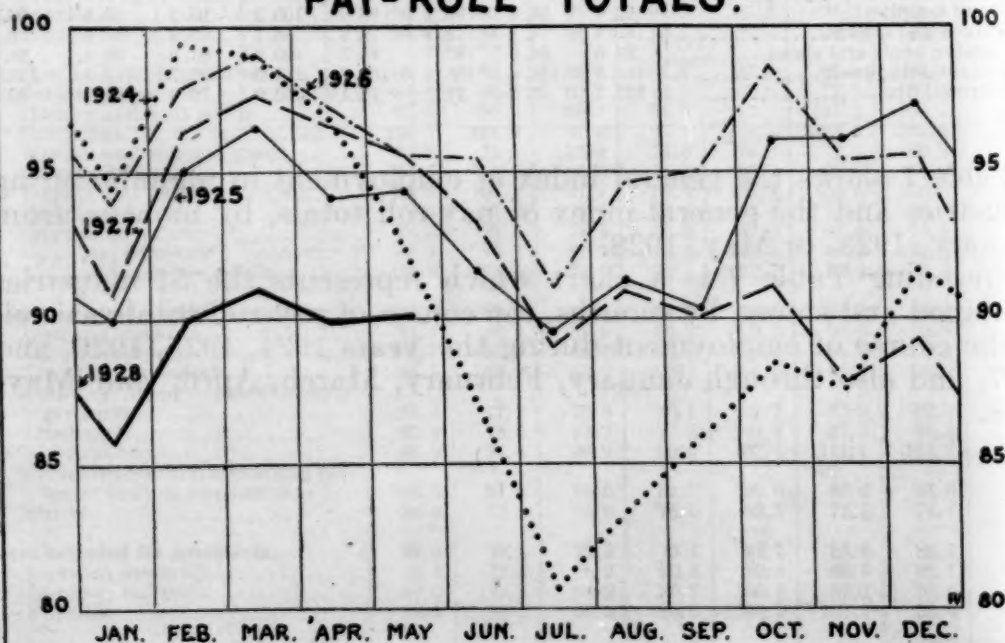


TABLE 7.—GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY, 1923, TO MAY, 1928

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Month	Employment						Pay-roll totals					
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
January.....	98.0	95.4	90.0	92.3	89.4	84.2	91.8	94.5	90.0	93.9	90.9	85.8
February.....	99.6	96.6	91.6	93.3	91.0	85.5	95.2	99.4	95.1	97.9	96.4	90.0
March.....	101.8	96.4	92.3	93.7	91.4	86.1	100.3	99.0	96.6	99.1	97.7	91.2
April.....	101.8	94.5	92.1	92.8	90.6	85.7	101.3	96.9	94.2	97.2	96.6	89.9
May.....	101.8	90.8	90.9	91.7	89.7	85.5	104.8	92.4	94.4	95.6	95.6	90.1
June.....	101.9	87.9	90.1	91.3	89.1	-----	104.7	87.0	91.7	95.5	93.3	-----
July.....	100.4	84.8	89.3	89.8	87.3	-----	99.9	80.8	89.6	91.2	89.1	-----
August.....	99.7	85.0	89.9	90.7	87.4	-----	99.3	83.5	91.4	94.6	91.0	-----
September.....	99.8	86.7	90.9	92.2	88.0	-----	100.0	86.0	90.4	95.1	90.1	-----
October.....	99.3	87.9	92.3	92.5	87.6	-----	102.3	88.5	96.2	98.6	91.2	-----
November.....	98.7	87.8	92.5	91.4	85.9	-----	101.0	87.6	96.2	95.4	87.8	-----
December.....	96.9	89.4	92.6	90.9	85.1	-----	98.9	91.7	97.3	95.6	89.3	-----
Average.....	100.0	90.3	91.2	91.9	88.5	85.4	100.0	90.6	93.6	95.8	92.4	89.4

1 Average for 5 months.

Proportion of Time Worked and Force Employed in Manufacturing Industries in May, 1928

REPORTS as to time worked and force employed in May were received from 9,545 establishments. Employees in 78 per cent of these establishments were working full time and employees in 21 per cent were working part time, while the remaining establishments—1 per cent—were idle; 29 per cent of the establishments had a full normal force of employees and 70 per cent were operating with reduced forces.

The establishments in operation were employing an average of 87 per cent of a full normal force of employees, who were working an average of 96 per cent of full time. These percentages show an increase of 1 per cent in force employed with no change in working time, as compared with the April report.

TABLE 8.—ESTABLISHMENTS WORKING FULL AND PART TIME AND EMPLOYING FULL AND PART WORKING FORCE IN MAY, 1928

Industry	Establishments reporting		Operating establishments only					
			Per cent of establishments in which employees worked—		Average per cent of full time worked in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating with—		Average per cent of full normal force employed by establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full normal force	Part normal force	
Food and kindred products.....	1,542	(1)	85	15	97	31	69	85
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	149	-----	90	10	99	38	62	87
Confectionery.....	258	-----	62	38	92	8	92	68
Ice cream.....	197	-----	99	1	100	6	94	77
Flour.....	282	1	77	22	95	33	66	86
Baking.....	647	(1)	91	8	99	45	55	94
Sugar refining, cane.....	9	-----	78	22	95	-----	100	83
Textiles and their products.....	1,544	1	71	28	94	33	66	87
Cotton goods.....	425	3	59	38	91	30	67	87
Hosiery and knit goods.....	195	2	65	33	92	39	59	87
Silk goods.....	169	-----	83	17	97	45	55	93
Woolen and worsted goods.....	166	1	80	19	96	33	66	80
Carpets and rugs.....	27	-----	78	22	93	37	63	93
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	92	-----	62	38	93	29	71	80
Clothing, men's.....	207	(1)	74	26	93	26	74	82
Shirts and collars.....	75	-----	63	37	94	31	69	89
Clothing, women's.....	137	1	89	10	98	36	63	91
Millinery and lace goods.....	51	-----	86	14	98	24	76	87

1 Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

TABLE 8.—ESTABLISHMENTS WORKING FULL AND PART TIME AND EMPLOYING FULL AND PART WORKING FORCE IN MAY, 1928—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting		Operating establishments only					
			Per cent of establishments in which employees worked—		Average per cent of full time worked in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating with—		Average per cent of full normal force employed by establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full normal force	Part normal force	
Iron and steel and their products	1,633	(¹)	72	28	96	25	75	85
Iron and steel.....	175	1	75	24	95	19	79	85
Cast-iron pipe.....	37		51	49	90	30	70	82
Structural ironwork.....	156		87	13	99	22	78	85
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	898	(¹)	69	31	95	23	76	84
Hardware.....	49		73	27	97	14	86	83
Machine tools.....	136		87	13	100	35	65	91
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	96		68	32	96	30	70	86
Stoves.....	86		57	43	91	36	64	88
Lumber and its products	1,037	1	70	28	95	22	77	82
Lumber, sawmills.....	415	2	82	16	97	27	71	84
Lumber, millwork.....	235	(¹)	74	26	96	15	84	74
Furniture.....	387	2	55	43	92	19	79	84
Leather and its products	313	1	77	22	95	22	77	84
Leather.....	118	1	88	11	98	24	75	85
Boots and shoes.....	195	1	70	29	93	21	78	84
Paper and printing	759		89	11	98	44	56	94
Paper and pulp.....	175		87	13	98	32	68	92
Paper boxes.....	150		69	31	95	24	76	84
Printing, book and job.....	280		94	6	99	45	55	96
Printing, newspapers.....	154		100		100	74	26	102
Chemicals and allied products	310	(¹)	85	15	98	19	80	75
Chemicals.....	105	1	86	13	97	33	66	91
Fertilizers.....	164		80	20	98	12	88	52
Petroleum refining.....	41		100		100	12	88	75
Stone, clay, and glass products	609	2	85	13	98	28	70	86
Cement.....	94	1	98	1	100	14	85	80
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	358	3	81	16	97	26	71	84
Pottery.....	64	3	67	30	94	39	58	93
Glass.....	93		98	2	100	42	58	91
Metal products, other than iron and steel	190		83	17	97	35	65	89
Stamped and enameled ware.....	57		88	12	99	51	49	92
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	133		80	20	97	29	71	87
Tobacco products	141	3	65	33	94	28	70	90
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	26	4	81	15	96	19	77	88
Cigars and cigarettes.....	115	3	61	37	93	30	68	90
Vehicles for land transportation	1,134	(¹)	86	14	98	28	72	93
Automobiles.....	203		87	13	98	34	66	100
Carriages and wagons.....	56	4	75	21	97	18	79	67
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	370		97	3	100	35	65	92
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	505	(¹)	78	22	98	21	79	80
Miscellaneous Industries	333		74	26	96	28	72	85
Agricultural implements.....	80		69	31	95	39	61	95
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	131		79	21	97	26	74	85
Pianos and organs.....	29		48	52	90	14	86	68
Rubber boots and shoes.....	12		58	42	95	25	75	90
Automobile tires.....	50		80	20	98	30	70	90
Shipbuilding.....	31		94	6	100	19	81	62
All Industries	9,545	1	78	21	96	29	70	87

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States

THE monthly trend of employment from January, 1923, to April, 1928, on Class I railroads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or over—is shown by the index numbers published in Table 1. These index numbers are constructed from monthly reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, using the monthly average for 1923 as 100.

TABLE 1.—INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES—JANUARY, 1923, TO APRIL, 1928
[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
January.....	94.6	93.1	91.9	92.1	91.8	85.8
February.....	94.8	93.2	91.7	92.3	91.6	85.5
March.....	95.6	93.6	91.5	92.9	92.1	86.4
April.....	98.0	95.0	92.8	95.0	93.6	88.1
May.....	100.9	95.3	94.0	96.3	95.5	-----
June.....	102.9	94.2	94.8	97.6	97.0	-----
July.....	104.0	94.3	95.5	98.9	97.1	-----
August.....	105.1	95.1	95.8	98.7	95.6	-----
September.....	103.6	95.8	96.0	98.8	95.2	-----
October.....	103.1	96.9	96.8	99.4	95.0	-----
November.....	101.1	95.1	95.2	97.3	92.0	-----
December.....	95.5	92.3	93.3	94.4	88.3	-----
Average.....	100.0	94.5	94.1	96.1	93.7	¹ 86.5

¹ Average for 4 months.

Table 2 shows the total number of employees on the 15th day each of April, 1927, March, 1928, and April, 1928, and the pay-roll totals for each of the entire months considered, by principal occupational groups and various important occupations.

In these tabulations data for the occupational group reported as "executives, officials, and staff assistants" are omitted.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL MONTHLY EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, APRIL, 1927, AND MARCH AND APRIL, 1928

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups]

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month			Total earnings		
	April, 1927	March, 1928	April, 1928	April, 1927	March, 1928	April, 1928
Professional, clerical, and general	282,196	271,582	\$270,957	\$39,224,204	\$39,602,717	\$38,642,607
Clerks.....	164,204	155,740	155,333	21,579,745	21,638,405	20,919,269
Stenographers and typists.....	25,437	24,741	24,659	3,175,206	3,225,227	3,159,343
Maintenance of way and structures	416,782	344,062	388,649	39,397,041	33,703,817	35,806,397
Laborers, extra gang and work train.....	66,769	44,272	58,557	5,253,758	3,401,504	4,431,312
Laborers, track and roadway section.....	215,914	176,687	203,898	16,261,270	13,441,003	14,572,784
Maintenance of equipment and stores	494,127	466,612	461,876	65,208,651	63,775,615	59,936,116
Carmen.....	105,688	99,905	99,220	15,786,687	15,492,172	14,557,102
Machinists.....	59,158	56,714	56,251	9,399,589	9,324,714	8,651,173
Skilled trades helpers.....	108,344	101,843	101,030	12,132,497	11,841,856	11,061,626
Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	41,658	39,151	38,159	3,921,508	3,803,607	3,557,449
Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	56,376	52,978	52,303	4,589,919	4,488,363	4,159,328

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL MONTHLY EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, APRIL, 1927, AND MARCH AND APRIL, 1928—Continued

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month			Total earnings		
	April, 1927	March, 1928	April, 1928	April, 1927	March, 1928	April, 1928
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard	205,465	196,547	195,574	\$35,106,702	\$25,099,750	\$24,092,852
Station agents.....	30,437	29,978	29,941	4,712,432	4,828,576	4,634,458
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen.....	24,938	23,378	23,328	3,753,778	3,698,565	3,558,402
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms).....	38,341	34,343	33,707	3,522,971	3,387,217	3,135,312
Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen.....	21,927	21,347	21,314	1,682,510	1,646,054	1,632,047
Transportation (yard masters, switch tenders, and hostlers)	23,456	22,375	22,135	4,399,867	4,377,098	4,246,722
Transportation, train and engine	319,483	308,270	302,618	62,663,762	63,248,957	59,416,454
Road conductors.....	36,142	34,778	34,436	8,546,513	8,377,309	7,945,209
Road brakemen and flagmen.....	72,721	69,205	68,601	12,474,748	12,109,151	11,437,460
Yard brakemen and yard helpers.....	53,239	51,656	50,269	9,119,362	9,439,897	8,747,575
Road engineers and motormen.....	43,041	41,346	40,840	11,021,326	11,274,307	10,668,619
Road firemen and helpers.....	44,063	42,152	41,745	8,405,637	8,364,373	7,887,595
Total, all employees	1,741,509	1,609,448	1,641,809	236,000,227	229,807,954	232,141,148

Changes in Employment and Pay Rolls in Various States

THE following data as to changes in employment and pay roll have been compiled from reports received from the State labor offices:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN SPECIFIED STATES

Monthly period

State, and industry group	Per cent of change, March to April, 1928		State, and industry group	Per cent of change, April to May, 1928	
	Employment	Pay roll		Employment	Pay roll
Illinois			Iowa		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	+3.1	-1.9	Food and kindred products.....	-1.6	-----
Metals, machinery, and conveyances.....	-7	+1.2	Textiles.....	-2.2	-----
Wood products.....	-2.3	-3.2	Iron and steel works.....	-1	-----
Furs and leather goods.....	-4.5	-11.5	Lumber products.....	.0	-----
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.....	+3.2	-5	Leather products.....	-4.7	-----
Printing and paper goods.....	-1.7	+4.2	Paper products, printing and publishing.....	+6.4	-----
Textiles.....	-2.4	-9.9	Patent medicines, chemicals and compounds.....	-1.5	-----
Clothing, millinery, and laundering.....	-4.5	-12.8	Stone and clay products.....	+9.8	-----
Food, beverages, and tobacco.....	-2.7	-4.4	Tobacco and cigars.....	-2.1	-----
All manufacturing industries.....	-1.3	-1.4	Railway car shops.....	+2.9	-----
Trade, wholesale and retail.....	-6	+2.1	Various industries.....	+1.3	-----
Public utilities.....	+1.3	+4.1	All industries.....	+9	-----
Coal mining.....	-79.3	-84.9	Maryland		
Building and contracting.....	+19.1	+16.8	Food products.....	+7	+5
All industries.....	-3.5	-4.0	Textiles.....	-3	+4.3
			Iron and steel and their products.....	-3	-6

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN SPECIFIED STATES—Continued

Monthly period—Continued

State, and industry group	Per cent of change, April to May, 1928		State, and industry group	Per cent of change, March to April, 1928	
	Em- ploy- ment	Pay roll		Em- ploy- ment	Pay roll
Maryland—Continued			New Jersey		
Lumber and its products.....	+3.2	+10.1	Food and kindred products.....	-2.8	-3.7
Leather and its products.....	+3.0	+15.9	Textiles and their products.....	-3.2	-8.8
Rubber tires.....	+2.2	-2.7	Iron and steel and their products.....	+1.1	-7.7
Paper and printing.....	+1.5	+1.5	Lumber and its products.....	+1.9	-9.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	-15.6	-9.2	Leather and its products.....	-4.9	-7.8
Stone, clay, and glass.....	-1.9	+6.1	Tobacco products.....	-5.5	-21.7
Metal products other than iron and steel.....	+4.8	+10.4	Paper and printing.....	-3.3	-1.5
Tobacco products.....	-2.4	+1.8	Chemicals and allied products.....	-1.0	+2.7
Machinery (not including transportation equipment).....	+3.5	+3.2	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	.0	-1.4
Musical instruments.....	-10.6	+7.6	Metal products other than iron and steel.....	.0	-1.5
Transportation equipment.....	+11.9	-4.1	Vehicles for land transportation.....	+7.2	+4.4
Car building and repairing.....	-9.9	+2.3	Miscellaneous.....	+1.8	-9.9
Miscellaneous.....	-3.2	+9.9	All industries.....	-1.7	-2.3
All industries.....	-1.7	+2.2	New York		
Employment— index numbers (1919-1923=100)			Stone, clay, and glass.....	+6.1	+6.3
			Metals and machinery.....	+1.8	-1.3
April, 1928	May, 1928		Wood manufactures.....	-1.8	-4.6
			Furs, leather, and rubber goods.....	-2.8	-7.5
			Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.....	-2.2	-8.8
			Paper.....	-1.4	-9.9
			Printing and paper goods.....	-2.2	-2.6
			Textiles.....	-7.7	-4.2
			Clothing and millinery.....	-7.0	-15.7
			Food and tobacco.....	-9.9	-5.1
			Water, light, and power.....	-3.1	-2.0
			All industries.....	-1.2	-4.1
			Oklahoma		
Massachusetts			Cottonseed-oil mills.....	-20.0	-17.9
Boots and shoes.....	68.5	64.2	Food production:		
Bread and other bakery products.....	97.9	102.2	Bakeries.....	-26.7	-24.2
Cars and general shop construction and repairs, steam railroads.....	74.4	70.2	Confections.....	-5.0	+5.2
Clothing, men's and women's.....	93.7	80.7	Creameries and dairies.....	.0	-1.6
Confectionery.....	77.2	73.0	Flour mills.....	-3.6	-10.9
Cotton goods.....	64.4	46.1	Ice and ice cream.....	+171.4	+255.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	100.6	100.0	Meat and poultry.....	-1.7	-1.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	100.1	98.4	Lead and zinc:		
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	64.9	66.4	Mines and mills.....	+21.2	+23.5
Furniture.....	104.1	103.1	Smelters.....	+6.0	-4.3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	83.2	82.3	Metals and machinery:		
Jewelry.....	97.7	98.5	Auto repairs, etc.....	+105.9	+103.8
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	84.7	84.2	Machine shops and foundries.....	+11.6	+12.3
Paper and wood pulp.....	93.3	91.5	Tank construction and erection.....	-2.8	-19.0
Printing and publishing.....	105.0	105.8	Oil industry:		
Rubber footwear.....	99.0	97.4	Producing and gasoline manufacture.....	-34.4	-39.5
Rubber goods, tires and tubes.....	87.9	85.2	Refineries.....	+3.9	+5.2
Silk goods.....	112.1	107.2			
Textile machinery and parts.....	50.4	49.7			
Woolen and worsted goods.....	80.9	80.1			
All industries.....	80.4	75.4			

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN SPECIFIED STATES—Continued

Monthly period—Continued

State, and industry group	Per cent of change, April to May, 1928	
	Employment	Pay roll
Oklahoma—Continued		
Printing: Job work.....	+4.0	+8.1
Public utilities:		
Steam-railway shops.....	—9	+7
Street railways.....	+4.0	+2.7
Water, light, and power.....	+41.6	+24.7
Stone, clay, and glass:		
Brick and tile.....	+3.2	+7.2
Cement and plaster.....	+3.6	+9.6
Crushed stone.....	+4.4	+5.2
Glass manufacture.....	—12.9	—18.2
Textiles and cleaning:		
Textile manufacture.....	+3.3	—29.7
Laundries, etc.....	+1.7	+1.3
Woodworking:		
Sawmills.....	—9	—5.9
Millwork, etc.....	+5.4	+4.6
All industries.....	+1.3	—9
	Index numbers (1923–1925=100)	
	April, 1928	May, 1928
	Employment	
Pennsylvania		
Metal products.....	82.5	82.3
Transportation equipment.....	74.0	71.3
Textile products.....	95.2	95.4
Foods and tobacco.....	91.7	96.8
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	81.4	87.6
Lumber products.....	70.3	69.4
Chemical products.....	95.6	97.1
Leather and rubber products.....	99.8	98.2
Paper and printing.....	92.6	91.6
All industries.....	86.6	86.9
	Pay rolls	
Metal products.....	84.0	87.1
Transportation equipment.....	69.3	71.0
Textile products.....	95.0	99.6
Foods and tobacco.....	85.7	98.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	73.5	89.2
Lumber products.....	66.5	68.1
Chemical products.....	105.5	106.5
Leather and rubber products.....	101.4	100.8
Paper and printing.....	105.3	107.1
All industries.....	85.5	89.8

State, and industry group	Per cent of change, February to March, 1928	
	Employment	Pay roll
Wisconsin		
Manual		
Agriculture.....	+1.7	+5.6
Logging.....	+4	+5.2
Mining.....	—3.5	—11.0
Stone crushing and quarrying.....	+5	+9.1
Manufacturing:		
Stone and allied industries.....	+3.3	+19.8
Metal.....	+1.3	+3.7
Wood.....	+7	+2.5
Rubber.....	—2.2	+11.6
Leather.....	+1.3	—
Paper.....	—2	—6.9
Textiles.....	—2.7	—1.6
Foods.....	+2.8	+4.4
Light and power.....	—4.2	+4
Printing and publishing.....	+3.4	+3.1
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing.....	—1.1	+2.1
Chemical (including soap, glue, and explosives).....	.0	+1.1
All manufacturing.....	+6	+7.1
Construction:		
Building.....	—13.4	—4
Highway.....	+1.3	+10
Railroad.....	+4.5	+4
Marine, dredging, sewer digging.....	+16.4	+18
Communication:		
Steam railways.....	—1.3	—4
Electric railways.....	+3.7	—
Express, telephone, and telegraph.....	+3.8	—6
Wholesale trade.....	—2.1	—3
Hotels and restaurants.....	—8	—
Nonmanual		
Manufacturing, mines, and quarries.....	—5	+3
Construction.....	—1.4	—
Communication.....	—2.4	—2
Wholesale trade.....	+5	+3
Retail trade—Sales force only.....	+1.0	—
Miscellaneous professional services.....	+2.8	+22
Hotels and restaurants.....	—4.3	—

¹ Preliminary figures.

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN SPECIFIED STATES—
Continued

Yearly period

State, and industry group	Per cent of change, April, 1927, to April, 1928		State, and industry group	Per cent of change, May, 1927, to May, 1928	
	Em- ploy- ment	Pay roll		Em- ploy- ment	Pay roll
California			Oklahoma—Continued		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	-5.7	-4.1	Public utilities:		
Metals, machinery, and convey- ances.....	-8.3	-6.2	Steam-railway shops.....	-20.8	-12.1
Wood manufactures.....	+4.7	+9.0	Street railways.....	+6.7	+6.2
Leather and rubber goods.....	-8	-2.2	Water, light, and power.....	+12.9	+14.3
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.....	-20.2	-19.4	Stone, clay, and glass:		
Printing and paper goods.....	-2.5	+9	Brick and tile.....	-30.7	-22.0
Textiles.....	-11.8	-11.5	Cement and plaster.....	-12.5	-5.0
Clothing, millinery, and laun- dering.....	-1.0	-4.2	Crushed stone.....	-2.2	+10.5
Foods, beverages, and tobacco.....	+2.8	-3.5	Glass manufacture.....	-30.5	-45.3
Water, light, and power.....	-1	-5.7	Textiles and cleaning:		
Miscellaneous.....	+1.0	+8.2	Textile manufacture.....	+55.5	+54.6
All industries.....	-4.0	-4.9	Laundries, etc.....	-18.1	-19.1
New York			Woodworking:		
Stone, clay, and glass.....	-13.1	-11.9	Sawmills.....	+162.7	+131.9
Metals and machinery.....	-7.2	-8.1	Mill work, etc.....	+14.4	+20.3
Wood manufactures.....	-12.0	-14.4	All industries.....	-11.0	-13.7
Furs, leather, and rubber goods.....	-4.9	-9.5			
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.....	-3.8	-1.8	Index numbers (1923-1925=100)		
Paper.....	-4.9	-5.4			
Printing and paper goods.....	-2.6	-1.7	May, 1927	May, 1928	
Textiles.....	-5.0	-10.4			
Clothing and millinery.....	-6.1	-7.2	Employment		
Food and tobacco.....	-1	-8			
Water, light, and power.....	-7.6	-6.7			
All industries.....	-5.9	-7.1			
			Pennsylvania		
			Metal products.....	90.5	82.3
			Transportation equipment.....	92.3	71.3
			Textile products.....	100.6	95.4
			Foods and tobacco.....	95.7	96.8
			Stone, clay, and glass products.....	94.2	87.6
			Lumber products.....	86.3	69.4
			Chemical products.....	104.1	97.1
			Leather and rubber products.....	92.8	98.2
			Paper and printing.....	94.2	91.6
			All industries.....	94.3	86.9
			Pay rolls		
			Metal products.....	93.2	87.1
			Transportation equipment.....	92.6	71.0
			Textile products.....	107.1	99.6
			Foods and tobacco.....	99.1	98.3
			Stone, clay, and glass products.....	98.1	89.2
			Lumber products.....	85.5	68.1
			Chemical products.....	110.7	106.5
			Leather and rubber products.....	100.0	100.8
			Paper and printing.....	105.5	107.1
			All industries.....	97.4	89.8

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN SPECIFIED STATES—
Continued

Yearly period—Continued

State, and industry group	Per cent of change, March, 1927, to March, 1928		State, and industry group	Per cent of change, March, 1927, to March, 1928	
	Em- ploy- ment	Pay roll		Em- ploy- ment	Pay roll
Wisconsin			Wisconsin—Continued		
<i>Manual</i>			<i>Manual—Continued</i>		
Agriculture.....	-27.2	-55.8	Construction.....		
Logging.....	+6.7	+10.0	Building.....	-26.3	-17.5
Mining.....	-40.2	-38.8	Highway.....	+4.5	+44.2
Stone crushing and quarrying.....	-4.3	-11.4	Railroad.....	+4.3	+8.7
Manufacturing:			Marine, dredging, sewer dig- ging.....	+5.8	+14.5
Stone and allied industries.....	+15.7	+14.4	Communication:		
Metal.....	-9.4	-5.2	Steam railways.....	-3.6	+1.4
Wood.....	-4.9	-3.0	Electric railways.....	-.2	+1.4
Rubber.....	+17.8	+16.6	Express, telephone, and tele- graph.....	+22.8	+14.3
Leather.....	-8.3	-4.8	Wholesale trade.....	+7.3	-8.5
Paper.....	+5.0	+4.7	Hotels and restaurants.....	-6.6	
Textiles.....	+7	-8.9	<i>Nonmanual</i>		
Foods.....	-7.8	-2.1	Manufacturing, mines, and quar- ries.....	-1.5	+3.1
Light and power.....	-3.6	-1.0	Construction.....	.0	-1.3
Printing and publishing.....	+1.5	+1.6	Communication.....	-4.4	+1.2
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing.....	+2	-2.4	Wholesale trade.....	+10.6	+17.8
Chemical (including soap, glue, and explosives).....	+5	-.4	Retail trade—sales force only.....	-.2	+8
All manufacturing.....	-4.4	+2.3	Miscellaneous professional serv- ices.....	+5.2	+20.1
			Hotels and restaurants.....	+7.3	

Survey of Seasonal Unemployment in Manitoba ¹

IN THE spring of 1927 the Government of Manitoba appointed a special commission to study and report upon seasonal unemployment in that Province. Such an investigation was decided upon because of the difficulties experienced in securing and bringing in the 40,000 or 50,000 laborers necessary to harvest the crop of the western prairies and because of the subsequent unemployment situation each winter in the cities. It was felt that this unbalanced development of the industrial life of the Province was one of the main economic problems at present faced by the Government.

The members of the commission were Dr. R. W. Murchie (chairman), professor of the Manitoba Agricultural College; W. H. Carter, president of the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., contractors, Winnipeg; and F. J. Dixon, a former labor member of the Manitoba Legislature.

The commission not only made a study of the statistical and other data already compiled but had a series of interviews with industrial and labor leaders and with men and women who had been closely associated with unemployment relief. Public conferences were also held, at which various citizens had the opportunity to express their viewpoints. Furthermore, the commission carried on correspondence with authorities in other centers.

¹ Data are from Canada (Manitoba), Legislative Assembly, Seasonal unemployment in Manitoba, [Winnipeg], 1928; and Canadian Labor Gazette, Ottawa, May, 1928, p. 495.

Causes of Seasonal Unemployment

CLIMATE is the first and most evident cause of seasonal unemployment in the Province, according to the commission. Almost all farm operations cease in the winter season, at which period about 3,000 agricultural laborers are unable to find jobs. A very high proportion of the income of western Canada is derived from agriculture, more than 70 per cent of the net product of Manitoba being the product of the farm. While in Manitoba the installation of expensive machinery has a tendency to reduce seasonal unemployment, radical changes in harvesting machinery are diminishing the demands for harvest help.

The construction industry is also very seriously affected by the protracted severe weather, and a large number of workers in this as well as in subsidiary industries are thrown out of work. Many of the factories in the Province have only a few lines of production and as a consequence of such specialization are easily influenced by seasonal fluctuations.

It is suggested in the report (Mr. Dixon, the labor member, dissenting) that wage rates which have been fixed on a seasonal basis, should not be made the standard rates in the off season.

The commission also found that the strict adherence to craft lines in labor organization reacted unfavorably on seasonal unemployment in a new country.

Other Findings

IT WOULD be conservative to estimate, according to the committee that from 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the wage earners of the Province do not find work at their regular occupations in the winter months.

The total cost of relief for the destitute unemployed, from the winter of 1920-21 to the winter of 1926-27, averaged approximately \$250,000 per annum.

Unless immigration can be controlled the unemployment problem will assume larger and larger proportions.

The problem of seasonal unemployment can not be solved without the organized cooperative effort of the Government, employers, employees, and the public in general.

Recommendations

THE following recommendations were made by the commission:

Construction.—With a view to extending the building and construction season, it is unanimously recommended:

1. That a long-time building program be arranged by the provincial government to act as a safety valve for unemployment in the building trades, and that the terms of contracts should be such as would compel the continuance of the work throughout the winter.

2. That when buildings of a particular type are desired, municipal authorities should encourage the building program by agreeing to remit for a short period of years the building improvements portion of the municipal tax on buildings of the desired type when constructed during the winter season.

3. That in order to stimulate winter construction the municipal authorities should consider the advisability of remitting for a short period of years the building improvements portion of the municipal tax on buildings erected in winter.

4. That the city authorities should enforce the by-laws in respect to tenement houses. Such an enforcement of law would improve health conditions and the remodeling of such tenements would afford work for mechanics in winter.

5. That as much interior and frontage alterations as possible be undertaken in winter, since this type of work can be efficiently and economically done during that season.

6. That the attention of interested parties be directed to the beneficial effects of winter building campaigns in other cities on this continent.

7. That the work of the board of trade and other organizations of making a continuous appeal to the public on the subject of winter employment should be continued.

8. That a further study of winter construction be pursued by the builders' exchange and the building trades with a view to determining what types of building can be economically constructed in winter.

9. The municipalities should plan their public improvements program before the end of the year in order to enable some of the work to be done during winter and to advance their program so as to avoid the fall rush for completion, which frequently necessitates competition between civic improvements and harvest in the labor market in August and September.

10. That a long-time program of road construction, with as much standardization as possible, be arranged to enable the road construction season to be extended by beginning earlier in the spring, and to enable the fabrication of bridges and other structures during the winter season.

Manufacturing.—With respect to the stabilization of employment within the manufacturing industries, the following recommendations are unanimously made:

11. That manufacturers, individually and collectively, should attempt off-season advertising in order to induce customers to place their orders so as to obtain off-season prices and take advantage of the greater efficiency obtainable in slack periods.

12. That the Department of Public Works of the Province of Manitoba should plan an extensive program covering a three to five year period, and wherever possible should so place orders for the materials necessary to that program that those who supply the materials may take advantage of the slack season.

13. That the purchasing departments of the Dominion, provincial, and civic governments and large corporations be approached with a view to budgeting their purchases so as to place more orders during the off season.

14. That the educational campaign sponsored by the industrial development board should be continued by that body.

Employment service.—In order that the Manitoba Branch of the Employment Service of Canada may be enabled to become a clearing house for all labor within the Province, the following recommendations are made:

15. That the Manitoba Employment Service be placed under the direction of the Bureau of Labor, instead of under the Department of Agriculture as at present, in order to bring the service into closer touch with industry in the Province.

16. That the Manitoba Employment Service should, by personal canvass and by extensive advertising, seek to obtain access for its applicants to a greater variety of jobs.

17. That the employment service maintain a closer touch with rural districts in order to predict more accurately the number and type of workers likely to be demanded.

18. That the Manitoba Employment Service should endeavor to obtain transportation rates for Manitoba harvesters similar to those obtained by eastern harvesters.

19. That the women's branch of the Manitoba Employment Service should be placed in a separate location from the general office.

Relief.—In order to prevent acute distress due to unemployment it is recommended:

20. That a definite agreement between the Dominion, provincial, and municipal authorities covering the financing of unemployment relief is absolutely necessary before any comprehensive and uniform plan can be devised.

21. That the provincial government should, in cooperation with the Dominion Government, consider the advisability of establishing a national unemployment insurance covering all industries.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

Retail Prices of Food in the United States

THE following tables are compiled from monthly reports of actual selling prices¹ received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail dealers.

Table 1 shows for the United States retail prices of food May 15, 1927, and April 15 and May 15, 1928, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the retail price per pound of flour was 5.5 cents on May 15, 1927; 5.4 cents on April 15, 1928; and 5.6 cents on May 15, 1928. These figures show increases of 2 per cent in the year and 4 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows a decrease of 1 per cent May 15, 1928, as compared with May 15, 1927, and an increase of 1.1 per cent May 15, 1928, as compared with April 15, 1928.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE MAY 15, 1928, COMPARED WITH APRIL 15, 1928, AND MAY 15, 1927

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (–) May 15, 1928, compared with—	
		May 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1928	May 15, 1928	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1928
		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	42.3	45.3	46.1	+9	+2
Round steak.....	do.....	36.9	39.6	40.4	+9	+2
Rib roast.....	do.....	31.2	33.4	34.1	+9	+2
Chuck roast.....	do.....	23.5	26.1	26.6	+13	+2
Plate beef.....	do.....	15.2	17.9	18.2	+20	+2
Pork chops.....	do.....	36.4	31.3	35.4	–3	+13
Bacon.....	do.....	47.6	42.9	43.1	–9	+0.4
Ham.....	do.....	56.3	50.6	51.2	–9	+1
Lamb.....	do.....	41.0	39.7	41.5	+1	+5
Hens.....	do.....	38.4	37.7	37.7	–2	0
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	32.5	35.4	35.4	+9	0
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	13.9	14.1	14.1	+1	0
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	11.5	11.1	11.1	–3	0
Butter.....	Pound.....	53.4	55.1	54.6	+2	–1
Oleomargarine (all buttersubstitutes).....	do.....	28.4	27.2	27.3	–4	+0.4
Cheese.....	do.....	37.0	38.2	38.1	+3	–0.3
Lard.....	do.....	19.0	17.8	18.1	–5	+2
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	25.0	24.9	24.8	–1	–0.4
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	33.6	35.8	37.5	+12	+5
Bread.....	Pound.....	9.4	9.1	9.1	–3	0

¹In addition to monthly retail prices of food and coal, the bureau publishes the prices of gas and electricity from each of 51 cities for the dates for which these data are secured.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE MAY 15, 1928, COMPARED WITH APRIL 15, 1928, AND MAY 15, 1927—Continued

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) May 15, 1928, compared with—	
		May 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1928	May 15, 1928	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15, 1928
		Cents	Cents	Cents		
Flour.....	Pound.....	5.5	5.4	5.6	+2	+4
Corn meal.....	do.....	5.1	5.3	5.3	+4	0
Rolled oats.....	do.....	9.0	8.9	8.9	-1	0
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	10.1	9.6	9.5	-6	-1
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	25.5	25.6	25.6	+0.4	0
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	20.0	19.8	19.9	-1	+1
Rice.....	do.....	10.6	10.0	10.0	-6	0
Beans, navy.....	do.....	9.0	11.5	12.0	+33	+4
Potatoes.....	do.....	4.5	3.5	3.3	-27	-6
Onions.....	do.....	8.7	7.4	7.6	-13	+3
Cabbage.....	do.....	8.7	6.8	8.2	-6	+21
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	11.6	11.4	11.4	-2	0
Corn, canned.....	do.....	15.6	15.9	15.9	+2	0
Peas, canned.....	do.....	16.8	16.7	16.8	0	+1
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	12.1	11.7	11.6	-4	-1
Sugar.....	Pound.....	7.3	7.1	7.2	-1	+1
Tea.....	do.....	77.4	77.2	77.1	-0.4	-0.1
Coffee.....	do.....	48.2	48.9	49.0	+2	+0.2
Prunes.....	do.....	15.4	13.6	13.6	-12	0
Raisins.....	do.....	14.3	13.6	13.6	-5	0
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	33.9	33.0	32.7	-4	-1
Oranges.....	do.....	49.8	55.2	61.8	+24	+12
Weighted food index.....					-1.0	+1.1

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on May 15, 1913, and on May 15 of each year from 1922 to 1928, together with percentage changes in May of each of these specified years, compared with May, 1913. For example, the retail price per pound of corn meal was 2.9 cents in May, 1913; 3.8 cents in May, 1922; 4 cents in May, 1923; 4.4 cents in May, 1924; 5.4 cents in May, 1925; 5.1 cents in May, 1926, and May, 1927; and 5.3 cents in May, 1928.

As compared with May, 1913, these figures show increases of 31 per cent in May, 1922; 38 per cent in May, 1923; 52 per cent in May, 1924; 86 per cent in May, 1925; 76 per cent in May, 1926, and May, 1927; and 83 per cent in May, 1928.

The cost of the various articles of food combined showed an increase of 59.2 per cent in May, 1928, as compared with May, 1913.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE MAY 15 OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED YEARS COMPARED WITH MAY 15, 1913

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	Average retail price on—								Percentage changes in—							
	1913	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.								
Sirloin steak—pound	25.6	37.7	38.7	40.6	40.8	41.5	42.3	46.1	47	51	59	59	62	65	80	
Round steak—do	22.2	32.5	33.0	34.6	35.0	35.8	36.9	40.4	46	49	56	58	61	66	82	
Rib roast—do	20.0	27.9	28.2	29.4	29.8	30.4	31.2	34.1	40	41	47	49	52	56	71	
Chuck roast—do	16.1	19.8	19.9	21.3	22.1	22.5	23.5	26.6	23	24	32	37	40	46	65	
Plate beef—do	12.2	13.0	12.7	13.4	14.0	14.6	15.2	18.2	7	4	10	15	20	25	49	
Pork chops—do	20.9	34.4	30.0	29.9	36.0	40.3	36.4	35.4	65	44	43	72	93	74	69	
Bacon—do	26.9	39.8	39.1	36.1	46.4	49.3	47.6	43.1	48	45	34	72	83	77	60	
Ham—do	26.7	51.3	45.3	44.7	53.0	55.9	56.3	51.2	92	70	67	99	109	111	92	
Lamb, leg of—do	19.4	39.2	36.7	39.4	38.6	39.9	41.0	41.5	102	89	103	99	106	111	114	
Hens—do	22.2	37.7	36.2	36.6	37.9	41.0	38.4	37.7	70	63	65	71	85	73	70	
Salmon, canned, red—pound		32.3	31.2	31.1	31.2	37.9	32.5	35.4								
Milk, fresh—quart	8.8	12.5	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.9	14.1	42	53	55	56	58	58	60	
Milk, evaporated—15-16 oz. can		11.0	12.2	11.7	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.1								
Butter—pound	35.9	44.9	52.1	46.1	51.9	50.0	53.4	54.6	25	45	28	45	39	49	52	
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)—pound		27.1	28.3	29.2	30.0	30.2	28.4	27.3								
Cheese—do	21.9	30.8	35.5	34.6	36.3	36.0	37.0	38.1	41	62	58	66	64	69	74	
Lard—do	15.8	17.0	17.3	17.1	22.6	21.5	19.0	18.1	8	9	8	43	36	20	15	
Vegetable lard substitute—pound		22.2	22.6	24.5	25.7	25.6	25.0	24.8								
Eggs, strictly fresh—dozen	26.3	33.5	35.1	32.8	39.3	38.9	33.6	37.5	27	33	25	49	48	28	45	
Bread—pound	5.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.1	57	55	55	68	68	68	63	
Flour—do	3.3	5.3	4.8	4.6	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.6	61	45	39	85	85	67	70	
Corn meal—do	2.9	3.8	4.0	4.4	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.3	31	38	52	86	76	76	83	
Rolled oats—do		8.7	8.8	8.8	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.9								
Corn flakes—8-oz. package		10.0	9.7	9.7	11.0	11.0	10.1	9.5								
Wheat cereal—28-oz. package		25.8	24.5	24.3	24.6	25.4	25.5	25.6								
Macaroni—pound		20.1	19.7	19.5	20.5	20.3	20.0	19.9								
Rice—do	8.6	9.5	9.4	9.9	11.0	11.7	10.6	10.0	10	9	15	28	36	23	16	
Beans, navy—do		9.7	11.4	9.8	10.3	9.2	9.0	12.0								
Potatoes—do	1.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.7	6.0	4.5	3.3	88	69	81	69	275	181	106	
Onions—do		9.8	7.8	6.7	8.7	7.7	8.7	7.6								
Cabbage—do		5.7	8.0	7.7	5.6	6.2	8.7	8.2								
Beans, baked, No. 2 can		13.1	13.0	12.7	12.5	11.9	11.6	11.4								
Corn, canned—do		15.5	15.4	15.8	18.1	16.5	15.6	15.9								
Peas, canned—do		17.8	17.5	18.1	18.5	17.5	16.8	16.8								
Tomatoes, canned, No. 2 can		13.7	13.0	13.0	13.8	11.9	12.1	11.6								
Sugar, granulated—pound	5.4	6.6	11.2	9.2	7.2	6.7	7.3	7.2	22	107	70	33	24	35	33	
Tea—do	54.4	67.9	69.3	71.1	75.6	76.4	77.4	77.1	25	27	31	39	40	42	42	
Coffee—do	29.8	35.9	38.0	42.2	52.2	51.0	48.2	49.0	20	28	42	75	71	62	64	
Prunes—do		20.4	19.5	17.6	17.3	17.1	15.4	13.6								
Raisins—do		24.2	17.8	15.5	14.5	14.7	14.3	13.6								
Bananas—dozen		36.2	37.0	36.6	37.3	35.4	33.9	32.7								
Oranges—do		62.0	55.3	41.6	55.5	53.1	49.8	61.8								
All articles combined ¹									44.0	48.3	45.9	56.9	66.7	60.8	59.2	

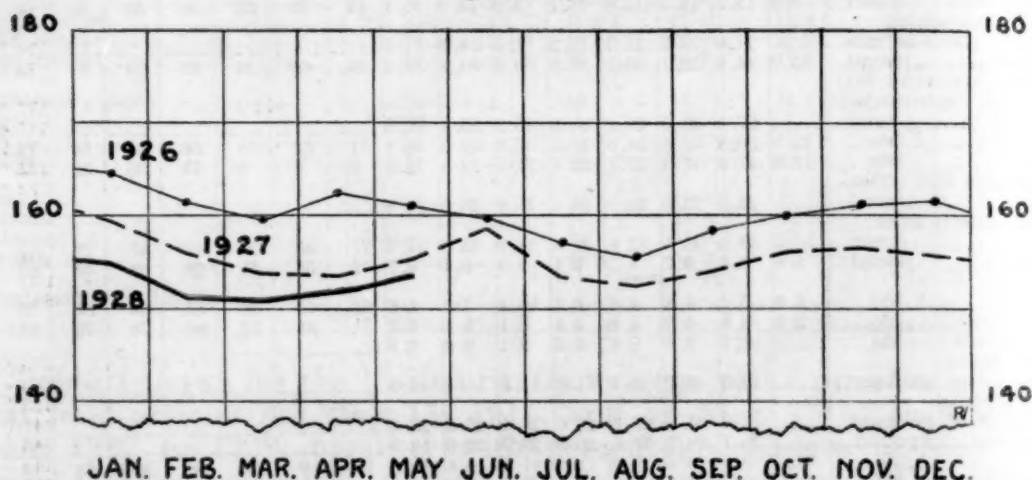
¹ Beginning with January, 1921, the index numbers showing the trend in the retail cost of food have been composed of the articles shown in Tables 1 and 2, weighted according to the consumption of the average family. From January, 1913, to December, 1920, the index numbers included the following articles: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, corn meal, eggs, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee, and tea.

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in the United States

IN TABLE 3 index numbers are given which show the changes in the retail prices of specified food articles, by years, for 1913 and 1920 to 1927,² and by months for 1927, and for January through May, 1928. These index numbers, or relative prices, are based on the year 1913 as 100 and are computed by dividing the average price of each commodity for each month and each year by the average price of that commodity for 1913. These figures must be used with caution. For example, the relative price of sirloin steak for the year 1926 was 162.6, which means that the average money price for the year 1926 was 62.6 per cent higher than the average money price for the year 1913. As compared with the relative price, 159.8 in 1925, the figures for 1926 show an increase of nearly three points, but an increase of 1.75 per cent in the year.

TREND OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

[1913=100]



In the last column of Table 3 are given index numbers showing changes in the retail cost of all articles of food combined. Since January, 1921, these index numbers have been computed from the average prices of the articles of food shown in Tables 1 and 2, weighted according to the average family consumption in 1918. (See March, 1921, issue, p. 25.) Although previous to January, 1921, the number of food articles has varied, these index numbers have been so computed as to be strictly comparable for the entire period. The index numbers based on the average for the year 1913 as 100 are 152.1 for April, 1928, and 153.8 for May, 1928.

The curve shown in the chart on this page pictures more readily to the eye the changes in the cost of the food budget than do the index numbers given in the table.

² For index numbers of each month, January, 1913, to December, 1926, see Bulletin No. 396, pp. 44-61; Bulletin No. 418, pp. 38-51; and Bulletin No. 445, pp. 36-49.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD, BY YEARS, 1913, 1920 TO 1927, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1927 AND JANUARY THROUGH MAY, 1928.

[Average for year 1913=100.0]

Year and month	Sirloin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck roast	Plate beef	Pork chops	Bacon	Ham	Hens	Milk	Butter	Cheese
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1920.....	172.1	177.1	167.7	163.8	151.2	201.4	193.7	206.3	209.9	187.6	183.0	188.2
1921.....	152.8	154.3	147.0	132.5	118.2	166.2	158.2	181.4	186.4	164.0	135.0	153.9
1922.....	147.2	144.8	139.4	123.1	105.8	157.1	147.4	181.4	169.0	147.2	125.1	148.9
1923.....	153.9	150.2	143.4	126.3	106.6	144.8	144.8	169.1	164.3	155.1	144.7	167.0
1924.....	155.9	151.6	145.5	130.0	109.1	146.7	139.6	168.4	165.7	155.1	135.0	159.7
1925.....	159.8	155.6	149.5	135.0	114.1	174.3	173.0	195.5	171.8	157.3	143.1	166.1
1926.....	162.6	159.6	153.0	140.6	120.7	188.1	186.3	213.4	182.2	157.3	138.6	165.6
1927.....	167.7	166.4	158.1	148.1	127.3	175.2	174.8	204.5	173.2	158.4	145.2	170.1
1927: January.....	160.6	158.3	153.0	141.9	124.0	174.3	181.1	211.2	180.8	158.4	152.5	170.1
February.....	161.0	158.7	153.5	141.9	123.1	171.0	179.6	210.8	180.8	158.4	153.5	170.1
March.....	161.8	159.6	153.5	142.5	123.1	174.3	179.3	210.0	181.7	158.4	154.6	168.8
April.....	164.6	163.2	156.1	145.6	125.6	175.7	178.2	210.8	182.6	157.3	152.5	167.9
May.....	166.5	165.5	157.6	146.9	125.6	173.3	176.3	209.3	180.3	156.2	139.4	167.4
June.....	166.9	165.9	157.1	146.9	125.6	165.2	174.4	206.3	170.4	156.2	135.2	167.4
July.....	171.7	170.0	160.1	149.4	126.4	166.2	172.6	203.0	167.1	157.3	134.2	167.0
August.....	172.0	170.9	160.1	149.4	126.4	179.5	172.2	201.9	166.2	158.4	134.2	167.4
September.....	172.4	170.9	160.6	150.0	128.1	193.8	172.2	200.0	166.2	158.4	139.4	170.6
October.....	172.0	170.0	161.1	151.9	130.6	197.6	172.6	199.3	167.6	159.6	145.4	173.3
November.....	171.3	169.5	161.1	153.1	133.9	172.9	171.5	197.0	167.1	159.6	147.3	174.7
December.....	172.8	171.3	163.6	156.9	138.0	156.2	167.8	192.9	167.6	160.7	152.5	176.5
1928: January.....	174.8	173.1	165.2	158.8	142.1	149.0	165.2	192.2	172.8	160.7	150.9	177.4
February.....	176.4	174.4	167.2	160.6	144.6	140.5	161.9	190.3	174.6	160.7	147.0	177.4
March.....	176.8	175.3	167.2	161.3	146.3	136.2	159.3	187.7	174.6	159.6	149.6	174.2
April.....	178.3	177.6	168.7	163.1	147.9	149.0	158.9	188.1	177.0	158.4	143.9	172.9
May.....	181.5	181.2	172.2	166.3	150.4	168.6	159.6	190.3	177.0	158.4	142.6	172.4

Year and month	Lard	Eggs	Bread	Flour	Corn meal	Rice	Pota- toes	Sugar	Tea	Coffee	All arti- cles ¹
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1920.....	186.7	197.4	205.4	245.5	216.7	200.0	370.6	352.7	134.7	157.7	203.4
1921.....	113.9	147.5	176.8	175.8	150.0	109.2	182.4	145.5	128.1	121.8	153.3
1922.....	107.6	128.7	155.4	154.5	130.0	109.2	164.7	132.7	125.2	121.1	141.6
1923.....	112.0	134.8	155.4	142.4	136.7	109.2	170.6	183.6	127.8	126.5	146.2
1924.....	120.3	138.6	157.1	148.5	156.7	116.1	158.8	167.3	131.4	145.3	145.9
1925.....	147.5	151.0	167.9	184.8	180.0	127.6	211.8	130.9	138.8	172.8	157.4
1926.....	138.6	140.6	167.9	181.8	170.0	133.3	288.2	125.5	141.0	171.1	160.6
1927.....	122.2	131.0	166.1	166.7	173.3	123.0	223.5	132.7	142.5	162.1	155.4
1927: January.....	126.6	162.0	167.9	169.7	170.0	126.4	235.3	136.4	142.5	168.5	159.3
February.....	124.1	128.1	167.9	169.7	170.0	124.1	223.5	136.4	142.3	167.4	156.0
March.....	122.8	102.6	167.9	166.7	170.0	124.1	217.6	134.5	142.6	165.4	153.8
April.....	120.9	98.3	167.9	166.7	170.0	123.0	217.6	132.7	142.6	163.8	153.6
May.....	120.3	97.4	167.9	166.7	170.0	121.8	264.7	132.7	142.3	161.7	155.4
June.....	119.0	97.1	166.1	166.7	173.3	123.0	352.9	132.7	142.1	160.7	158.5
July.....	119.0	107.0	166.1	166.7	173.3	123.0	247.1	134.5	142.5	159.7	153.4
August.....	119.6	121.7	166.1	169.7	173.3	123.0	200.0	132.7	142.6	159.1	152.4
September.....	121.5	141.2	166.1	166.7	173.3	121.8	188.2	130.9	141.9	158.7	154.0
October.....	124.1	164.1	166.1	166.7	173.3	120.7	176.5	130.9	142.5	159.1	156.1
November.....	123.4	178.8	166.1	163.6	173.3	119.5	176.5	130.9	142.5	160.4	156.5
December.....	121.5	172.8	164.3	163.6	173.3	118.4	176.5	129.1	142.1	161.4	155.9
1928: January.....	119.6	162.0	164.3	160.6	173.3	117.2	176.5	129.1	142.3	162.8	155.1
February.....	115.8	124.9	164.3	160.6	173.3	117.2	176.5	129.1	142.1	163.1	151.6
March.....	112.7	107.2	162.5	160.6	173.3	116.1	200.0	129.1	142.3	163.8	151.4
April.....	112.7	103.8	162.5	163.6	176.7	114.9	205.9	129.1	141.9	164.1	152.1
May.....	114.6	108.7	162.5	169.7	176.7	114.9	194.1	130.9	141.7	164.4	153.8

¹ 22 articles in 1913-1920; 43 articles in 1921-1928.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES APRIL 15, 1927, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1928

[Exact comparisons of prices in different cities can not be made for some articles, particularly meats and vegetables, owing to differences in trade practices]

Article	Atlanta, Ga.			Baltimore, Md.			Birmingham, Ala.			Boston, Mass.			Bridgeport, Conn.		
	1928			1928			1928			1928			1928		
	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15
Sirloin steak, pound	Cts. 41.9	Cts. 44.2	Cts. 44.3	Cts. 41.0	Cts. 42.7	Cts. 43.2	Cts. 41.3	Cts. 43.5	Cts. 46.3	Cts. 67.3	Cts. 71.6	Cts. 72.1	Cts. 49.4	Cts. 53.5	Cts. 53.5
Round steak, do	37.8	40.6	40.6	37.1	39.3	39.8	35.6	37.8	39.5	53.8	54.8	56.5	42.8	47.1	47.5
Rib roast, do	32.3	35.0	35.1	31.0	33.4	33.7	29.1	30.6	32.5	39.4	42.2	42.4	37.7	40.5	41.1
Chuck roast, do	24.6	28.6	28.2	23.2	25.3	25.5	23.1	24.6	25.9	29.8	30.6	31.5	28.1	31.3	31.8
Plate beef, do	15.2	17.9	18.4	15.8	18.3	18.5	14.7	17.0	17.4	19.3	21.7	22.4	11.6	13.7	13.8
Pork chops, do	35.4	31.3	35.4	35.9	28.6	33.5	35.0	28.6	33.8	38.7	33.8	36.9	38.1	32.8	37.8
Bacon, sliced, do	45.6	41.4	41.4	41.9	37.5	38.2	47.1	42.3	42.4	46.9	40.6	40.6	52.4	49.0	49.0
Ham, sliced, do	57.5	50.8	50.4	56.9	50.5	51.6	55.3	50.3	51.1	60.8	54.3	55.4	59.6	54.6	54.2
Lamb, leg of, do	40.3	41.3	42.5	40.7	39.7	40.7	41.3	41.9	45.0	42.8	39.4	42.3	43.8	39.0	42.4
Hens, do	36.3	35.9	34.9	39.7	39.7	39.3	35.3	32.1	31.4	41.6	39.8	40.4	42.3	40.3	41.1
Salmon, canned, red pound	33.4	35.6	36.3	29.6	33.4	33.6	33.2	36.8	37.0	32.0	33.5	34.2	31.9	32.9	34.1
Milk, fresh, quart	18.0	18.0	18.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	16.3	18.3	18.7	14.4	14.8	14.8	16.0	16.0	16.0
Milk, evaporated 15-16 oz. can	13.3	13.1	13.3	11.3	11.1	11.0	12.6	11.8	11.7	12.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Butter, pound	56.4	57.6	56.8	59.4	60.4	59.3	57.7	57.8	57.6	57.4	57.3	57.0	55.8	56.9	56.2
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes) pound	26.9	26.1	26.5	28.9	27.2	27.3	33.3	30.9	31.5	29.3	28.2	28.2	28.9	25.5	26.8
Cheese, do	36.3	35.8	35.0	35.1	36.3	36.0	35.9	36.4	36.8	37.8	40.7	40.7	40.6	42.3	42.2
Lard, do	18.2	17.2	17.5	16.6	16.2	16.4	19.9	17.5	18.2	19.4	17.9	18.2	18.2	17.2	17.4
Vegetable lard substitute, pound	21.0	21.8	21.8	22.4	23.2	22.8	22.1	19.7	19.7	24.4	25.0	25.0	25.3	25.5	25.5
Eggs, strictly fresh dozen	32.2	33.1	35.3	30.3	33.5	36.1	32.1	32.4	35.4	47.4	49.5	51.8	44.9	46.3	47.2
Bread, pound	10.8	10.8	10.8	9.9	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.1	10.1	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.8
Flour, do	6.3	6.5	6.8	5.2	5.0	5.2	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.6
Corn meal, do	3.6	4.1	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	6.5	6.8	6.8	7.7	7.2	7.3
Rollod oats, do	9.3	9.6	9.5	8.2	8.1	8.0	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.6
Corn flakes 8-oz. package	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.1	8.8	8.9	10.8	10.1	10.1	10.4	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.5	9.4
Wheat cereal 28-oz. package	26.2	26.6	26.6	24.2	24.2	24.4	27.4	27.3	27.3	25.0	24.9	25.0	24.8	24.7	24.8
Macaroni, pound	21.7	21.3	21.3	19.3	19.5	19.4	18.9	18.3	18.6	22.6	21.7	21.6	22.7	22.3	22.3
Rice, do	10.1	8.9	8.9	9.5	9.3	9.2	10.5	9.5	9.5	11.7	11.2	11.0	11.4	10.5	10.5
Beans, navy, do	10.2	12.4	13.0	8.0	11.1	11.7	10.0	11.4	12.0	9.9	11.3	11.3	9.2	11.2	11.3
Potatoes, do	5.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	3.2	3.6	5.9	4.5	4.7	4.2	3.5	2.9	4.1	3.4	3.0
Onions, do	9.1	9.6	9.3	9.1	7.0	8.3	9.1	8.5	9.1	9.1	7.4	8.0	9.0	6.8	8.2
Cabbage, do	5.3	6.7	7.7	9.2	8.0	9.0	5.6	6.4	7.8	11.2	8.2	10.5	9.9	6.4	9.3
Beans, baked No. 2 can	11.4	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.8	10.8	11.7	11.2	11.1	13.3	12.5	12.5	11.4	11.5	11.5
Corn, canned, do	18.2	17.6	17.6	14.4	14.9	14.8	16.8	17.0	17.1	18.2	17.4	17.4	18.2	18.9	19.1
Peas, canned, do	19.7	19.0	19.0	14.7	14.6	14.7	20.8	19.7	19.6	20.3	19.5	19.3	20.9	21.3	21.5
Tomatoes, canned No. 2 can	11.6	10.2	10.3	10.8	10.5	10.0	10.9	10.3	10.5	12.6	11.8	11.8	13.2	13.5	13.5
Sugar, pound	7.6	7.6	7.7	6.5	6.4	6.5	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.9
Tea, do	105.6	106.3	106.3	73.0	72.7	71.0	96.2	99.7	100.3	75.6	72.4	72.4	60.9	61.0	61.0
Coffee, do	49.8	48.8	48.7	43.5	44.4	44.6	52.7	50.3	50.2	53.1	53.4	53.4	46.2	47.3	47.3
Prunes, do	17.2	14.8	14.7	13.2	11.5	11.4	18.1	15.9	16.4	15.3	12.8	12.5	15.6	14.2	13.4
Raisins, do	16.2	15.0	15.0	12.9	13.0	12.5	14.7	14.4	14.8	13.3	12.7	12.5	14.1	13.8	13.7
Bananas, dozen	29.5	29.4	28.9	25.0	24.6	23.9	37.5	38.2	38.0	45.6	47.0	46.0	34.4	35.0	34.3
Oranges, do	43.6	49.5	55.5	50.0	52.4	62.2	46.1	55.2	59.4	52.1	59.0	67.4	56.4	59.5	67.1

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES APRIL 15, 1927, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1928—Continued

Article	Buffalo, N. Y.			Butte, Mont.			Charleston, S. C.			Chicago, Ill.			Cincinnati, Ohio		
	1928			1928			1928			1928			1928		
	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15
Sirloin steak.....pound.....	Cts. 41.3	Cts. 44.4	Cts. 44.7	Cts. 34.3	Cts. 35.0	Cts. 35.9	Cts. 34.0	Cts. 37.9	Cts. 38.5	Cts. 45.0	Cts. 48.5	Cts. 48.6	Cts. 37.7	Cts. 41.4	Cts. 42.0
Round steak.....do.....	35.5	37.5	38.0	31.1	33.6	33.9	31.3	35.9	36.3	35.9	38.6	38.8	34.4	37.3	38.7
Rib roast.....do.....	31.0	33.2	33.4	29.3	30.1	32.7	27.7	31.2	32.7	35.3	37.6	38.0	31.4	33.9	34.2
Chuck roast.....do.....	24.3	26.7	26.6	21.3	23.8	24.2	21.5	23.9	25.9	25.4	28.5	28.5	23.1	24.6	25.3
Plate beef.....do.....	14.3	17.1	17.1	14.2	15.5	16.4	14.6	18.1	18.4	15.1	17.5	17.8	15.8	19.3	19.9
Pork chops.....do.....	39.0	34.6	38.1	35.1	29.8	34.8	35.5	32.6	33.9	34.3	31.6	34.1	34.1	28.9	34.9
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	43.7	38.9	38.8	55.4	49.6	50.0	41.3	38.1	36.7	51.6	46.6	47.0	41.4	37.8	38.4
Ham, sliced.....do.....	54.1	48.9	49.0	61.3	53.8	54.6	51.8	44.4	45.3	56.7	50.9	52.0	55.5	49.5	49.8
Lamb, leg of.....do.....	37.3	36.8	37.4	41.6	35.0	38.7	42.5	43.6	44.3	42.2	39.8	40.5	39.4	39.5	42.3
Hens.....do.....	40.2	39.8	39.7	39.2	35.8	36.1	38.3	36.9	37.7	39.0	39.0	39.6	40.2	39.9	39.3
Salmon, canned, red.....pound.....	31.1	35.3	35.0	31.0	33.0	32.7	28.7	34.8	34.8	34.2	36.5	36.7	30.2	35.9	35.9
Milk, fresh.....quart.....	13.0	13.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.3	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated.....15-16 oz. can.....	11.3	10.7	10.7	11.3	10.7	10.6	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.2	10.9	10.8	11.2	10.7	10.8
Butter.....pound.....	53.8	55.4	54.1	49.1	52.3	50.9	52.4	55.7	54.4	51.8	52.9	52.7	52.7	55.8	55.7
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).....pound.....	29.1	27.6	27.7				31.9	27.6	28.6	27.0	26.7	26.6	27.7	27.6	27.6
Cheese.....do.....	38.4	39.3	38.9	36.5	37.7	37.7	34.2	35.2	34.8	42.1	43.5	42.9	36.4	39.5	39.2
Lard.....do.....	17.8	17.0	16.9	23.4	21.6	21.8	20.0	18.8	18.8	18.8	17.9	18.3	17.0	15.9	16.8
Vegetable lard substitute.....pound.....	26.3	25.6	25.6	29.7	30.3	30.0	22.3	21.3	21.3	26.6	26.2	26.2	25.8	25.7	25.8
Eggs, strictly fresh.....dozen.....	34.0	38.1	39.2	39.1	36.6	36.4	32.5	35.1	35.4	36.3	38.9	41.6	27.8	32.8	36.8
Bread.....pound.....	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	11.0	10.9	11.0	9.9	9.6	9.6	8.9	7.6	8.0
Flour.....do.....	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	5.2	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.8
Corn meal.....do.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.9	6.2	6.3	3.8	3.9	3.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	3.9	4.5	4.5
Rollod oats.....do.....	8.6	8.7	8.7	7.4	8.0	8.0	9.6	9.4	9.4	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.8	8.9	8.9
Corn flakes.....8-oz. package.....	9.6	9.2	9.2	10.9	10.5	10.3	10.4	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.3	9.4	9.8	9.2	9.2
Wheat cereal.....28-oz. package.....	24.5	24.8	24.8	28.7	28.5	28.7	26.3	25.6	25.6	25.4	25.6	25.3	24.8	24.8	24.8
Macaroni.....pound.....	21.3	21.4	21.4	20.1	19.7	19.7	18.6	18.5	18.5	19.3	18.7	18.5	18.2	18.4	18.4
Rice.....do.....	10.3	9.9	9.9	11.1	11.1	11.1	7.4	6.6	6.7	11.7	10.3	10.3	10.0	9.5	9.4
Beans, navy.....do.....	8.5	10.7	11.3	10.1	10.4	10.4	9.8	11.0	11.4	9.5	11.7	12.1	7.5	12.3	12.6
Potatoes.....do.....	4.3	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.0	1.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.3	3.2	3.4	4.6	3.6	3.8
Onions.....do.....	9.7	7.3	7.7	8.3	5.9	6.6	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.8	7.4	7.1	8.3	7.4	7.6
Cabbage.....do.....	10.7	6.7	7.8	9.4	6.4	7.8	4.2	5.6	4.9	10.1	7.2	7.8	9.2	7.2	9.2
Beans, baked.....No. 2 can.....	9.8	9.9	10.1	13.9	13.5	13.5	9.7	9.9	9.9	12.7	12.5	12.7	10.3	10.3	10.4
Corn, canned.....do.....	15.5	15.9	15.7	14.8	14.6	15.0	14.4	14.8	14.8	16.3	16.3	16.1	14.9	15.7	15.4
Peas, canned.....do.....	15.9	15.7	15.6	15.3	13.7	14.1	17.3	16.4	16.4	16.8	16.6	16.7	17.0	16.9	17.2
Tomatoes, canned.....No. 2 can.....	13.2	12.7	12.7	13.3	12.8	12.8	10.2	9.8	9.8	13.7	13.7	13.5	12.0	11.6	11.6
Sugar.....pound.....	7.1	6.8	6.8	8.5	8.5	8.5	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.4
Tea.....do.....	68.3	69.0	69.3	82.2	82.2	82.0	76.9	80.7	79.5	72.8	68.9	69.2	76.0	80.1	80.1
Coffee.....do.....	46.6	46.5	46.8	55.0	54.4	54.6	44.5	44.8	44.8	47.4	47.7	47.3	42.5	44.7	44.8
Prunes.....do.....	14.2	13.3	13.5	15.6	14.5	14.5	14.1	10.3	10.7	17.8	15.0	14.9	16.0	13.6	13.3
Raisins.....do.....	13.6	12.5	12.7	15.1	14.6	14.4	14.3	12.8	12.5	15.2	14.1	14.0	14.5	14.2	14.2
Bananas.....dozen.....	41.6	40.2	39.9	13.9	18.5	19.3	25.6	23.5	23.3	39.2	40.4	38.9	36.0	36.1	37.5
Oranges.....do.....	54.4	57.0	64.5	45.7	54.0	62.4	43.6	49.6	51.7	52.7	57.4	65.2	47.0	53.3	61.6

1 Per pound.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES APRIL 15, 1927, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1928—Continued

Article	Cleveland, Ohio			Columbus, Ohio			Dallas, Tex.			Denver, Colo.			Detroit, Mich.		
	1928			1928			1928			1928			1928		
	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15
Sirloin steak.....pound..	Cts. 41.3	Cts. 43.3	Cts. 45.3	Cts. 40.1	Cts. 43.5	Cts. 44.0	Cts. 37.1	Cts. 41.0	Cts. 42.3	Cts. 34.8	Cts. 37.0	Cts. 38.8	Cts. 42.4	Cts. 46.6	Cts. 47.6
Round steak.....do.....	35.3	37.1	39.1	35.4	38.3	39.4	33.8	37.9	39.2	32.0	34.3	36.0	36.0	38.6	39.9
Rib roast.....do.....	29.5	31.1	31.3	32.1	32.9	33.5	27.3	32.3	33.6	25.1	27.9	30.5	32.0	34.6	35.7
Chuck roast.....do.....	24.7	27.3	28.0	25.8	27.5	28.3	22.1	27.3	27.5	20.4	22.5	23.8	23.7	26.8	27.6
Plate beef.....do.....	14.3	18.1	18.7	16.2	18.6	19.2	17.5	20.2	31.3	12.0	14.0	14.4	14.5	17.1	17.5
Pork chops.....do.....	35.9	33.0	37.1	35.2	28.6	32.4	35.8	32.7	36.5	33.0	29.0	33.9	37.5	31.9	37.7
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	47.3	41.0	42.3	50.1	44.3	44.6	46.2	46.3	45.9	48.4	41.9	42.3	50.4	44.1	44.6
Ham, sliced.....do.....	57.0	52.0	53.1	56.9	48.6	49.2	59.5	53.8	54.2	57.4	51.2	51.8	60.2	53.1	53.4
Lamb, leg of.....do.....	39.4	38.3	40.5	47.0	43.0	45.0	44.3	45.6	46.1	37.8	37.2	38.0	42.1	41.1	42.8
Hens.....do.....	39.3	39.9	39.0	38.9	39.3	39.3	31.8	32.5	32.2	33.0	32.9	32.6	40.0	39.6	39.3
Salmon, canned, red															
.....pound..	33.2	35.5	35.7	34.7	37.6	38.0	34.1	38.4	38.2	32.7	38.0	38.2	32.6	35.7	35.7
Milk, fresh.....quart..	13.7	13.7	13.7	12.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.3	12.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated															
.....15-16 oz. can..	11.3	11.1	10.9	11.4	11.1	11.0	13.1	13.2	13.3	10.7	10.1	10.2	11.2	10.7	10.7
Butter.....pound..	55.6	56.8	57.3	51.8	52.8	52.4	50.5	57.3	56.7	48.1	50.0	50.8	53.7	54.2	54.5
Oleomargarine (all but-															
ter substitutes)															
.....pound..	29.2	28.5	28.1	28.0	26.8	27.0	30.7	28.6	28.6	24.8	24.4	24.3	28.0	25.3	25.2
Cheese.....do.....	38.5	39.7	39.8	36.6	36.4	35.9	36.9	37.4	38.0	37.2	39.5	39.4	38.0	40.0	38.9
Lard.....do.....	20.5	19.5	19.4	16.1	14.3	15.3	22.1	21.4	21.2	19.6	17.5	17.9	18.7	17.6	18.0
Vegetable lard substi-															
tute.....pound..	26.7	26.9	26.8	26.0	26.2	27.2	22.6	23.9	24.0	21.5	21.2	21.4	27.1	26.8	26.6
Eggs, strictly fresh															
.....dozen..	35.1	38.9	40.9	27.4	31.1	33.6	27.7	31.6	33.7	30.0	31.3	33.1	34.2	36.5	38.6
Bread.....pound..	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.2	7.2	9.5	9.3	9.3	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.0	8.1
Flour.....do.....	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.5	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.6	4.2	4.5	4.6	5.2	5.1	5.3
Corn meal.....do.....	5.4	5.6	5.5	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.6	6.0	6.1	6.0
Rollod oats.....do.....	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.2	10.5	10.4	10.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	9.4	9.2	9.4
Corn flakes															
.....8-oz. package..	10.4	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.0	10.0	11.1	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.7	9.5	10.0	9.5	9.0
Wheat cereal															
.....28-oz. package..	25.3	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.4	26.4	27.8	27.4	27.8	24.8	24.7	24.5	25.9	26.1	25.7
Macaroni.....pound..	21.5	21.5	21.1	21.0	19.6	20.4	21.9	21.8	21.8	19.6	19.2	19.4	22.1	21.8	21.9
Rice.....do.....	11.4	10.4	10.3	12.0	11.1	11.5	11.8	11.3	11.9	9.9	8.9	8.9	12.1	11.2	11.4
Beans, navy.....do.....	8.4	10.8	11.7	7.8	11.7	12.5	10.6	12.7	12.2	9.8	11.4	12.1	7.9	11.7	12.6
Potatoes.....do.....	5.1	3.7	3.7	4.6	3.3	3.0	6.2	4.8	4.8	4.7	2.9	2.4	4.1	2.9	2.5
Onions.....do.....	9.6	7.5	7.8	10.2	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.2	7.6	7.5	5.3	6.2	8.8	7.3	7.0
Cabbage.....do.....	9.7	6.6	9.1	10.1	7.3	9.8	7.0	5.6	6.9	7.5	6.5	7.3	9.8	7.0	8.5
Beans, baked															
.....No. 2 can..	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.6	11.9	11.7	13.5	12.2	12.5	11.3	11.2	11.6	11.4	11.5	11.5
Corn, canned.....do.....	16.2	16.8	17.0	14.0	14.5	14.8	18.2	18.6	18.7	13.9	14.0	14.1	15.9	15.8	15.7
Peas, canned.....do.....	18.2	17.5	17.4	14.9	14.8	14.8	22.0	21.5	21.6	14.8	15.1	15.3	16.5	16.3	16.2
Tomatoes, canned															
.....No. 2 can..	14.1	13.6	13.6	13.0	12.7	12.7	12.7	11.8	11.8	11.6	12.0	12.1	12.7	12.3	12.1
Sugar.....pound..	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.4
Tea.....do.....	81.8	80.0	80.0	88.8	86.2	86.2	106.1	105.4	106.5	69.0	69.5	69.9	75.2	75.2	75.4
Coffee.....do.....	52.2	51.7	52.1	48.9	48.7	48.8	58.1	57.5	57.4	49.5	50.0	49.4	50.1	47.8	47.9
Prunes.....do.....	15.6	13.9	14.2	16.9	15.2	15.8	20.4	16.6	16.9	16.1	15.0	14.3	17.4	14.2	14.1
Raisins.....do.....	14.7	13.3	13.6	14.3	13.9	14.1	16.5	15.3	15.3	14.6	13.1	13.3	15.1	13.4	13.4
Bananas.....dozen..	10.4	10.4	9.9	38.1	34.0	34.0	37.5	36.3	36.3	10.4	8.5	9.0	35.4	32.5	31.0
Oranges.....do.....	52.9	61.6	70.2	54.5	53.8	60.3	50.1	53.1	57.4	45.8	54.4	57.0	55.9	57.4	63.1

¹ Per pound.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

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TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES APRIL 15, 1927, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1928—Continued

Article	Fall River, Mass.			Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.			Jacksonville, Fla.			Kansas City, Mo.		
	May 15, 1927	1928		May 15, 1927	1928		May 15, 1927	1928		May 15, 1927	1928		May 15, 1927	1928	
		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15
Sirloin steak.....pound	62.2	68.4	69.5	35.4	38.8	38.5	39.4	43.8	45.4	35.8	39.0	38.0	37.7	41.6	42.8
Round steak.....do	47.4	52.1	53.3	33.9	37.5	37.0	38.3	41.0	43.1	31.3	33.6	33.5	33.4	36.2	38.2
Rib roast.....do	32.6	36.1	36.2	27.1	31.0	30.5	29.7	31.8	32.9	27.1	28.5	29.5	26.7	28.6	30.2
Chuck roast.....do	23.7	27.3	27.5	21.6	24.0	25.0	24.8	27.0	28.8	19.8	22.1	22.7	19.4	22.5	24.4
Plate beef.....do	13.3	15.8	16.7	18.0	20.3	21.1	15.7	17.7	18.8	12.5	14.3	14.8	13.4	16.4	17.9
Pork chops.....do	37.3	31.9	35.1	35.5	29.0	32.7	34.4	29.4	35.8	35.4	28.3	3.00	32.4	27.3	32.0
Bacon, sliced.....do	44.6	42.1	42.0	48.0	39.3	40.9	43.4	41.4	41.7	44.4	37.0	36.3	45.5	41.0	41.9
Ham, sliced.....do	56.3	51.4	50.9	53.9	46.2	47.5	56.3	52.1	52.9	52.7	45.0	45.0	53.9	48.8	49.1
Lamb, leg of.....do	42.4	42.5	43.8	34.3	33.3	32.5	42.0	42.0	44.0	38.8	41.0	41.0	36.7	35.8	37.1
Hens.....do	42.2	43.3	44.2	32.7	35.5	35.0	37.5	39.2	39.6	37.7	34.1	33.3	32.6	34.4	33.4
Salmon, canned, red pound	35.6	36.4	36.4	30.4	34.5	34.6	33.3	33.7	35.3	33.4	34.7	34.1	34.5	37.4	37.0
Milk, fresh.....quart	14.0	14.7	14.0	15.6	15.6	15.6	12.0	12.0	12.0	20.3	20.3	20.3	13.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated 15-16 oz. can	12.7	12.5	12.5	11.4	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.7	11.9	10.9	11.0	11.7	11.2	11.2
Butter.....pound	53.0	56.4	56.2	47.2	53.7	53.8	52.9	54.6	55.1	55.2	55.8	55.1	51.0	54.8	53.6
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes) pound	30.8	26.2	26.6	28.0	25.3	25.5	29.5	28.9	29.5	30.6	29.2	30.4	25.8	25.6	25.5
Cheese.....do	39.5	42.2	41.6	33.0	33.5	32.9	37.8	39.1	40.7	34.2	35.7	34.5	36.0	37.5	37.8
Lard.....do	18.1	16.6	17.3	18.9	19.4	18.8	16.9	15.5	15.3	21.5	18.5	18.4	18.3	17.7	18.0
Vegetable lard substitute pound	26.6	26.9	27.0	16.6	15.8	15.9	27.4	26.5	26.8	22.0	21.4	20.8	27.3	26.8	26.3
Eggs, strictly fresh dozen	44.5	42.9	46.6	26.6	29.0	29.8	27.9	31.8	34.3	34.4	33.9	32.8	29.2	34.0	35.5
Bread.....pound	9.2	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.9	11.1	10.0	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.8
Flour.....do	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	6.4	6.5	6.6	4.7	5.1	5.4
Corn meal.....do	6.6	7.0	7.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.4
Rollod oats.....do	9.4	9.5	9.5	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.4	9.0	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.9
Corn flakes 8-oz. package	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.2	8.8	8.6	9.6	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.5	10.3	9.9	9.8
Wheat cereal 28-oz. package	25.0	25.3	25.3	25.0	25.2	25.5	24.8	25.9	25.9	24.6	24.8	24.0	26.5	26.8	26.8
Macaroni.....pound	24.2	23.3	23.7	18.1	18.0	18.0	19.2	18.8	19.1	19.6	18.8	17.8	19.9	20.0	20.0
Rice.....do	11.1	11.0	11.1	8.6	7.0	7.4	10.6	11.2	11.2	9.1	7.7	7.6	9.4	9.2	9.2
Beans, navy.....do	10.0	11.5	12.4	9.2	11.8	12.0	7.9	12.3	12.5	9.7	11.7	11.9	8.9	11.4	11.9
Potatoes.....do	4.2	3.5	3.2	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.2	2.9	4.7	4.1	3.8	4.5	3.0	2.8
Onions.....do	9.4	8.4	9.0	7.8	6.6	5.6	9.7	8.5	9.0	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.6	9.3	8.0
Cabbage.....do	10.8	8.3	9.7	5.0	6.0	5.5	9.9	7.8	9.4	5.3	4.3	4.7	9.6	7.8	8.9
Beans, baked No. 2 can	12.4	12.1	12.1	11.2	10.9	10.5	9.9	9.7	9.8	10.7	10.5	10.5	12.5	11.7	11.8
Corn, canned.....do	15.9	17.3	17.4	13.7	13.5	13.8	13.9	13.7	13.8	17.2	17.5	17.5	14.1	14.7	14.9
Peas, canned.....do	18.3	19.5	19.4	13.5	14.0	14.1	13.7	14.2	15.0	17.8	17.9	17.9	14.6	15.4	15.4
Tomatoes, canned No. 2 can	13.2	12.1	12.0	10.8	10.0	9.9	12.8	12.0	12.2	10.8	9.8	9.7	11.5	11.2	11.3
Sugar.....pound	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.8
Tea.....do	63.8	58.2	58.2	83.8	81.4	82.6	87.5	87.8	87.0	98.6	96.6	96.6	89.4	91.5	93.3
Coffee.....do	49.0	49.4	49.8	42.0	43.0	43.0	48.1	47.9	48.0	48.8	47.8	47.6	49.1	51.5	51.7
Prunes.....do	15.0	14.1	14.0	14.6	12.5	12.8	17.1	14.4	15.5	15.5	15.2	15.3	16.2	14.5	14.4
Raisins.....do	13.7	13.1	12.8	14.3	12.6	12.9	15.2	14.8	14.8	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.5	14.4
Bananas.....dozen	² 9.4	² 10.2	² 9.4	26.5	25.4	25.0	30.0	31.1	31.1	29.7	28.6	27.9	² 10.4	² 9.9	² 10.2
Oranges.....do	50.2	58.8	65.2	44.4	42.4	46.6	46.5	54.1	56.6	31.5	46.1	60.0	50.9	52.9	59.0

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "rump" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

² Per pound.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES APRIL 15, 1927, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1928—Continued

Article	Little Rock, Ark.			Los Angeles, Calif.			Louisville, Ky.			Manchester, N. H.			Memphis, Tenn.		
	1928			1928			1928			1928			1928		
	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15
Sirloin steak.....pound.....	Cts. 36.0	Cts. 40.9	Cts. 42.3	Cts. 37.1	Cts. 40.9	Cts. 41.5	Cts. 37.9	Cts. 39.5	Cts. 41.5	Cts. 59.0 ¹	Cts. 62.6 ¹	Cts. 64.0	Cts. 36.4	Cts. 41.5	Cts. 41.8
Round steak.....do.....	33.2	38.1	38.7	30.8	33.7	33.6	34.0	36.5	38.0	48.5	47.8	49.6	33.8	37.2	37.5
Rib roast.....do.....	28.9	31.7	33.3	29.3	32.3	32.6	27.8	29.2	30.4	29.4	30.7	31.0	27.5	29.8	29.8
Chuck roast.....do.....	21.9	24.1	26.6	19.7	24.1	23.6	21.8	23.8	24.6	24.9	25.4	26.3	20.0	23.8	24.2
Plate beef.....do.....	16.7	19.4	20.2	14.1	16.7	15.9	13.7	19.4	20.2	16.7	18.5	19.9	16.7	19.3	20.2
Pork chops.....do.....	33.6	30.2	33.0	41.9	36.6	40.3	32.3	28.8	32.3	35.8	30.4	34.6	31.1	25.2	30.7
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	47.9	43.2	42.9	54.7	47.8	48.1	46.9	43.0	42.6	40.8	37.1	36.6	42.0	36.1	36.5
Ham, sliced.....do.....	55.5	48.8	49.1	69.2	62.4	63.6	51.9	47.3	48.8	47.3	42.0	42.8	55.5	47.1	47.7
Lamb, leg of.....do.....	40.0	40.0	40.0	36.4	37.9	37.6	41.7	41.7	42.7	39.7	38.6	41.3	41.2	37.2	38.1
Hens.....do.....	31.0	30.1	29.8	43.3	43.5	42.3	36.0	34.6	35.6	43.2	41.8	42.1	31.6	31.5	31.3
Salmon, canned, red.....pound.....	32.5	36.5	36.8	31.2	33.8	33.7	30.5	35.2	35.5	31.7	35.0	35.3	33.4	33.1	33.4
Milk, fresh.....quart.....	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.8	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Milk, evaporated.....15-16 oz. can.....	11.9	11.8	11.9	10.2	9.8	9.7	11.9	11.6	11.5	12.7	12.7	12.4	11.3	11.4	11.5
Butter.....pound.....	53.2	55.0	54.4	50.3	49.1	50.7	54.4	57.3	56.7	57.0	58.1	58.0	52.5	56.8	55.1
Oleomargarine all (but- ter substitutes).....pound.....	28.5	27.5	27.1	26.3	25.3	25.4	27.2	27.0	27.3	25.8	24.6	24.6	25.1	24.4	24.5
Cheese.....do.....	37.4	36.8	37.6	38.2	38.8	38.6	36.8	37.1	37.1	35.9	38.4	38.3	32.8	34.1	34.5
Lard.....do.....	21.8	20.9	20.8	19.2	18.3	19.1	17.9	16.3	16.9	18.4	17.4	17.8	16.2	14.5	15.5
Vegetable lard substi- tute.....pound.....	22.5	20.2	20.4	24.6	23.5	23.6	29.1	26.4	26.8	26.1	26.3	26.4	19.3	21.8	21.7
Eggs, strictly fresh.....dozen.....	27.2	30.7	31.5	31.9	34.5	34.5	26.3	31.4	34.2	39.5	41.3	44.2	29.4	32.1	33.4
Bread.....pound.....	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.5	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.1	9.2	8.7	8.6	8.6	9.5	9.5	9.5
Flour.....do.....	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.8	6.5	7.4	5.7	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.4
Corn meal.....do.....	3.8	4.0	4.1	5.2	5.7	5.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	3.7	3.9	3.9
Rollod oats.....do.....	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.0	9.9	10.0	8.6	8.5	8.6	9.0	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.1
Corn flakes.....8-oz. package.....	10.7	10.2	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.8	9.1	9.3	10.0	9.6	9.4	10.0	9.7	9.6
Wheat cereal.....28-oz. package.....	25.9	27.6	27.4	25.1	25.0	25.0	25.3	26.8	26.6	25.5	25.8	25.8	25.7	25.9	25.8
Macaroni.....pound.....	20.2	20.7	20.5	18.3	18.4	18.3	18.9	18.9	18.7	23.7	23.4	23.2	18.9	19.5	19.7
Rice.....do.....	8.4	7.9	8.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	11.3	11.4	11.4	10.0	9.2	9.2	8.9	8.4	8.4
Beans, navy.....do.....	9.0	11.0	11.3	9.2	11.5	12.0	7.9	11.5	12.3	8.9	11.9	12.2	8.3	11.1	12.1
Potatoes.....do.....	5.2	4.1	4.0	4.7	3.7	3.3	4.9	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.2	2.7	5.3	3.9	3.9
Onions.....do.....	9.0	8.9	8.6	7.4	6.9	5.6	10.1	7.8	8.8	7.8	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.2	6.8
Cabbage.....do.....	7.6	6.8	8.0	5.7	4.5	4.9	7.6	7.2	9.8	11.0	6.1	9.8	6.8	5.7	6.9
Beans, baked.....No. 2 can.....	10.6	10.6	10.6	11.1	11.1	11.3	10.2	10.2	10.4	13.4	13.2	13.1	11.3	11.1	10.8
Corn, canned.....do.....	16.2	16.3	16.6	15.7	16.3	16.2	14.3	15.3	15.3	15.9	16.4	16.4	13.8	14.9	14.9
Peas, canned.....do.....	17.8	17.1	17.1	16.9	17.0	16.9	14.6	15.2	15.5	17.7	18.0	17.8	14.8	16.3	16.1
Tomatoes, canned.....No. 2 can.....	11.1	10.0	10.0	² 14.5	² 14.8	² 14.7	10.8	10.3	10.3	13.1	12.1	12.1	9.9	9.6	9.9
Sugar.....pound.....	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2
Tea.....do.....	107.4	105.1	104.4	74.9	74.8	75.3	91.2	89.8	89.5	63.2	64.5	65.2	99.4	98.5	99.1
Coffee.....do.....	51.6	53.2	53.4	51.6	53.3	53.3	47.7	49.5	50.4	48.7	51.1	51.2	47.8	48.1	49.1
Prunes.....do.....	17.1	14.3	13.9	14.9	12.6	12.6	15.4	14.1	14.7	14.1	12.5	12.7	14.0	14.1	14.7
Raisins.....do.....	15.7	15.0	15.0	12.8	12.2	12.3	14.8	13.9	14.1	13.9	13.4	13.4	14.5	14.8	14.6
Bananas.....dozen.....	³ 8.9	³ 7.8	³ 7.3	³ 9.5	³ 8.8	³ 8.9	³ 9.3	³ 10.1	³ 10.1	³ 9.4	³ 8.8	³ 8.4	³ 8.4	³ 8.4	³ 8.1
Oranges.....do.....	52.9	54.1	60.7	45.7	42.9	55.0	45.5	52.3	57.5	51.6	58.8	62.8	47.5	56.5	58.1

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

² No. 2½ can.

³ Per pound.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES APRIL 15, 1927, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1928—Continued

Article	Milwaukee, Wis.			Minneapolis, Minn.			Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.			New Haven, Conn.		
	1928			1928			1928			1928			1928		
	May 15, 1927			May 15, 1927			May 15, 1927			May 15, 1927			May 15, 1927		
		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15
Sirloin steak.....pound	Cts. 38.0	Cts. 41.0	Cts. 42.4	Cts. 34.5	Cts. 38.3	Cts. 39.6	Cts. 34.5	Cts. 39.0	Cts. 39.2	Cts. 46.2	Cts. 50.0	Cts. 50.7	Cts. 55.8	Cts. 57.6	Cts. 58.2
Round steak.....do	34.2	37.1	37.8	31.2	33.9	35.7	34.1	39.0	38.9	44.0	47.2	48.5	44.0	46.9	46.8
Rib roast.....do	28.3	31.0	31.4	27.8	30.1	30.5	28.6	32.0	31.1	35.9	38.6	39.8	37.6	38.8	38.9
Chuck roast.....do	24.6	27.5	28.0	23.0	25.1	26.7	22.5	26.0	25.6	25.0	28.9	29.2	27.4	29.0	29.6
Plate beef.....do	14.6	17.5	17.9	13.9	16.1	16.7	18.0	20.7	20.5	13.3	18.6	18.4	16.0	17.6	17.3
Pork chops.....do	33.3	29.9	34.0	33.5	32.9	35.0	38.2	33.5	35.0	37.5	34.1	35.8	37.3	29.8	35.4
Bacon, sliced.....do	46.7	41.9	42.3	47.7	46.3	46.4	47.7	42.1	41.5	45.6	43.2	42.8	48.3	43.6	44.1
Ham, sliced.....do	51.3	46.0	45.9	55.4	46.8	47.5	51.9	47.7	48.3	55.2	50.9	51.7	59.8	56.4	58.8
Lamb, leg of.....do	42.7	41.0	43.3	36.4	37.5	37.3	41.4	40.0	40.0	42.0	40.6	43.1	42.5	39.9	45.1
Hens.....do	35.7	36.9	36.3	35.1	36.3	36.9	36.8	33.7	32.6	39.1	37.7	37.8	42.0	41.1	42.5
Salmon, canned, red pound	33.3	34.4	34.1	34.0	37.7	37.4	31.2	36.3	36.3	30.0	33.6	33.4	30.8	34.3	34.9
Milk, fresh.....quart	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	17.8	18.0	18.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Milk, evaporated 15-16 oz. can	11.2	10.9	10.7	11.6	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.0	10.8	11.2	10.7	10.8	12.1	11.8	11.7
Butter.....pound	49.5	51.5	51.9	48.7	51.8	51.6	57.5	57.5	55.5	54.4	57.0	57.0	54.9	56.3	55.1
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes) pound	26.4	26.3	26.3	25.5	25.5	25.5	29.6	28.9	29.9	30.7	29.6	29.9	31.0	29.6	29.6
Cheese.....do	34.8	36.9	37.0	35.6	36.6	36.9	36.0	36.2	36.1	39.7	39.2	40.0	39.3	40.2	40.6
Lard.....do	19.0	18.1	18.3	17.9	17.7	18.4	19.1	18.3	18.7	19.1	18.0	18.5	18.4	18.1	18.5
Vegetable lard substitute pound	26.7	26.4	26.4	26.7	27.2	27.4	20.4	20.6	20.7	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.5	26.0	26.2
Eggs, strictly fresh dozen	28.5	31.9	34.5	29.2	33.3	34.8	30.2	29.1	30.8	43.0	45.1	46.3	43.6	47.5	50.2
Bread.....pound	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.9	10.1	10.1	10.1	9.6	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2
Flour.....do	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.2	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6
Corn meal.....do	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.7	3.8	4.1	4.1	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.8
Rollod oats.....do	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.2	9.3	9.3	9.4
Corn flakes 8-oz. package	9.5	9.3	9.3	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.8	9.1	8.8	10.2	9.9	9.9
Wheat cereal 28-oz. package	24.4	24.6	24.7	25.6	25.3	25.3	24.8	24.4	24.4	24.1	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.8
Macaroni.....pound	17.7	17.6	17.6	18.8	18.4	18.4	20.9	21.1	21.1	20.9	21.4	21.4	22.4	22.4	22.2
Rice.....do	10.4	10.0	10.2	10.7	9.8	9.7	10.0	9.0	8.8	10.6	9.2	9.6	11.2	10.3	10.3
Beans, navy.....do	8.0	11.9	12.2	9.2	12.2	12.8	8.4	11.2	11.5	9.7	12.1	12.4	9.3	11.0	11.4
Potatoes.....do	3.8	2.9	2.7	3.8	2.7	2.5	5.0	4.1	4.1	5.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.5	3.1
Onions.....do	9.5	7.8	7.7	9.2	6.9	8.5	7.3	7.9	7.4	9.6	7.6	7.9	9.0	7.2	8.2
Cabbage.....do	9.4	6.8	8.7	9.4	7.4	9.1	4.6	5.5	5.8	8.8	8.3	7.6	9.7	7.4	9.3
Beans, baked No. 2 can	11.0	11.1	11.1	12.3	12.3	12.3	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.8	10.3	10.4	11.1	11.4	11.7
Corn, canned.....do	15.3	15.8	15.7	13.8	14.6	15.0	16.6	16.1	16.1	15.2	16.9	17.8	18.7	18.3	18.6
Peas, canned.....do	15.2	15.6	15.8	13.9	14.6	14.9	15.7	15.4	15.7	16.4	17.8	17.6	19.2	19.3	19.8
Tomatoes, canned No. 2 can	13.4	13.3	13.1	13.3	13.0	13.4	11.0	10.3	10.2	11.5	10.4	10.5	12.9	13.0	13.1
Sugar.....pound	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.0	7.1
Tea.....do	70.7	70.8	70.2	60.0	62.0	61.9	77.3	78.6	78.5	62.8	59.8	60.2	57.4	59.6	59.5
Coffee.....do	42.5	44.1	44.5	51.9	52.2	52.6	48.3	47.9	48.2	46.5	48.5	49.2	50.3	51.7	51.7
Prunes.....do	14.9	13.7	13.8	15.4	13.9	13.9	14.3	13.0	13.8	14.5	12.4	12.8	15.8	13.2	13.3
Raisins.....do	14.8	13.7	13.8	15.0	14.2	14.2	14.4	13.4	13.0	14.5	13.5	13.6	14.2	13.9	13.5
Bananas.....dozen	19.3	19.0	18.8	111.3	111.8	110.2	22.8	24.5	24.3	37.5	38.0	38.0	33.2	33.5	33.8
Oranges.....do	50.2	53.7	59.3	46.6	53.6	60.0	43.0	54.5	56.8	51.4	60.2	72.5	53.1	57.6	65.4

1 Per pound.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES APRIL 15, 1927, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1928—Continued

Article	New Orleans, La.			New York, N. Y.			Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.			Peoria, Ill.		
	1928			1928			1928			1928			1928		
	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15, 1927	Apr. 15	May 15
Sirloin steak.....pound..	Cts. 36.9	Cts. 40.1	Cts. 40.1	Cts. 46.5	Cts. 49.0	Cts. 49.6	Cts. 41.1	Cts. 42.7	Cts. 43.1	Cts. 38.0	Cts. 39.5	Cts. 40.8	Cts. 36.8	Cts. 37.2	Cts. 37.8
Round steak.....do.....	32.2	35.9	35.7	44.7	46.5	47.1	34.9	37.8	38.1	35.6	37.5	38.8	34.8	36.2	37.0
Rib roast.....do.....	31.1	33.7	33.7	39.6	42.7	42.9	33.4	34.2	34.3	26.7	27.1	28.3	25.6	26.5	27.9
Chuck roast.....do.....	21.6	24.4	24.5	25.7	28.5	28.4	23.6	24.9	25.5	22.8	23.7	25.1	22.1	23.5	25.0
Plate beef.....do.....	17.4	20.1	18.9	20.0	23.8	23.6	15.8	17.8	17.3	13.3	14.5	14.9	14.3	16.6	17.1
Pork chops.....do.....	34.8	31.6	35.9	40.6	35.5	38.7	36.7	30.0	33.2	34.4	28.8	34.2	33.0	27.7	32.2
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	48.1	41.8	43.1	49.0	44.4	44.9	44.5	42.2	42.3	50.7	43.8	45.0	49.6	43.5	43.8
Ham, sliced.....do.....	51.3	47.7	48.3	61.0	54.2	54.8	49.5	46.1	45.5	57.6	46.8	48.2	55.4	48.8	49.2
Lamb, leg of.....do.....	40.4	39.8	42.0	41.7	38.0	41.4	41.3	43.0	41.7	39.6	37.9	38.9	40.0	38.1	40.9
Hams.....do.....	37.2	36.1	35.1	40.8	39.3	40.2	38.2	36.7	36.1	32.5	32.5	32.2	35.2	33.8	34.7
Salmon, canned, red.....pound..	37.5	36.7	35.7	30.2	34.6	34.6	34.2	36.9	36.4	35.1	36.1	36.0	34.3	36.0	35.2
Milk, fresh.....quart.....	14.0	14.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	17.5	18.0	18.0	16.3	10.3	10.3	13.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated.....15-16 oz. can..	11.2	10.8	10.7	11.1	10.6	10.6	11.4	11.3	11.0	11.8	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.2	10.9
Butter.....pound.....	55.2	57.4	56.3	53.9	55.6	55.6	57.1	59.1	58.9	52.1	50.7	49.5	50.9	51.1	51.1
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).....pound..	29.0	28.2	28.2	29.6	27.6	27.6	28.3	25.0	25.0	26.3	26.0	26.0	28.2	27.5	27.6
Cheese.....pound.....	37.0	38.1	37.7	38.9	40.7	40.8	35.1	35.5	35.2	36.4	37.2	36.0	36.4	36.8	36.8
Lard.....do.....	19.4	17.1	17.2	19.9	19.0	19.0	18.9	17.3	17.5	20.9	18.9	18.9	19.2	17.8	17.9
Vegetable lard substitute.....pound..	19.2	19.5	20.0	26.1	25.8	25.8	21.8	22.7	21.8	26.4	26.0	25.7	27.5	27.3	27.7
Eggs, strictly fresh.....dozen.....	32.1	33.9	36.3	45.5	45.4	47.1	32.1	33.4	35.9	27.9	30.4	31.8	27.5	30.5	32.3
Bread.....pound.....	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.7	8.8	8.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.1	9.6	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.0
Flour.....do.....	6.7	6.7	7.0	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.6	4.6	4.3	4.7	5.3	5.1	5.4
Corn meal.....do.....	4.1	4.1	4.0	6.4	6.6	6.6	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9
Rolled oats.....do.....	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.5	10.2	9.9	9.9	8.9	8.7	8.8
Corn flakes.....8-oz. package..	10.0	9.4	9.4	9.5	8.8	8.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	11.1	10.1	10.1	10.4	9.7	9.6
Wheat cereal.....28-oz. package..	24.9	24.6	24.6	24.0	24.2	24.2	24.5	25.2	25.3	28.0	28.0	28.0	26.3	26.1	26.1
Macaroni.....pound.....	10.4	10.7	10.7	20.9	20.8	20.9	19.1	19.0	19.0	21.2	20.8	21.0	18.7	18.6	18.5
Rice.....do.....	9.6	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.2	9.9	11.6	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.7	11.4	10.7	10.4
Beans, navy.....do.....	7.9	10.3	10.6	10.1	11.8	12.2	8.1	10.4	11.1	9.6	12.0	12.6	8.5	12.2	12.5
Potatoes.....do.....	4.4	4.0	3.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	5.6	4.2	4.1	4.4	2.9	2.7	4.2	3.0	2.6
Onions.....do.....	5.2	6.9	5.6	9.0	7.2	7.7	8.2	7.0	7.1	9.3	8.2	8.0	9.8	9.4	9.4
Cabbage.....do.....	4.9	4.4	5.1	8.4	8.6	8.6	7.3	6.7	7.8	9.1	7.3	8.8	8.9	6.7	9.7
Beans, baked.....No. 2 can..	11.0	10.8	11.0	10.6	10.9	11.1	9.7	9.7	9.9	13.3	13.0	13.3	11.1	10.1	10.3
Corn, canned.....do.....	15.3	15.4	15.3	14.1	15.2	15.2	14.9	14.6	15.0	16.1	16.1	16.0	14.9	15.3	15.0
Peas, canned.....do.....	16.9	17.2	17.4	14.7	15.3	15.6	18.9	16.8	17.0	15.5	15.7	15.8	17.6	16.8	16.8
Tomatoes, canned.....No. 2 can..	11.4	10.5	10.3	11.4	11.1	11.0	9.9	9.6	9.7	12.8	13.3	13.3	12.6	12.6	12.4
Sugar.....pound.....	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.9	7.2	7.3	8.4	8.0	8.1
Tea.....do.....	80.1	78.5	78.3	66.3	68.0	68.0	92.7	95.8	95.7	78.8	77.8	77.8	70.2	67.0	66.3
Coffee.....do.....	35.5	35.6	35.5	44.5	46.2	46.3	48.2	48.8	48.8	53.6	53.7	53.7	48.6	49.1	48.9
Prunes.....do.....	16.7	13.7	13.6	13.5	12.5	12.8	15.3	13.0	13.7	16.6	14.7	14.3	17.9	15.4	14.8
Raisins.....do.....	13.7	12.6	12.6	13.5	13.3	13.8	14.1	13.5	13.8	15.6	14.2	14.6	14.5	13.8	13.8
Bananas.....dozen.....	17.1	16.4	16.4	38.9	38.9	39.0	32.5	31.1	33.3	11.3	9.6	9.6	10.2	8.7	7.9
Oranges.....do.....	48.0	55.6	60.3	57.0	63.9	73.8	52.5	59.5	58.1	47.1	48.4	52.2	54.1	51.1	55.8

¹ Per pound.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES APRIL 15, 1927, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1928—Continued

Article	Philadelphia, Pa.			Pittsburgh, Pa.			Portland, Me.			Portland, Oreg.		
	1928			1928			1928			1928		
	May 15, 1927			May 15, 1927			May 15, 1927			May 15, 1927		
		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15
Sirloin steak.....pound..	Cts. 57.8	Cts. 60.4	Cts. 61.4	Cts. 47.9	Cts. 50.0	Cts. 51.2	Cts. 63.5	Cts. 65.3	Cts. 67.1	Cts. 31.3	Cts. 35.3	Cts. 35.5
Round steak.....do.....	43.8	46.6	47.1	40.0	41.9	42.6	48.6	49.4	50.8	28.7	32.9	33.3
Rib roast.....do.....	37.3	40.4	41.0	34.3	36.8	38.1	31.6	33.9	33.5	26.4	30.5	30.4
Chuck roast.....do.....	27.3	30.6	31.0	26.6	29.4	30.5	22.9	24.7	24.8	20.3	24.1	23.8
Plate beef.....do.....	13.6	17.8	17.7	13.5	17.1	17.7	18.5	19.6	20.8	14.7	18.9	19.0
Pork chops.....do.....	41.4	35.0	40.2	39.6	32.9	38.1	37.2	31.7	35.5	35.8	30.1	31.8
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	46.4	40.9	41.3	53.2	48.2	47.6	44.9	40.3	39.5	54.6	50.3	50.0
Ham, sliced.....do.....	60.3	53.1	53.1	62.6	56.4	57.4	58.2	49.5	49.5	56.6	53.4	53.8
Lamb, leg of.....do.....	43.7	41.6	43.8	43.8	41.6	44.4	41.7	38.9	43.1	38.1	38.1	38.3
Hens.....do.....	41.8	40.6	42.2	43.9	44.7	45.2	42.0	41.6	41.9	36.3	34.8	34.9
Salmon, canned, red.....do.....	27.6	32.5	32.5	30.1	34.4	33.8	30.4	35.6	35.4	32.4	35.7	34.8
Milk, fresh.....quart.....	13.0	13.0	13.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.8	15.0	15.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Milk, evaporated.....15-16 oz. can.....	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.2	10.4	10.3	12.5	12.2	12.2	10.6	10.3	10.2
Butter.....pound.....	57.1	59.7	59.1	55.0	56.3	55.0	57.6	58.5	57.9	50.2	51.6	50.5
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).....pound.....	28.4	28.5	28.6	30.4	28.5	28.3	28.0	26.6	26.6	28.8	25.6	26.4
Cheese.....do.....	39.8	42.0	42.8	40.1	41.7	41.6	37.9	39.0	39.4	37.1	38.3	37.8
Lard.....do.....	18.3	16.6	17.2	19.3	17.8	17.9	18.3	17.3	17.4	21.2	19.7	20.0
Vegetable-lard substitutes.....do.....	25.7	25.0	23.3	27.5	27.1	27.2	25.6	26.2	26.2	28.6	28.5	28.4
Eggs, strictly fresh.....dozen.....	35.8	39.5	41.7	36.4	39.0	41.8	40.4	40.9	43.6	29.3	29.6	31.2
Bread.....pound.....	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.1	8.5	8.5	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.3	9.2	9.2
Flour.....do.....	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.0	4.9	5.0
Corn meal.....do.....	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.0
Rollod oats.....do.....	8.7	8.6	8.6	9.2	9.0	8.9	7.8	8.0	7.9	10.6	10.7	10.6
Corn flakes.....8 oz. package.....	9.8	9.3	9.3	10.1	9.6	9.6	10.8	9.6	9.5	10.1	9.6	9.6
Wheat cereal.....28-oz. package.....	24.7	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.0	25.9	25.6	25.4	26.6	27.2	27.0
Macaroni.....pound.....	21.0	20.6	20.7	23.5	22.3	22.4	24.7	23.3	23.2	18.5	18.5	18.6
Rice.....do.....	11.4	10.6	10.4	11.8	11.1	11.0	12.5	11.1	11.4	10.3	10.2	10.2
Beans, navy.....do.....	9.0	10.8	10.6	8.5	11.7	11.9	9.3	11.4	12.0	9.9	12.0	13.2
Potatoes.....do.....	5.6	3.8	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.2	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.0
Onions.....do.....	8.6	7.3	6.9	9.4	7.9	7.8	9.4	7.7	7.9	8.8	5.1	5.9
Cabbage.....do.....	8.9	6.7	8.4	9.6	7.1	8.4	8.9	3.5	7.1	9.9	6.4	8.3
Beans, baked.....No. 2 can.....	10.6	11.0	10.8	12.3	12.6	12.7	14.4	14.9	15.4	12.7	11.7	11.9
Corn, canned.....do.....	14.2	14.7	14.7	15.9	16.1	15.9	14.1	14.6	14.8	19.2	18.0	17.9
Peas, canned.....do.....	15.0	15.6	15.5	16.9	17.2	17.4	17.6	17.8	17.9	19.2	17.5	17.6
Tomatoes, canned.....do.....	12.1	11.4	11.3	12.5	11.6	11.8	12.7	12.0	12.2	17.0	16.1	15.2
Sugar.....pound.....	6.7	6.6	6.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.1
Tea.....do.....	68.0	68.3	68.2	83.0	81.7	80.9	62.1	62.2	61.8	76.9	80.6	78.6
Coffee.....do.....	41.4	42.9	43.5	49.2	48.2	49.0	50.9	51.6	51.8	51.3	52.9	52.6
Prunes.....do.....	13.3	12.6	12.4	16.6	13.5	14.1	14.5	11.1	11.3	10.3	10.8	11.0
Raisins.....do.....	13.6	13.1	13.3	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.3	12.6	12.4	13.8	12.8	13.0
Bananas.....dozen.....	31.4	30.9	31.2	38.6	36.1	37.5	10.8	10.9	10.3	12.5	10.6	10.2
Oranges.....do.....	50.7	57.5	71.6	49.8	55.0	65.7	53.4	64.4	70.4	47.5	50.4	53.4

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

² No. 2½ can.

³ Per pound.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES APRIL 15, 1927, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1928—Continued

Article	Providence, R.I.			Richmond, Va.			Rochester, N.Y.			St. Louis, Mo.		
	May 15, 1927	1928		May 15, 1927	1928		May 15, 1927	1928		May 15, 1927	1928	
		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15
Sirloin steak.....pound..	73.8 ¹	76.9 ¹	78.7	40.1	43.8	43.9	41.2	45.1	45.4	37.4	39.9	41.7
Round steak.....do.....	50.9	52.7	53.7	35.6	39.1	38.8	34.7	47.7	38.0	36.4	38.9	40.0
Rib roast.....do.....	39.5	40.8	41.9	32.5	34.4	33.7	30.8	33.5	34.1	30.6	32.9	33.8
Chuck roast.....do.....	29.9	32.2	32.5	23.8	25.7	25.9	25.2	27.5	27.9	21.7	24.3	25.0
Plate beef.....do.....	18.6	21.1	21.8	17.0	18.7	18.9	14.0	16.4	16.1	14.8	17.5	17.5
Pork chops.....do.....	38.9	34.6	39.9	36.7	29.7	35.3	39.7	33.3	39.2	31.3	27.8	30.7
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	43.0	40.5	40.5	44.3	40.7	40.8	43.7	36.4	37.8	43.4	39.3	39.8
Ham, sliced.....do.....	60.0	54.3	53.9	45.7	45.1	44.5	54.5	50.8	50.4	53.5	49.5	50.8
Lamb, leg of.....do.....	44.3	42.3	44.8	46.3	44.8	45.9	41.9	41.0	43.1	39.4	39.7	40.3
Hens.....do.....	43.5	41.8	41.8	37.3	37.9	36.6	42.0	40.7	40.6	36.2	35.4	35.1
Salmon, canned, red.....do.....	32.5	33.7	33.6	34.1	35.0	34.8	31.5	35.9	36.0	33.7	35.3	35.5
Milk, fresh.....quart.....	14.3	15.7	14.5	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.5	13.5	12.5	13.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated.....15-16 oz. can.....	12.3	11.5	11.4	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.5	11.2	11.2	10.9	10.0	10.0
Butter.....pound.....	53.6	55.9	55.7	60.2	59.9	59.4	52.6	55.1	54.0	53.9	56.3	55.0
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).....do.....	29.1	26.5	26.7	31.6	29.6	29.4	29.4	28.3	28.2	26.7	27.1	27.1
Cheese.....do.....	36.8	38.4	38.6	36.5	37.2	37.2	36.5	39.0	38.9	35.4	37.0	36.7
Lard.....do.....	18.3	17.3	17.1	18.0	17.2	17.0	17.7	16.8	16.7	15.1	13.7	14.8
Vegetable lard substitute.....do.....	26.9	26.5	26.5	25.3	25.5	25.7	24.0	26.5	26.2	25.8	25.3	25.3
Eggs, strictly fresh.....dozen.....	43.2	42.8	45.2	30.2	33.7	34.9	30.9	35.3	37.0	28.5	34.3	35.7
Bread.....pound.....	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.9	9.6	9.6
Flour.....do.....	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.4
Corn meal.....do.....	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.2	6.2	6.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Rollod oats.....do.....	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.2	9.3	8.4	8.1	8.1
Corn flakes.....8-oz. package.....	10.2	9.5	9.4	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.3	9.2	9.2	8.9	8.8
Wheat cereal.....28-oz. package.....	25.3	24.6	24.8	25.6	26.0	26.0	24.5	25.1	25.1	24.7	24.8	24.7
Macaroni.....pound.....	23.4	22.9	22.9	20.2	20.2	20.2	19.5	21.2	21.2	19.7	19.4	19.6
Rice.....do.....	11.1	10.3	10.1	12.0	11.3	11.5	10.4	9.5	9.6	10.2	9.7	9.7
Beans, navy.....do.....	9.5	12.0	13.0	8.7	11.2	11.8	8.7	12.2	12.9	7.7	11.2	12.0
Potatoes.....do.....	4.1	3.4	2.9	5.5	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.1	2.7	4.9	3.3	3.1
Onions.....do.....	9.3	7.4	7.6	8.8	7.2	7.9	8.6	6.7	7.7	7.3	7.3	6.7
Cabbage.....do.....	10.7	8.5	8.8	8.2	7.3	9.1	7.6	5.8	9.0	10.1	6.7	8.1
Beans, baked.....No. 2 can.....	11.5	10.8	10.8	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3
Corn, canned.....do.....	17.4	17.3	17.2	15.1	14.8	15.0	15.0	16.3	16.3	15.1	15.7	15.4
Peas, canned.....do.....	18.4	18.5	19.2	19.3	18.1	17.7	16.9	17.7	17.7	15.5	15.3	14.9
Tomatoes, canned.....do.....	13.2	13.1	12.9	10.5	10.5	10.5	12.7	14.6	14.1	11.3	10.8	10.5
Sugar.....pound.....	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.2	7.2
Tea.....do.....	60.6	60.0	57.4	92.7	90.5	90.3	69.8	69.0	69.6	76.5	74.5	74.3
Coffee.....do.....	50.5	51.1	51.3	47.6	46.8	47.0	43.9	46.6	46.6	46.6	46.8	47.1
Prunes.....do.....	14.4	13.1	12.9	14.9	14.4	14.0	16.6	13.9	14.2	18.0	14.6	14.4
Raisins.....do.....	14.2	13.5	13.3	14.3	13.1	13.3	14.6	13.6	13.7	14.2	13.8	13.9
Bananas.....dozen.....	33.3	34.3	33.6	36.8	37.7	36.8	36.0	36.7	35.0	31.8	31.5	31.7
Oranges.....do.....	59.3	63.5	74.8	47.5	55.4	57.5	48.1	57.4	63.1	48.6	52.6	59.9

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

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TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES APRIL 15, 1927, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1928—Continued

Article	St. Paul, Minn.			Salt Lake City, Utah			San Francisco, Calif.			Savannah, Ga.		
	May 15, 1927	1928		May 15, 1927	1928		May 15, 1927	1928		May 15, 1927	1928	
		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15
Sirloin steak.....pound..	Cts. 37.2	Cts. 39.4	Cts. 40.6	Cts. 33.9	Cts. 36.0	Cts. 36.1	Cts. 33.5	Cts. 37.7	Cts. 37.5	Cts. 36.0	Cts. 40.0	Cts. 41.1
Round steak.....do.....	32.4	34.2	36.0	31.3	33.8	33.9	30.7	35.6	35.1	28.5	33.9	35.6
Rib roast.....do.....	30.7	32.5	34.1	26.6	27.2	28.0	30.7	33.9	33.5	27.5	30.6	31.7
Chuck roast.....do.....	24.6	26.9	27.4	20.1	22.9	23.1	20.0	23.6	22.5	19.3	22.8	23.6
Plate beef.....do.....	13.7	16.2	17.2	14.8	16.8	16.7	15.5	18.6	17.8	15.3	19.1	20.1
Pork chops.....do.....	33.9	28.7	34.3	36.1	31.2	34.8	42.0	36.9	38.5	32.5	28.1	30.6
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	45.5	42.8	42.2	48.4	43.7	44.2	58.8	54.8	54.5	43.3	37.8	38.5
Ham, sliced.....do.....	52.2	43.9	44.7	59.3	51.5	51.9	64.8	58.9	59.7	45.5	41.5	42.0
Lamb, leg of.....do.....	37.4	37.1	36.7	39.1	36.8	39.5	39.1	40.4	39.9	39.0	38.8	40.0
Hens.....do.....	33.3	34.8	35.1	32.6	32.8	33.8	43.3	42.4	42.4	34.8	31.2	30.7
Salmon, canned, red.....pound..	36.3	39.6	39.6	35.1	34.9	36.2	30.1	32.3	32.1	33.0	36.0	35.9
Milk, fresh.....quart.....	11.0	12.0	12.0	10.3	10.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Milk, evaporated.....15-16 oz. can..	11.9	11.8	11.8	10.6	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.4	10.9	10.9
Butter.....pound.....	47.9	50.0	50.2	49.7	47.9	47.7	51.5	50.3	51.0	54.5	58.4	56.8
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).....do.....	25.1	24.4	24.3	29.0	26.3	25.8	30.4	25.4	25.4	32.1	30.8	30.6
Cheese.....do.....	35.7	36.6	36.5	30.7	30.6	30.6	39.1	41.0	41.2	35.2	35.2	34.8
Lard.....do.....	18.3	18.0	18.4	22.1	20.1	20.1	22.8	21.9	22.2	18.4	16.3	17.4
Vegetable lard substitute.....do.....	28.1	28.3	27.7	29.2	29.1	28.6	28.6	27.5	27.5	16.7	16.6	17.3
Eggs, strictly fresh.....dozen.....	29.4	33.6	35.2	28.3	29.2	30.5	32.2	33.7	35.2	32.0	32.7	33.8
Bread.....pound.....	10.0	9.3	9.3	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.8	10.6	10.6
Flour.....do.....	5.3	5.1	5.3	4.0	4.3	4.3	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.6	6.7	6.7
Corn meal.....do.....	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.6	6.5	6.9	6.9	3.4	3.7	3.7
Rolled oats.....do.....	10.2	9.8	9.8	8.8	8.4	8.5	9.9	10.0	10.0	8.6	8.7	8.6
Corn flakes.....8-oz. package.....	10.9	10.2	10.0	11.4	10.5	10.2	10.1	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5
Wheat cereal.....28-oz. package.....	26.4	26.3	26.1	25.5	25.1	25.3	25.4	25.2	25.2	24.3	24.3	24.3
Macaroni.....pound.....	18.7	18.7	18.9	20.0	19.3	19.6	15.7	15.7	15.7	18.2	18.0	18.1
Rice.....do.....	10.7	10.8	10.4	9.0	8.9	8.3	11.2	10.5	10.2	9.6	9.2	9.1
Beans, navy.....do.....	9.6	11.7	12.6	8.9	10.3	11.1	9.5	11.3	11.8	9.2	10.8	11.8
Potatoes.....do.....	3.8	2.4	2.4	4.0	1.8	1.8	4.3	3.5	3.1	4.8	4.3	4.1
Onions.....do.....	9.8	6.3	8.1	7.7	4.3	6.3	7.7	5.9	6.0	8.5	8.3	8.5
Cabbage.....do.....	9.1	7.4	9.1	9.0	6.6	8.6	-----	-----	-----	4.6	5.7	5.4
Beans, baked.....No. 2 can.....	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.5	12.1	12.1	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.1	11.3	11.7
Corn, canned.....do.....	14.0	15.1	15.0	14.4	14.1	14.0	17.8	17.5	17.6	15.2	15.2	15.2
Peas, canned.....do.....	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.0	15.1	17.9	18.3	18.7	17.0	16.2	16.0
Tomatoes, canned.....do.....	14.3	13.8	13.9	13.6	13.9	14.0	14.6	14.4	14.1	10.2	9.5	9.5
Sugar.....pound.....	7.5	7.4	7.4	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.9
Tea.....do.....	68.7	66.3	67.0	86.5	83.9	84.6	71.8	71.4	71.4	81.5	81.9	80.8
Coffee.....do.....	51.9	52.9	52.8	54.9	53.8	53.4	52.0	53.3	53.5	45.5	45.6	45.9
Prunes.....do.....	15.7	13.9	13.9	14.8	12.0	11.8	13.1	12.0	11.7	13.9	12.9	12.5
Raisins.....do.....	15.6	14.5	14.5	13.6	13.0	12.8	13.1	11.9	11.8	14.5	13.6	13.5
Bananas.....dozen.....	¹ 10.6	² 9.8	² 9.9	² 13.1	² 12.1	² 12.3	30.0	31.1	29.4	28.7	26.7	24.8
Oranges.....do.....	50.7	59.8	64.5	45.0	50.5	54.5	50.8	53.9	58.7	41.3	50.4	49.6

¹ No. 2½ can.² Per pound.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES APRIL 15, 1927, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1928—Continued

Article	Scranton, Pa.			Seattle, Wash.			Springfield, Ill.			Washington, D. C.		
	May 15, 1927	1928		May 15, 1927	1928		May 15, 1927	1928		May 15, 1927	1928	
		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15
Sirloin steak.....pound..	51.1	54.8	55.9	35.7	40.4	39.1	37.5	40.3	43.5	46.5	49.2	48.7
Round steak.....do.....	42.8	46.6	47.8	32.9	35.0	35.5	36.7	39.8	42.1	40.5	42.8	42.9
Rib roast.....do.....	37.6	38.6	39.9	28.7	31.4	32.1	25.4	26.5	29.3	33.8	35.6	35.8
Chuck roast.....do.....	27.8	30.1	31.4	21.7	25.1	24.6	22.5	24.7	27.2	25.0	27.2	27.9
Plate beef.....do.....	12.9	15.4	15.8	16.8	19.3	19.1	14.5	17.1	19.3	14.0	16.6	16.8
Pork chops.....do.....	41.1	31.7	37.7	38.7	34.2	36.2	31.4	27.0	33.3	39.6	34.6	37.2
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	47.8	43.1	44.6	58.2	53.4	52.8	47.1	42.7	44.1	46.6	39.0	39.2
Ham, sliced.....do.....	61.1	53.7	55.0	62.3	56.7	57.5	53.3	46.4	48.2	58.2	54.1	55.3
Lamb, leg of.....do.....	48.0	44.4	47.0	38.0	39.1	40.9	42.8	41.6	46.1	45.7	44.4	46.6
Hens.....do.....	45.9	43.5	43.8	35.4	33.3	35.0	36.1	34.3	34.4	41.3	40.3	40.3
Salmon, canned, red.....do.....	34.6	36.0	36.0	34.9	36.8	36.8	35.6	37.2	36.5	31.3	34.7	34.5
Milk, fresh.....quart.....	12.0	13.0	13.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.5	14.4	14.4	15.0	15.0	15.0
Milk, evaporated.....15-16 oz. can..	11.9	11.8	11.9	10.7	10.3	10.1	11.8	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.9	11.9
Butter.....pound.....	55.1	56.9	56.6	51.2	51.5	51.0	52.1	55.1	53.6	56.6	58.8	58.3
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).....pound.....	28.4	27.0	26.8	28.2	25.1	25.3	28.2	28.1	28.4	28.7	27.8	27.1
Cheese.....do.....	35.7	37.5	37.9	34.8	36.2	36.1	36.8	38.3	37.1	40.2	40.2	40.4
Lard.....do.....	19.5	18.5	18.8	21.0	20.0	19.9	18.8	17.6	17.9	17.4	16.5	17.5
Vegetable lard substitute.....do.....	26.1	26.1	25.6	26.9	27.3	26.9	27.9	27.5	27.6	24.5	24.7	24.7
Eggs, strictly fresh.....dozen.....	36.0	38.1	39.8	32.3	34.1	34.0	28.8	31.7	34.6	34.7	37.3	39.8
Bread.....pound.....	10.7	10.6	10.6	9.7	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.2	10.2	9.1	8.9	8.9
Flour.....do.....	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9
Corn meal.....do.....	7.7	7.5	7.6	5.5	5.9	5.8	4.7	4.8	4.6	5.2	5.0	5.1
Rollod oats.....do.....	9.9	9.8	9.8	8.9	8.5	8.7	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.2	9.2
Corn flakes.....8-oz. package.....	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.5	9.6	9.6	10.3	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.4
Wheat cereal.....28-oz. package.....	25.3	25.3	25.3	27.6	26.7	26.8	26.9	27.9	27.9	24.4	25.0	24.7
Macaroni.....pound.....	22.9	22.6	22.8	18.2	17.7	17.6	19.0	18.8	19.0	22.6	22.6	22.9
Rice.....do.....	11.1	10.4	10.6	12.0	10.4	10.1	10.9	10.5	10.4	11.6	11.1	10.6
Beans, navy.....do.....	10.6	11.2	11.6	9.8	12.3	12.4	8.7	13.5	13.7	8.5	11.3	12.0
Potatoes.....do.....	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.9	2.3	2.1	4.9	3.4	2.7	5.4	4.1	4.2
Onions.....do.....	9.6	8.1	8.3	10.2	5.8	7.1	10.4	7.6	8.1	8.6	8.7	8.4
Cabbage.....do.....	8.9	7.2	9.1	10.5	6.5	8.3	9.5	7.2	9.6	8.8	7.2	7.9
Beans, baked.....No. 2 can.....	11.3	11.2	11.4	12.1	11.6	11.5	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.4	10.5
Corn, canned.....do.....	16.6	16.7	16.9	16.9	18.2	18.1	14.9	15.2	15.4	15.2	15.3	15.4
Peas, canned.....do.....	17.1	17.0	17.5	19.2	19.0	18.9	16.2	16.4	16.3	16.6	15.4	15.4
Tomatoes, canned.....do.....	12.7	11.9	12.1	116.7	115.7	115.8	14.0	13.5	13.6	10.1	10.6	10.5
Sugar.....pound.....	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.1	6.9	6.9
Ten.....do.....	71.2	71.5	70.3	76.5	76.2	76.1	82.7	83.1	83.8	93.2	95.0	95.0
Coffee.....do.....	50.2	50.4	50.5	49.5	51.3	51.0	50.6	52.2	52.2	43.6	47.8	47.8
Prunes.....do.....	16.0	14.5	14.5	13.8	12.0	12.2	15.5	14.3	13.9	16.4	14.3	14.2
Raisins.....do.....	14.6	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.1	13.2	15.8	14.3	13.8	14.4	13.6	13.8
Bananas.....dozen.....	33.6	32.7	32.5	12.0	9.5	9.2	9.2	8.5	8.3	31.6	30.4	28.3
Oranges.....do.....	53.9	61.5	68.6	47.9	53.6	57.0	52.1	55.9	69.2	49.5	60.0	75.2

¹ No. 2½ can.³ Per pound.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities

TABLE 5 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food³ in May, 1928, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in May, 1927, and April, 1928. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the one-year and the one-month periods; these cities have been scheduled by the bureau at different dates since 1913. The percentage changes are based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.⁴

³ For list of articles see note 1, p. 3.⁴ The consumption figures used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city are given in the Labor Review for November, 1918, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, are given in the Labor Review for March, 1921, p. 26.

TABLE 5.—PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN MAY, 1928, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN APRIL, 1928, MAY, 1927, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES

City	Per-centage increase May, 1928, compared with 1913	Per-centage decrease May, 1928, compared with May, 1927	Per-centage increase May, 1928, compared with April, 1928	City	Per-centage increase May, 1928, compared with 1913	Per-centage decrease May, 1928, compared with May, 1927	Per-centage increase May, 1928, compared with April, 1928
Atlanta.....	58.9	¹ 0.6	1.5	Minneapolis.....	56.1	¹ 1.1	1.4
Baltimore.....	60.2	1.2	2.5	Mobile.....		0.4	0.2
Birmingham.....	59.8	¹ 0.2	3.0	Newark.....	49.3	0.9	1.0
Boston.....	53.8	1.5	0.5	New Haven.....	54.8	0.2	1.0
Bridgeport.....		1.1	0.8	New Orleans.....	52.5	¹ 0.9	0.7
Buffalo.....	56.9	1.7	0.1	New York.....	57.6	0.8	0.9
Butte.....		2.1	1.3	Norfolk.....		1.6	0.9
Charleston, S. C.....	56.6	¹ 1.1	0.6	Omaha.....	46.4	4.6	1.5
Chicago.....	64.7	1.2	1.6	Peoria.....		2.7	1.2
Cincinnati.....	58.9	¹ 1.5	3.5	Philadelphia.....	60.3	0.8	2.2
Cleveland.....	55.8	0.8	2.4	Pittsburgh.....	53.5	2.4	1.3
Columbus.....		4.6	1.7	Portland, Me.....		0.5	0.6
Dallas.....	53.9	¹ 2.1	1.4	Portland, Oreg.....	36.6	1.5	² 0.2
Denver.....	38.8	1.6	1.2	Providence.....	53.4	1.5	² 0.7
Detroit.....	60.0	2.9	1.3	Richmond.....	61.2	1.2	1.6
Fall River.....	51.8	0.5	0.4	Rochester.....		0.0	² 0.1
Houston.....		¹ 0.5	0.3	St. Louis.....	56.6	2.1	1.1
Indianapolis.....	52.1	0.2	2.1	St. Paul.....		0.8	2.4
Jacksonville.....	41.3	4.3	0.1	Salt Lake City.....	29.9	4.5	1.5
Kansas City.....	51.9	¹ 0.3	1.4	San Francisco.....	47.5	0.8	² 0.2
Little Rock.....	48.4	¹ 0.6	1.2	Savannah.....		0.3	0.5
Los Angeles.....	39.7	0.6	0.0	Scranton.....	62.2	¹ 1.0	1.6
Louisville.....	56.5	¹ 3.2	3.8	Seattle.....	42.2	3.2	0.2
Manchester.....	52.5	¹ 0.1	1.2	Springfield, Ill.....		0.2	1.6
Memphis.....	47.6	¹ 1.1	1.5	Washington.....	62.6	0.0	1.6
Milwaukee.....	56.0	0.4	1.5				

¹ Increase.² Decrease.

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have all schedules for each city included in the average prices. For the month of May 99.2 per cent of all the firms supplying retail prices in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following-named 42 cities had a perfect record; that is, every merchant who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport, Charleston (S. C.), Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Fall River, Houston, Kansas City (Mo.), Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, Newark, New Haven, New Orleans, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Me.), Portland (Oreg.), Providence, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Savannah, Scranton, Seattle, Springfield (Ill.), and Washington.

The following summary shows the promptness with which the merchants responded in May, 1928:

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED FOR MAY, 1928

Item	United States	Geographical division				
		North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western
Percentage of reports received.....	99.2	99.4	99.0	99.1	100	99.0
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received.....	42	12	6	11	8	5

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States ^a

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913, May 15, 1927, and April 15 and May 15, 1928, for the United States and for each of the cities from which retail food prices have been obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers, but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or coal bin where an extra handling is necessary.

In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds sold for household use.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, MAY 15, 1927, AND APRIL 15 AND MAY 15, 1928

City, and kind of coal	1913		1927	1928	
	Jan. 15	July 15	May 15	Apr. 15	May 15
United States:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove—					
Average price.....	\$7.99	\$7.46	\$14.88	\$14.95	\$14.74
Index (1913=100).....	103.4	96.6	192.6	193.4	190.8
Chestnut—					
Average price.....	\$8.15	\$7.68	\$14.53	\$14.64	\$14.46
Index (1913=100).....	103.0	97.0	183.6	185.0	182.7
Bituminous—					
Average price.....	\$5.48	\$5.39	\$8.88	\$8.94	\$8.69
Index (1913=100).....	100.8	99.2	163.4	164.6	159.9
Atlanta, Ga.:					
Bituminous.....	\$5.88	\$4.83	\$7.35	\$7.37	\$7.37
Baltimore, Md.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	1 7.70	1 7.24	1 15.25	1 15.17	1 15.00
Chestnut.....	1 7.93	1 7.49	1 14.50	1 14.63	1 14.50
Bituminous.....			8.18	8.00	7.89
Birmingham, Ala.:					
Bituminous.....	4.22	4.01	6.98	6.94	6.92
Boston, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.25	7.50	15.75	15.50	15.50
Chestnut.....	8.25	7.75	15.50	15.25	15.25
Bridgeport, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....			14.50	14.50	14.50
Chestnut.....			14.50	14.50	14.50
Buffalo, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	6.75	6.54	13.44	13.46	13.46
Chestnut.....	6.99	6.80	13.04	13.06	13.06
Butte, Mont.:					
Bituminous.....			10.95	10.89	10.87
Charleston, S. C.:					
Bituminous.....	1 6.75	1 6.75	11.00	11.00	11.00
Chicago, Ill.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.00	7.80	16.25	16.95	16.00
Chestnut.....	8.25	8.05	15.75	16.46	15.70
Bituminous.....	4.97	4.65	8.98	9.20	8.18
Cincinnati, Ohio:					
Bituminous.....	3.50	3.38	7.13	6.53	6.33
Cleveland, Ohio:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	7.50	7.25	15.00	15.05	15.00
Chestnut.....	7.75	7.50	14.50	14.50	14.50
Bituminous.....	4.14	4.14	8.77	8.50	8.36

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

^a Prices of coal were formerly secured semiannually and published in the March and September issues of the Labor Review. Since June, 1920, these prices have been secured and published monthly.

RETAIL PRICES OF COAL

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AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, MAY 15, 1927, AND APRIL 15 AND MAY 15, 1928—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1927	1928	
	Jan. 15	July 15	May 15	Apr. 15	May 15
Columbus, Ohio:					
Bituminous			\$6.93	\$6.25	\$6.22
Dallas, Tex.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg			14.67	15.50	15.00
Bituminous	\$8.25	\$7.21	12.50	12.70	12.10
Denver, Colo.:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	8.88	9.00	15.60	15.60	15.72
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	8.50	8.50	15.80	15.60	15.72
Bituminous	5.25	4.88	9.14	9.29	9.56
Detroit, Mich.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.45	15.00	16.00	15.50
Chestnut	8.25	7.65	14.50	15.50	15.00
Bituminous	5.20	5.20	9.41	9.23	9.15
Fall River, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.43	16.25	16.00	16.00
Chestnut	8.25	7.61	15.75	15.75	15.75
Houston, Tex.:					
Bituminous			11.40	11.40	11.60
Indianapolis, Ind.:					
Bituminous	3.81	3.70	6.93	6.77	6.69
Jacksonville, Fla.:					
Bituminous	7.50	7.00	12.00	14.00	13.00
Kansas City, Mo.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Furnace			12.90	12.50	12.40
Stove No. 4			14.67	14.50	14.17
Bituminous	4.39	3.94	7.65	7.44	7.56
Little Rock, Ark.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg			14.00	13.50	13.50
Bituminous	6.00	5.33	10.68	10.15	10.15
Los Angeles, Calif.:					
Bituminous	13.52	12.50	16.50	16.50	16.50
Louisville, Ky.:					
Bituminous	4.20	4.00	6.11	6.01	6.30
Manchester, N. H.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	10.00	8.50	16.50	16.25	16.25
Chestnut	10.00	8.50	16.25	16.00	16.00
Memphis, Tenn.:					
Bituminous	² 4.34	² 4.22	8.75	8.37	6.35
Milwaukee, Wis.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.85	16.15	15.75	15.75
Chestnut	8.25	8.10	15.70	15.45	15.45
Bituminous	6.25	5.71	8.97	9.13	8.91
Minneapolis, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.25	9.05	17.65	18.15	17.75
Chestnut	9.50	9.30	17.20	17.70	17.45
Bituminous	5.80	5.79	11.08	11.74	11.61
Mobile, Ala.:					
Bituminous			9.35	9.23	9.27
Newark, N. J.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.50	6.25	13.45	13.60	13.50
Chestnut	6.75	6.50	13.00	13.10	13.00
New Haven, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	6.25	14.65	15.20	14.40
Chestnut	7.50	6.25	14.65	15.20	14.40
New Orleans, La.:					
Bituminous	² 6.06	² 6.06	9.32	10.93	9.25
New York, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.07	6.66	13.83	14.25	14.25
Chestnut	7.14	6.80	13.54	13.75	13.75
Norfolk, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			14.00	15.00	14.00
Chestnut			14.00	15.00	14.00
Bituminous			8.27	90.05	8.55

² Per 10-barrel lot (1,800 pounds).

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, MAY 15, 1927, AND APRIL 15 AND MAY 15, 1928—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1927	1928	
	Jan. 15	July 15	May 15	Apr. 15	May 15
Omaha, Nebr.: Bituminous.....	\$6.63	\$6.13	\$9.66	\$10.16	\$9.08
Peoria, Ill.: Bituminous.....			7.04	6.94	6.86
Philadelphia, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	¹ 7.16	¹ 6.89	¹ 14.75	¹ 13.39	¹ 13.61
Chestnut.....	¹ 7.38	¹ 7.14	¹ 14.25	¹ 13.11	¹ 13.32
Pittsburgh, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Chestnut.....	¹ 8.00	¹ 7.44	15.00	14.88	14.75
Bituminous.....	³ 3.16	³ 3.18	6.17	5.51	5.29
Portland, Me.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....			16.33	16.56	16.32
Chestnut.....			16.33	16.56	16.32
Portland, Oreg.: Bituminous.....	9.79	9.66	12.58	13.35	13.35
Providence, R. I.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	⁴ 8.25	⁴ 7.50	⁴ 15.75	⁴ 15.50	⁴ 15.50
Chestnut.....	⁴ 8.25	⁴ 7.75	⁴ 15.50	⁴ 15.50	⁴ 15.50
Richmond, Va.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	8.00	7.25	15.00	14.00	13.83
Chestnut.....	8.00	7.25	15.00	14.00	13.83
Bituminous.....	5.50	4.94	9.17	8.37	8.28
Rochester, N. Y.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....			14.10	14.10	14.10
Chestnut.....			13.65	13.75	13.75
St. Louis, Mo.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	8.44	7.74	16.50	16.60	16.35
Chestnut.....	8.68	7.99	16.05	16.25	15.95
Bituminous.....	3.36	3.04	7.19	7.01	5.88
St. Paul, Minn.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	9.20	9.05	17.65	18.15	17.75
Chestnut.....	9.45	9.30	17.20	17.70	17.45
Bituminous.....	6.07	6.04	11.31	11.98	11.82
Salt Lake City, Utah: Colorado anthracite— Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	11.00	11.50	18.00	18.00	18.00
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	11.00	11.50	18.00	18.00	18.00
Bituminous.....	5.64	5.46	8.19	8.49	8.43
San Francisco, Calif.: New Mexico anthracite— Cerillos egg.....	17.00	17.00	25.00	26.50	25.00
Colorado anthracite— Egg.....	17.00	17.00	24.50	25.75	24.50
Bituminous.....	12.00	12.00	15.60	17.25	16.25
Savannah, Ga.: Bituminous.....			⁵ 10.63	⁵ 10.63	⁵ 10.63
Scranton, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	4.25	4.31	10.28	10.28	10.03
Chestnut.....	4.50	4.56	10.03	9.92	9.83
Seattle, Wash.: Bituminous.....	7.63	7.70	10.35	10.14	10.14
Springfield, Ill.: Bituminous.....			4.44	4.44	4.44
Washington, D. C.: Pennsylvania anthracite— Stove.....	¹ 7.50	¹ 7.38	¹ 14.99	¹ 14.86	¹ 14.86
Chestnut.....	¹ 7.65	¹ 7.53	¹ 14.48	¹ 14.49	¹ 14.49
Bituminous— Prepared sizes, low volatile.....			¹ 10.33	¹ 10.50	¹ 10.33
Prepared sizes, high volatile.....			¹ 9.00	¹ 8.63	¹ 8.63
Run of mine, mixed.....			¹ 7.78	¹ 7.60	¹ 7.60

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

² Per 25-bushel lot (1,900 pounds).

³ The average price of coal delivered in bin is 50 cents higher than here shown. Practically all coal is delivered in bin.

⁴ All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above price.

Comparison of Retail-Price Changes in the United States and in Foreign Countries

THE principal index numbers of retail prices published by foreign countries have been brought together with those of this bureau in the subjoined table after having been reduced in most cases to a common base, namely, prices for July, 1914, equal 100. This base was selected instead of the average for the year 1913, which is used in other tables of index numbers of retail prices compiled by the bureau, because of the fact that in numerous instances satisfactory information for 1913 was not available. Some of the countries shown in the table now publish index numbers of retail prices on the July, 1914, base. In such cases, therefore, the index numbers are reproduced as published. For other countries the index numbers here shown have been obtained by dividing the index for each month specified in the table by the index for July, 1914, or the nearest period thereto, as published in the original sources. As stated in the table, the number of articles included in the index numbers for the different countries differs widely. These results, which are designed merely to show price trends and not actual differences in the several countries, should not, therefore, be considered as closely comparable with one another. In certain instances, also, the figures are not absolutely comparable from month to month over the entire period, owing to slight changes in the list of commodities and the localities included on successive dates.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Country...	United States	Canada	Belgium	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France (except Paris)	France (Paris)	Germany
Number of localities	51	60	59	Entire country	130	21	320	1	71
Commodities included...	43 foods	29 foods	56 (foods, etc.)	29 foods	Foods	36 foods	13 (11 foods)	13 (11 foods)	Foods
Computing agency	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Department of Labor	Ministry of Industry and Labor	Office of Statistics	Government Statistical Department	Central Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Labor	Ministry of Labor	Federal Statistical Bureau
Base = 100...	July, 1914	July, 1914	April, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	January-June, 1914	August, 1914	July, 1914	October, 1913-July, 1914
1924									
Jan.....	146	145	480	836	194	1089		376	127
Feb.....	144	145	495	838		1070	400	384	117
Mar.....	141	143	510	830		1067		392	120
Apr.....	138	137	498	829		1035		380	123
May.....	138	133	485	825		1037	393	378	126
June.....	139	133	492	833		1040		370	120
July.....	140	134	493	837	200	1052		360	126
Aug.....	141	137	498	842		1125	400	366	122
Sept.....	144	139	503	853		1125		374	125
Oct.....	145	139	513	867		1156		383	134
Nov.....	147	141	520	889		1160	426	396	135
Dec.....	148	143	521	891		1160		404	135
1925									
Jan.....	151	145	521	899	215	1130		408	137
Feb.....	148	147	517	911		1120	440	410	145
Mar.....	148	145	511	904		1152		415	146
Apr.....	148	142	506	901		1137		409	144
May.....	148	141	502	894		1097	434	418	141
June.....	152	141	505	914		1101		422	146
July.....	156	141	509	916	210	1145		421	154
Aug.....	157	146	517	894		1222	451	423	154
Sept.....	156	146	525	884		1187		431	153
Oct.....	158	147	533	875		1165		433	151
Nov.....	164	151	534	863		1164	471	444	147
Dec.....	162	156	534	866		1138		463	146
1926									
Jan.....	161	157	527	854	177	1090		480	143
Feb.....	158	155	526	845		1106	503	495	142
Mar.....	156	154	521	832		1100		497	141
Apr.....	159	153	529	832		1085		503	142
May.....	158	152	558	837		1078	523	522	142
June.....	156	149	579	861		1090		544	143
July.....	154	149	637	876	159	1105		574	145
Aug.....	152	150	681	878		1153	610	587	146
Sept.....	155	147	684	878		1137		590	145
Oct.....	157	147	705	888		1126		624	145
Nov.....	158	148	730	902		1114	647	628	148
Dec.....	158	151	741	912		1110		599	150
1927									
Jan.....	156	153	755	914	156	1092		592	151
Feb.....	153	151	770	914		1095	586	585	152
Mar.....	150	149	771	915		1086		581	151
Apr.....	150	146	774	923	152	1069		580	150
May.....	152	145	776	931		1058	572	589	151
June.....	155	146	785	949		1072		580	153
July.....	150	147	790	962	153	1102		557	157
Aug.....	149	147	787	919		1159	553	539	150
Sept.....	151	146	794	910		1146		532	151
Oct.....	153	148	804	907	152	1156		520	152
Nov.....	153	149	809	905		1175	526	500	152
Dec.....	153	151	812	913		1171		523	153
1928									
Jan.....	152	151	813	913	152	1126		530	152
Feb.....	148	149	811	910		1112	522	522	151
Mar.....	148	147	806	902		1123		524	151

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued

Country--	Italy	Nether-lands	Norway	Sweden	Switzer-land	United Kingdom	South Africa	India (Bom-bay)	Aus-tralia	New Zealand
Number of localities--	447	6	31	49	33	630	9	1	30	25
Commodities included--	20 foods and charcoal	29 (27 foods)	Foods	50 (43 foods, 7 fuel and light)	Foods	21 foods	24 foods	17 foods	46 foods and groceries	59 foods
Computing agency--	Ministry of National Economy	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Social Board	Labor Office (revised)	Ministry of Labor	Office of Census and Statistics	Labor Office (revised)	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
Base = 100--	1913	January-June, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914
1924										
Jan.....	527	150	230	163	173	175	120	154	155	150
Feb.....	529	151	234	162	172	177	122	151	153	149
Mar.....	523	152	241	162	171	176	122	147	152	150
Apr.....	527	152	240	159	169	167	122	143	150	150
May.....	530	151	241	159	169	163	122	143	151	150
June.....	543	151	240	158	170	160	120	147	149	150
July.....	538	150	248	159	170	162	117	151	148	148
Aug.....	534	150	257	163	170	164	117	156	147	146
Sept.....	538	152	261	165	170	166	117	156	146	145
Oct.....	556	154	264	172	174	172	120	156	146	145
Nov.....	583	156	269	172	175	179	122	157	147	148
Dec.....	601	157	274	172	175	180	121	156	148	150
1925										
Jan.....	609	156	277	170	172	178	120	152	148	147
Feb.....	609	157	283	170	172	176	120	152	149	146
Mar.....	610	157	284	171	171	176	121	155	151	149
Apr.....	606	155	276	170	169	170	124	153	152	149
May.....	600	154	265	169	168	167	123	151	154	150
June.....	602	152	261	169	169	166	122	149	155	149
July.....	605	152	260	169	169	167	120	152	156	151
Aug.....	619	152	254	170	169	168	119	147	156	152
Sept.....	642	152	241	168	170	170	118	146	156	153
Oct.....	645	149	228	166	168	172	119	148	157	155
Nov.....	652	149	223	165	168	172	117	149	156	156
Dec.....	653	148	221	164	167	174	116	151	155	154
1926										
Jan.....	658	148	216	162	165	171	116	151	155	154
Feb.....	649	147	212	160	163	168	117	150	154	153
Mar.....	636	147	205	159	161	165	118	151	159	152
Apr.....	633	146	198	158	161	159	119	150	163	151
May.....	643	146	195	157	159	158	119	150	163	151
June.....	647	146	194	157	159	158	118	152	162	151
July.....	645	146	198	156	159	161	117	155	159	149
Aug.....	648	146	196	156	157	161	117	153	157	150
Sept.....	656	149	193	157	158	162	117	153	155	148
Oct.....	662	148	191	157	160	163	120	153	153	147
Nov.....	655	148	186	158	159	169	119	152	155	146
Dec.....	641	146	184	157	159	169	117	154	158	149
1927										
Jan.....	629	147	180	156	158	167	116	155	158	148
Feb.....	615	146	177	153	157	164	117	152	153	146
Mar.....	610	146	173	151	156	162	118	152	151	146
Apr.....	606	145	169	151	156	155	119	151	151	145
May.....	599	145	169	150	156	154	121	150	152	145
June.....	558	145	172	151	157	154	120	151	153	144
July.....	540	144	175	151	157	159	119	154	152	144
Aug.....	532	143	175	152	157	156	118	155	155	143
Sept.....	525	143	174	156	159	157	117	151	157	143
Oct.....	530	146	173	155	159	161	119	148	159	143
Nov.....	534	148	171	155	161	163	119	147	157	144
Dec.....	534	148	171	154	160	163	119	149	155	146
1928										
Jan.....	531	148	170	153	159	162	117	151	154	147
Feb.....	529	149	170	153	158	159	115	146	152	145
Mar.....	522	150	171	154	157	155	115	142	153	145

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in May, 1928

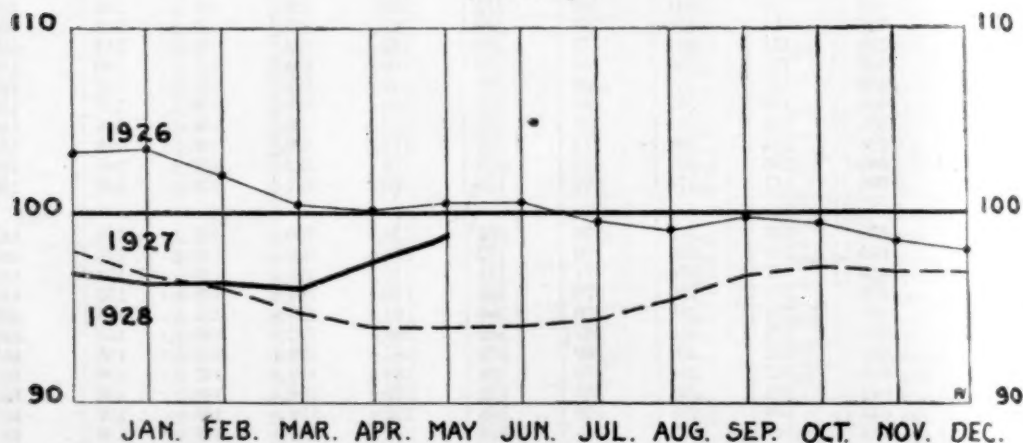
CONTINUED upward movement of wholesale prices is shown for May by information collected in representative markets by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The bureau's weighted index number, computed on prices in the year 1926 as the base and including 550 commodities or price series, stands at 98.6 for May compared with 97.4 for April, an increase of nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Compared with May, 1927, with an index number of 93.7, an increase of $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent is shown.

Farm products as a group advanced 2 per cent above the April level, due mainly to price increases for corn, oats, rye, wheat, hogs, cotton, eggs, lemons, oranges, and alfalfa and timothy hay. Sheep, lambs, poultry, and potatoes, on the other hand, were cheaper than in April.

Foods increased nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, fuel and lighting materials $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and building materials 1 per cent over the level for April.

TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES

[1926=100]



Minor increases were recorded for textile products, metals and metal products, and miscellaneous commodities, while minor decreases took place among hides and leather products, chemicals and drugs, and housefurnishing goods.

Of the 550 commodities or price series for which comparable information for April and May was collected, increases were shown in 163 instances and decreases in 105 instances. In 282 instances no change in price was reported.

Comparing prices in May with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that farm products and hides and leather products were considerably higher while foods and textile products were somewhat higher. Decreases are shown for fuel and lighting materials, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities. Metals and metal products, and housefurnishing goods, in May were at exactly the same level as in the corresponding month of 1927.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100]

Groups and subgroups	1927, May	1928, April	1928, May	Purchasing power of the 1926 dollar in May, 1928 (cents)
All commodities.....	93.7	97.4	98.6	101.4
Farm products.....	96.3	107.6	109.8	91.1
Grains.....	104.3	121.6	127.0	78.7
Livestock and poultry.....	93.9	102.3	103.9	96.2
Other farm products.....	95.1	106.4	107.9	92.7
Foods.....	94.4	99.5	101.2	98.8
Butter, cheese, and milk.....	98.9	101.0	100.1	99.9
Meats.....	89.8	99.2	103.2	96.9
Other foods.....	95.7	99.1	100.3	99.7
Hides and leather products.....	103.7	126.7	126.3	79.2
Hides and skins.....	114.2	167.3	164.5	60.8
Leather.....	103.3	129.8	130.2	76.8
Boots and shoes.....	99.9	110.4	110.5	90.5
Other leather products.....	101.2	108.4	108.4	92.3
Textile products.....	93.9	96.5	96.6	103.5
Cotton goods.....	93.8	100.7	101.3	98.7
Silk and rayon.....	90.7	85.5	84.8	117.9
Woolen and worsted goods.....	97.4	100.5	100.9	99.1
Other textile products.....	92.5	86.2	84.5	118.3
Fuel and lighting.....	83.9	80.8	81.8	122.2
Anthracite coal.....	93.6	90.2	89.8	111.4
Bituminous coal.....	99.8	92.2	92.0	108.7
Coke.....	94.0	82.8	84.1	118.9
Manufactured gas.....	99.0	95.2	(1)	-----
Petroleum products.....	68.0	69.0	71.2	140.4
Metals and metal products.....	98.6	98.4	98.6	101.4
Iron and steel.....	96.8	95.1	94.8	105.5
Nonferrous metals.....	91.0	91.3	92.0	108.7
Agricultural implements.....	99.4	98.8	98.8	101.2
Automobiles.....	102.9	104.3	104.7	95.5
Other metal products.....	99.5	96.9	96.9	103.2
Building materials.....	95.1	92.5	93.5	107.0
Lumber.....	95.2	87.8	88.1	113.5
Brick.....	93.5	92.9	92.7	107.9
Cement.....	96.5	96.5	96.5	103.6
Structural steel.....	97.0	97.0	95.8	104.4
Paint materials.....	93.9	85.0	85.7	116.7
Other building materials.....	95.2	100.2	103.5	96.6
Chemicals and drugs.....	95.4	95.8	95.3	104.9
Chemicals.....	99.8	101.1	100.8	99.2
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	88.0	70.6	70.4	142.0
Fertilizer materials.....	98.0	97.4	95.5	104.7
Fertilizers.....	82.1	97.0	97.6	102.5
Housefurnishing goods.....	97.8	97.9	97.8	102.2
Furniture.....	97.8	97.8	97.8	102.2
Furnishings.....	98.8	97.9	97.8	102.2
Miscellaneous.....	91.3	84.9	85.1	117.5
Cattle feed.....	117.7	153.3	160.4	62.3
Paper and pulp.....	92.2	90.2	89.8	111.4
Rubber.....	84.1	41.5	39.0	256.4
Automobile tires.....	78.7	69.8	69.8	143.3
Other miscellaneous.....	100.3	98.4	98.8	101.2
Raw materials.....	93.9	100.1	101.4	98.6
Semimanufactured articles.....	96.0	97.9	98.6	101.4
Finished products.....	93.6	95.9	97.1	103.0
Nonagricultural commodities.....	93.2	94.7	95.6	104.6

(1) Data not yet available.

Revised Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, January, 1913, to May, 1928

Revised index numbers of wholesale prices constructed on the year 1926 as the base period are shown in the following table for the entire period from January, 1913, to May, 1928, inclusive. Information for the period from January, 1923, to July, 1927, was published in Bulletin No. 453, issued in September, 1927, and has been continued

in succeeding publications of the bureau. In the present table a slight revision of the index numbers for the years 1923 to 1925 has been made to permit the inclusion of the prices of automobile tires and leather harness. The introduction of this information, which was not available at the time the material for Bulletin No. 453 was being assembled, has affected to a small extent the results for those three years as previously announced by the bureau.

In extending these revised index numbers back to 1913 due allowance has been made for the varying importance of commodities. Thus, automobiles and other commodities which have greatly increased in importance in recent years have been assigned a lower weighting factor in earlier years. In the case of each commodity the quantity actually marketed over a period of years has been ascertained with reasonable accuracy and used to weight the price of that commodity. While the figures used are in many cases merely estimates based on the best information obtainable, they are believed sufficient to insure to each commodity its proper influence in the period of time covered.

REVISED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1913 TO 1928, BY MONTHS

[1926=100.0]

Year and month	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1913											
Average for year...	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.3	93.1	68.8
January.....	69.6	63.5	68.1	57.6	65.4	97.1	57.2	80.4	55.9	98.0	70.3
February.....	69.4	62.9	68.1	57.8	62.5	95.7	57.6	80.5	55.9	97.0	69.8
March.....	69.7	63.1	67.8	57.9	60.9	94.9	58.0	80.3	55.9	95.7	69.9
April.....	69.5	63.0	67.9	57.7	60.0	94.7	58.2	80.5	55.9	92.5	69.7
May.....	69.1	62.2	67.0	57.2	59.2	94.2	58.0	80.3	55.9	91.4	68.9
June.....	69.8	62.9	67.0	57.0	59.0	92.7	57.5	80.1	55.9	92.2	69.0
July.....	71.6	64.8	66.7	57.0	59.6	91.2	56.3	80.0	55.9	91.3	69.5
August.....	72.3	65.5	67.5	56.8	61.0	87.1	56.2	79.7	55.9	92.8	69.7
September.....	74.5	66.1	68.1	57.2	61.8	87.5	56.3	80.2	55.9	94.3	70.6
October.....	74.6	65.7	69.1	57.4	62.1	87.2	55.6	80.2	56.7	92.7	70.4
November.....	75.0	66.4	69.6	57.2	62.8	85.4	55.1	80.0	56.7	89.6	70.1
December.....	73.4	65.4	69.8	56.6	60.8	82.3	54.7	79.6	56.7	89.8	69.1
1914											
Average for year...	71.2	64.7	70.9	54.6	56.6	80.2	52.7	81.4	56.8	89.9	68.1
January.....	73.0	64.2	69.3	55.9	61.2	82.1	53.3	79.4	56.6	88.7	68.6
February.....	72.5	63.1	69.5	55.8	60.3	82.5	53.7	78.8	56.6	89.5	68.3
March.....	72.1	62.0	69.8	55.7	60.4	82.2	53.9	78.7	56.6	89.6	68.0
April.....	71.5	60.7	70.2	55.8	59.9	81.7	53.5	78.4	56.6	89.9	67.6
May.....	71.4	61.0	70.3	55.8	57.9	80.2	53.1	78.3	56.6	90.5	67.4
June.....	71.6	62.2	71.1	55.7	56.7	79.7	53.0	78.0	56.6	87.9	67.4
July.....	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3
August.....	72.5	68.8	70.7	55.3	55.1	79.7	53.4	78.5	56.7	88.7	69.6
September.....	71.2	70.2	71.5	54.6	54.7	80.4	53.0	87.2	56.7	92.9	70.2
October.....	68.3	68.1	72.0	53.1	52.9	78.7	51.6	87.3	56.4	89.4	68.0
November.....	69.8	67.5	72.7	51.5	51.8	77.6	50.8	87.1	56.4	90.0	67.5
December.....	69.0	66.7	74.3	50.9	52.1	78.3	50.5	86.6	56.1	93.7	67.3
1915											
Average for year...	71.5	65.4	75.5	54.1	51.8	86.3	53.5	112.0	56.0	86.9	69.5
January.....	71.6	66.6	75.1	50.5	52.0	78.1	50.6	87.7	55.0	95.5	68.1
February.....	72.8	66.7	75.5	51.0	51.2	80.3	51.3	92.7	55.3	87.2	68.6
March.....	71.3	65.6	75.6	52.0	49.2	81.8	51.3	93.6	55.4	86.6	68.2
April.....	72.0	65.4	73.4	53.0	48.5	82.9	51.7	102.7	55.7	86.6	68.7
May.....	72.3	65.1	73.6	53.2	48.4	86.6	52.7	97.9	56.0	84.8	69.0
June.....	70.3	64.0	74.3	53.2	48.2	88.9	53.0	101.7	56.0	85.1	68.3
July.....	71.7	64.7	74.7	53.4	47.9	91.0	53.3	112.9	56.2	86.0	69.3
August.....	71.0	63.5	76.0	53.9	49.4	86.1	53.1	116.8	56.1	85.7	68.6
September.....	69.2	62.7	75.7	54.7	52.1	86.7	53.3	122.7	56.2	84.6	68.3
October.....	71.8	65.2	76.5	56.5	54.4	87.4	55.5	127.3	56.4	85.2	70.2
November.....	71.5	67.5	77.4	58.3	57.4	89.8	57.2	139.2	56.5	85.8	71.7
December.....	73.1	68.5	78.0	60.0	62.2	95.5	58.9	149.0	56.7	89.6	74.0

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INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

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REVISED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1913 TO 1928, BY MONTHS—Con.

[1926=100.0]

Year and month	Farm products	Foodstuffs	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1916											
Average for year	84.4	75.7	93.4	70.4	74.3	116.5	67.6	160.7	61.4	100.6	85.5
January	76.9	67.9	78.5	62.6	67.3	102.2	61.7	165.6	58.3	95.0	77.0
February	77.0	68.3	80.5	65.0	67.8	107.0	63.7	176.0	59.0	92.8	78.5
March	76.9	70.0	83.1	66.4	68.6	113.4	66.3	175.8	59.1	96.0	80.4
April	77.9	71.1	83.9	66.5	68.8	117.9	67.4	174.9	59.3	96.4	81.7
May	78.5	71.7	88.8	66.9	67.8	119.9	67.6	172.7	60.4	96.7	82.5
June	78.2	73.0	91.8	67.1	68.8	118.0	67.4	166.8	60.7	99.9	82.9
July	80.4	74.5	91.7	69.4	68.8	115.2	67.3	156.3	61.9	99.6	83.4
August	86.1	76.8	92.1	71.7	68.1	113.8	67.5	146.1	62.1	100.7	85.1
September	89.5	79.0	93.2	72.4	68.8	115.5	68.1	143.3	62.2	102.3	86.9
October	93.9	83.6	99.3	75.9	77.2	117.6	69.7	147.9	63.4	106.2	91.1
November	100.3	87.4	113.0	78.8	99.3	121.6	70.9	150.0	64.9	108.9	97.4
December	99.0	85.3	124.5	82.5	100.6	135.2	73.9	152.2	65.0	112.8	99.2
1917											
Average for year	129.0	104.5	123.8	98.7	105.4	150.6	88.2	165.0	74.2	122.1	117.5
January	103.9	86.5	129.2	84.1	107.8	134.3	76.8	151.5	68.2	118.1	102.1
February	107.7	89.2	128.9	84.1	112.4	138.2	78.4	150.6	68.3	118.8	104.5
March	113.3	92.1	127.8	84.7	108.3	144.5	80.4	154.7	69.3	121.2	107.7
April	125.1	102.1	127.9	88.1	99.9	150.9	87.0	156.5	70.0	124.7	114.1
May	133.4	108.6	126.6	91.5	113.4	155.1	89.9	160.4	71.0	124.6	120.7
June	134.0	106.6	123.1	96.5	114.5	166.6	94.8	160.8	72.6	125.5	122.0
July	134.9	105.3	122.7	102.7	107.2	178.4	94.4	164.4	77.2	124.1	123.0
August	137.1	109.4	120.5	106.5	106.8	174.1	94.1	168.3	77.2	124.4	124.8
September	135.9	111.0	118.1	106.9	97.9	165.6	94.6	175.5	78.4	123.4	123.5
October	139.5	114.9	118.0	108.9	95.5	139.4	88.7	180.5	78.4	120.2	122.2
November	142.7	114.9	121.1	113.2	100.1	130.3	88.6	176.4	79.3	120.7	122.8
December	141.0	114.4	122.2	117.3	101.4	130.1	90.1	179.6	80.8	120.4	122.9
1918											
Average for year	148.0	119.1	125.7	137.2	109.2	136.5	98.6	182.3	93.3	134.4	131.3
January	146.7	114.9	120.0	121.7	102.9	131.8	91.9	187.2	83.8	124.6	125.0
February	147.2	114.8	117.7	124.3	103.9	132.4	92.4	189.2	84.4	123.8	122.7
March	147.5	111.9	115.4	128.8	105.4	131.5	94.1	190.1	86.8	126.2	126.4
April	145.0	113.4	119.1	135.9	107.9	131.6	96.8	190.4	89.2	131.4	128.3
May	140.2	113.3	124.5	137.9	109.4	132.6	97.5	186.9	91.8	133.2	128.1
June	140.2	113.5	127.1	141.7	109.2	133.1	98.9	182.2	93.7	135.6	129.0
July	146.6	118.3	128.9	142.9	109.9	135.7	101.5	178.8	96.6	135.5	132.0
August	153.0	119.7	130.0	142.8	109.7	140.3	102.4	180.4	98.0	137.6	134.3
September	157.0	124.2	132.4	145.1	111.5	142.4	102.8	179.4	99.3	140.0	137.5
October	151.4	126.8	132.2	144.5	111.6	143.6	101.8	179.5	99.4	141.2	136.3
November	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	136.3
December	151.1	130.3	131.7	138.7	114.3	141.2	101.4	167.8	98.9	143.4	136.3
1919											
Average for year	157.6	129.5	174.1	135.3	104.3	130.9	115.6	157.0	105.9	139.1	138.6
January	154.0	128.4	135.1	127.2	108.5	135.5	101.3	165.0	98.8	143.7	134.4
February	148.5	121.3	136.3	119.0	103.2	132.3	100.2	157.6	96.8	142.0	129.8
March	152.4	126.5	137.7	114.2	101.3	128.8	99.1	152.6	96.0	139.9	131.3
April	158.4	128.5	141.7	113.7	100.6	123.9	97.7	152.0	96.7	139.2	133.0
May	162.0	131.6	152.5	119.8	99.3	123.5	100.1	152.4	97.7	133.4	135.3
June	156.9	127.3	172.1	130.5	99.8	124.5	108.7	152.9	103.8	130.6	135.6
July	164.5	130.5	192.4	140.1	100.8	127.5	118.7	156.6	106.0	133.4	141.1
August	163.4	132.3	209.3	144.2	103.3	134.7	128.7	157.4	109.0	138.0	144.3
September	153.2	128.7	207.5	145.2	105.1	134.1	130.2	156.2	110.9	139.2	141.1
October	152.8	128.8	203.8	148.9	107.7	134.7	130.3	157.4	113.6	140.4	141.6
November	159.5	130.8	201.8	156.6	106.7	136.0	131.9	160.0	119.9	143.5	144.5
December	165.5	138.3	199.0	164.5	115.3	137.0	140.8	164.4	125.0	145.8	150.5
1920											
Average for year	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5	154.4
January	170.2	145.1	200.9	187.0	117.8	140.5	155.0	162.8	133.9	151.7	157.7
February	163.3	138.2	203.4	193.9	121.8	147.8	165.2	164.2	137.3	158.1	157.1
March	164.5	136.1	197.4	192.5	131.1	152.8	167.6	168.5	138.7	165.0	158.6
April	168.7	144.6	197.0	194.6	149.1	156.0	168.3	171.3	139.0	171.1	165.5
May	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	167.2
June	167.4	149.0	175.7	180.6	177.4	153.9	154.8	173.3	143.3	177.8	166.5
July	160.4	146.8	170.3	169.0	198.5	154.5	151.5	171.7	149.8	177.9	165.8
August	149.9	138.4	160.7	160.8	209.9	157.3	150.0	169.6	149.7	177.6	161.4
September	143.9	134.8	153.7	144.8	201.1	156.6	144.8	167.2	148.0	175.2	155.2
October	127.8	127.7	145.8	132.2	190.1	146.7	136.7	162.1	145.7	169.6	144.2
November	118.7	123.9	132.4	121.5	163.9	140.4	124.1	151.6	139.4	159.1	133.4
December	104.6	109.7	125.6	113.6	144.2	133.7	118.3	139.9	133.5	149.1	120.7

REVISED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1913 TO 1928, BY MONTHS—Con.

[1926=100.0]

Year and month	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1921											
Average for year	88.4	90.6	109.2	94.5	96.8	117.5	97.4	115.0	113.0	109.2	97.6
January	101.6	103.9	119.5	101.7	131.9	130.7	112.2	130.7	123.6	134.5	114.0
February	92.7	94.6	117.5	96.4	105.6	128.4	105.4	124.2	122.8	126.8	104.9
March	89.9	93.6	113.6	93.0	100.1	125.4	101.8	119.9	122.4	121.4	102.4
April	82.8	89.9	107.3	91.9	101.0	124.7	98.7	115.4	122.3	116.3	98.9
May	83.1	86.0	107.2	91.4	95.5	124.8	97.7	114.7	117.5	108.1	96.2
June	80.6	83.9	107.0	91.6	87.3	122.6	96.7	113.7	114.1	105.9	93.4
July	86.5	87.5	106.6	91.2	82.9	118.5	94.3	111.1	105.7	103.1	93.4
August	88.9	91.8	107.1	90.1	82.5	110.0	91.9	110.1	105.6	100.6	93.5
September	89.7	90.6	107.6	94.9	82.0	107.4	91.6	111.8	106.1	100.1	93.4
October	89.7	89.6	105.7	97.4	92.0	107.4	92.6	111.1	106.8	100.9	94.1
November	87.6	89.4	105.3	97.4	101.0	106.2	94.1	109.3	105.6	96.8	94.2
December	87.9	86.8	106.2	97.5	96.9	106.0	91.8	107.7	105.8	96.5	92.9
1922											
Average for year	93.8	87.6	104.6	100.2	107.3	102.9	97.3	100.3	103.5	92.8	96.7
January	88.0	83.3	104.5	97.7	94.4	103.1	91.6	100.8	104.5	93.3	91.4
February	95.1	83.7	104.6	96.7	94.1	101.6	91.1	99.9	104.4	93.6	92.9
March	93.4	84.2	103.2	95.3	93.9	101.1	90.5	101.4	103.6	93.7	92.8
April	92.6	84.3	99.8	95.0	97.2	102.2	90.9	101.5	102.6	93.5	93.2
May	94.3	84.8	99.1	97.5	110.0	103.4	92.9	100.4	102.9	93.3	96.1
June	92.8	86.2	101.2	99.8	107.9	103.9	96.0	99.8	102.7	91.9	96.3
July	95.6	88.4	103.3	100.7	122.5	104.3	97.1	98.6	102.2	90.7	99.4
August	91.2	87.3	105.1	100.3	127.4	100.4	98.5	98.7	102.2	89.5	98.6
September	92.4	88.6	106.9	101.4	122.9	103.5	102.5	99.5	102.4	90.4	99.3
October	94.2	91.6	108.7	104.0	111.9	104.0	104.6	99.9	104.1	92.4	99.6
November	97.8	94.8	110.3	106.8	104.2	103.5	105.3	101.3	104.8	94.8	100.5
December	99.2	95.0	109.1	107.9	102.6	103.1	105.3	101.6	106.1	96.3	100.7
1923											
Average for year	98.6	92.7	104.2	111.3	97.3	109.3	108.7	101.1	108.9	99.7	100.6
January	99.6	92.3	107.5	110.2	108.4	105.0	107.1	101.3	109.4	100.5	102.0
February	100.0	91.2	108.5	111.8	111.8	107.1	109.4	102.0	109.6	103.0	103.3
March	100.2	92.6	109.2	113.4	110.6	110.8	112.2	103.6	109.6	104.8	104.5
April	98.5	93.3	109.2	114.4	105.6	112.8	115.5	104.1	110.4	104.5	103.9
May	96.7	92.3	108.7	113.0	99.3	111.7	114.3	102.3	110.5	103.6	101.9
June	96.0	91.7	105.4	110.5	97.6	110.3	111.1	100.1	110.6	98.9	100.3
July	94.0	90.5	103.3	107.9	93.6	111.8	108.9	99.4	110.2	97.5	98.4
August	95.8	89.9	102.1	106.7	91.4	110.5	107.1	98.8	108.8	98.1	97.8
September	100.0	94.0	100.8	110.2	90.0	110.3	105.4	99.4	108.8	97.7	99.7
October	100.6	95.8	100.3	111.1	88.6	106.7	105.7	100.3	108.9	96.4	99.4
November	101.8	95.1	98.0	111.4	85.5	106.5	104.9	101.4	106.8	96.0	98.4
December	101.0	92.9	99.2	112.7	85.6	107.0	103.6	101.2	107.2	95.3	98.1
1924											
Average for year	100.0	91.0	101.5	106.7	92.0	106.3	102.3	98.9	104.9	93.6	98.1
January	101.4	91.4	100.2	112.3	93.8	108.0	105.1	100.1	106.7	96.8	99.6
February	98.8	90.8	102.9	109.1	98.9	108.5	105.7	99.4	106.7	95.5	99.7
March	95.7	89.2	102.3	106.8	98.0	108.9	105.5	98.7	106.5	94.2	98.5
April	97.3	86.7	101.0	105.0	96.2	106.8	105.0	98.2	106.4	94.3	97.3
May	95.1	85.3	100.2	104.7	94.2	105.2	104.3	96.9	104.9	92.5	95.9
June	94.3	86.5	99.3	103.6	91.4	104.3	100.8	95.9	104.4	90.0	94.9
July	98.6	87.4	99.4	103.7	90.0	103.7	99.2	96.2	103.8	89.8	95.6
August	102.0	90.3	100.9	105.6	87.7	104.9	99.7	98.8	103.9	91.2	97.0
September	100.4	92.8	100.8	104.9	88.2	104.2	99.9	98.9	104.0	92.0	97.1
October	103.2	94.9	102.0	106.4	86.9	103.8	99.8	99.6	104.0	93.0	98.2
November	103.6	97.1	103.7	107.7	88.0	104.5	100.5	101.2	104.6	93.8	99.1
December	108.3	99.3	106.6	107.8	90.3	105.6	101.8	101.5	104.8	99.5	101.5
1925											
Average for year	109.8	100.2	105.3	108.3	96.5	103.2	101.7	101.8	103.1	109.0	103.5
January	113.8	99.7	109.7	108.8	91.5	106.5	103.8	102.7	104.5	96.3	102.9
February	112.4	97.7	110.6	109.2	100.6	106.1	105.2	101.6	104.5	94.1	104.0
March	112.8	99.1	109.0	109.4	98.1	105.4	103.3	101.5	103.7	95.1	104.2
April	107.6	97.3	106.5	108.6	94.6	103.5	101.1	100.9	103.9	99.2	101.9
May	107.3	96.7	104.3	107.7	95.5	103.0	101.4	100.7	103.9	103.1	101.6
June	109.3	97.8	103.5	106.9	92.0	102.8	99.6	100.2	103.4	109.6	103.0
July	112.1	99.4	104.3	107.1	98.2	102.9	99.3	100.4	102.9	119.4	104.3
August	111.6	101.2	104.1	107.4	95.5	101.7	100.6	101.4	102.9	113.5	103.9
September	110.0	101.6	103.6	107.6	94.1	100.9	101.1	102.6	102.4	115.1	103.4
October	107.0	103.8	103.1	108.3	95.1	100.7	101.3	103.0	102.9	119.7	103.6
November	108.1	106.2	103.1	107.7	97.6	101.4	101.5	103.6	102.1	122.4	104.5
December	105.4	102.4	103.6	107.0	98.3	101.2	101.9	102.8	102.1	120.1	103.4

REVISED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1913 TO 1928, BY MONTHS—Con.

[1926=100.0]

Year and month	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1926											
Average for year	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
January	107.4	102.6	103.3	106.3	98.7	99.9	102.3	101.6	101.4	116.8	103.6
February	105.1	100.5	101.4	105.2	99.1	99.6	101.8	100.8	101.0	109.0	102.1
March	101.7	99.1	100.1	103.0	98.1	99.3	101.1	100.2	100.9	106.3	100.4
April	102.8	100.4	98.7	101.3	97.7	98.8	100.0	99.9	100.8	103.9	100.1
May	102.4	100.1	98.9	100.1	100.8	98.3	99.1	100.2	100.2	102.5	100.5
June	100.9	100.5	98.8	99.4	101.0	99.1	98.9	100.9	100.0	101.0	100.5
July	98.6	98.8	99.0	98.5	99.5	100.7	99.4	100.4	99.9	97.5	99.5
August	97.2	97.5	99.7	98.5	100.6	101.0	99.5	99.8	99.8	95.4	99.0
September	99.3	99.8	98.8	98.9	101.5	101.2	99.5	100.2	99.5	94.2	99.7
October	97.9	100.8	101.0	97.7	101.3	101.0	99.5	99.1	99.4	93.4	99.4
November	94.7	100.5	100.4	96.3	102.5	100.8	100.1	98.6	99.1	90.8	98.4
December	94.9	100.7	100.4	95.2	99.4	100.4	99.2	98.8	98.8	89.9	97.9
1927											
Average for year	99.4	96.5	107.9	95.7	86.5	98.2	93.3	96.6	98.2	89.9	95.4
January	96.5	96.9	101.0	94.3	97.7	98.8	97.5	97.6	97.9	90.3	96.6
February	95.4	95.9	100.2	94.6	95.8	98.0	96.2	97.6	97.9	90.6	95.9
March	94.2	94.5	100.5	94.0	90.0	98.2	95.3	97.1	97.8	90.9	94.5
April	94.3	94.6	101.7	94.2	84.9	97.8	95.0	97.8	97.8	91.3	93.7
May	96.3	94.4	103.7	93.9	83.9	98.6	95.1	95.4	97.8	91.3	93.7
June	96.5	94.4	107.3	94.3	84.2	98.2	94.6	95.8	98.0	90.2	93.8
July	97.6	93.9	111.7	94.3	84.2	97.7	93.7	95.3	98.0	89.3	94.1
August	102.2	94.2	111.7	96.2	84.1	98.0	92.9	95.4	98.6	89.9	95.2
September	105.9	96.5	112.5	98.5	84.2	97.6	92.1	96.4	98.6	89.2	96.5
October	105.0	100.0	113.0	98.4	83.8	97.1	91.6	97.1	98.5	88.3	97.0
November	104.3	101.5	114.3	97.5	82.9	97.0	90.2	97.4	98.9	88.3	96.7
December	104.4	100.7	116.9	97.2	82.5	98.4	90.4	97.2	98.8	89.0	96.8
1928											
January	106.1	98.5	121.0	96.7	80.8	98.1	90.8	96.3	98.6	89.0	96.3
February	104.5	98.7	124.1	96.6	81.2	98.3	91.0	95.8	98.4	87.3	96.4
March	103.5	98.0	124.0	96.5	80.8	98.4	91.0	95.6	98.3	86.8	96.0
April	107.6	99.5	126.7	96.5	80.8	98.4	92.5	95.8	97.9	84.9	97.4
May	109.8	101.2	126.3	96.6	81.8	98.6	93.5	95.3	97.8	85.1	98.6

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

Statistics of Immigration for April, 1928

By J. J. KUNNA, Chief Statistician United States Bureau of Immigration

THE statistics for April, 1928, show a total of 48,691 admitted and 17,068 departed. After considering the excess of arrivals over departures, the alien population of the United States during the month was increased by 31,623.

Of the number admitted in April, 30,709 were newcomers for permanent residence in this country and 17,982 were visitors. Nearly three-fourths, or 12,553, of the departing aliens were either here on a visit or intend to return after a short stay abroad. The other 4,515 of the outgoing aliens were emigrants intending to make their future permanent residence in a foreign country.

The principal sources from which immigration was drawn during April, 1928, were Germany, 5,207; Irish Free State, 3,586; Great Britain, 2,302; Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden), 2,086; Italy, 1,354; Poland, 570; France, 406; and Czechoslovakia, 349. The Western Hemisphere, however, supplied a large proportion of the immigration this month, 12,759 aliens being classified as immigrants coming from the Americas. Mexico led the list with 6,451 immigrants, followed by Canada with 5,205.

During the same month 1,346 aliens (988 male and 358 female) seeking admission to the United States were rejected for various causes under the immigration laws, mainly because they failed to secure visas from American consuls. The majority of these aliens were debarred at the international land boundaries, 886 from Canada and 285 from Mexico having been turned back. The other 175 aliens debarred in April were denied admission at the seaports.

Nine hundred fifty-one undesirable aliens were deported from the United States during April, 1928. Over half, or 512, of these deportees were sent to Europe, mainly Great Britain, Germany, Scandinavian countries, and Italy; 204 went to Canada; 170 to Mexico, and 65 to the other countries.

The figures for April, 1928, also show that 17,682 aliens came in as immigrants charged to the quota and 10,821 as natives of nonquota countries, principally Mexico and Canada. Residents of the United States returning from a visit abroad numbered 8,411, and 9,001 were tourists for business or pleasure, or were simply passing through the country on their way elsewhere. The remaining 2,776 were Government officials, wives and children of American citizens, students, ministers and professors, and aliens to carry on trade under existing treaty.

INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT FROM JULY 1, 1927, TO
APRIL 30, 1928

Period	Inward					Aliens de- barred from enter- ing ¹	Outward					Aliens de- ported after land- ing ²
	Aliens admitted			United States citi- zens ar- rived	Total		Aliens deported			United States citi- zens de- parted	Total	
	Immi- grant	Non- immi- grant	Total				Emi- grant ³	Non- emi- grant ³	Total ³			
1927												
July	23,420	15,973	39,393	29,935	69,328	2,002	9,230	18,509	27,739	65,686	93,425	700
August	28,418	19,011	47,429	57,701	105,130	1,574	6,322	17,014	23,336	43,039	66,375	1,346
September	31,000	25,619	56,619	75,557	132,176	1,600	7,625	16,885	24,510	39,748	64,258	901
October	31,719	21,578	53,297	50,254	103,551	1,567	6,402	16,424	22,826	24,396	47,222	932
November	27,758	13,841	41,599	24,325	65,924	1,723	5,871	16,886	22,757	22,612	45,369	1,030
December	22,350	10,452	32,802	18,922	51,724	1,679	9,085	21,418	30,503	25,209	55,712	999
1928												
January	18,146	8,579	26,725	19,909	46,634	1,348	5,323	15,632	20,955	27,126	48,081	808
February	20,888	10,393	31,281	31,941	63,222	1,390	4,708	10,070	14,778	34,810	49,588	933
March	26,270	14,348	40,618	34,217	74,835	1,569	4,931	12,242	17,173	29,422	46,595	950
April	30,709	17,982	48,691	32,586	81,277	1,346	4,515	12,553	17,068	29,506	46,574	951
Total	260,678	157,776	418,454	375,347	793,801	15,798	64,012	157,633	221,645	341,554	563,199	9,550

¹ Not included among inward numbers, as they were not permitted to enter the United States.² Deported aliens are included among the emigrant or nonemigrant aliens.

Immigration to Canada, 1927-28

OF 151,597 immigrants to Canada in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1928, 34 per cent were British, 16 per cent were from the United States, and 50 per cent from other countries. In the preceding fiscal year the record was 143,991 immigrants, of whom 34 per cent were British, 15 per cent were from the United States, and 51 per cent from other countries. During the fiscal year 1927-28 the number of Canadians who returned from the United States totaled 39,887 as compared with 56,957 for the previous year.

The above figures and the following statistics are taken from the Canadian Labor Gazette of May, 1928.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1928, BY SEX, OCCU-
PATION, AND DESTINATION

Sex, occupation, and destination	Number of immigrants—			Sex, occupation, and destination	Number of immigrants—		
	Via ocean ports	From United States	Total		Via ocean ports	From United States	Total
<i>Sex</i>				<i>Occupation—Continued</i>			
Adult males	69,508	12,696	82,204	Mining class:			
Adult females	32,356	6,102	38,458	Males	541	157	698
Children under 18	24,726	6,209	30,935	Females	102	17	119
Total	126,590	25,007	151,597	Children	139	11	150
<i>Occupation</i>				Female domestic servants	14,798	516	15,314
Farming class:				Other classes:			
Males	56,409	5,318	61,727	Males	1,603	1,581	3,184
Females	5,686	1,276	6,962	Females	8,570	2,899	11,469
Children	12,860	1,767	14,627	Children	8,832	3,452	12,284
Laboring class:				<i>Destination</i>			
Males	4,364	1,784	6,148	Nova Scotia	1,897	123	2,020
Females	815	260	1,075	New Brunswick	1,282	224	1,506
Children	1,402	279	1,681	Prince Edward Island	173	42	215
Mechanics:				Quebec	14,635	3,834	18,469
Males	4,366	2,305	6,671	Ontario	35,990	9,062	45,052
Females	1,397	546	1,943	Manitoba	42,432	1,164	43,596
Children	920	409	1,329	Saskatchewan	11,836	3,495	15,331
Trading class:				Alberta	10,895	4,578	15,473
Males	2,225	1,551	3,776	British Columbia	7,426	2,465	9,891
Females	988	588	1,576	Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	23	15	38
Children	573	291	864	Not given	1	5	6

DIRECTORIES

Labor Offices in United States and Foreign Countries

(Bureaus of Labor, Employment Offices, Industrial Commissions, State Workmen's Compensation Insurance Funds, Workmen's Compensation Commissions, Minimum Wage Boards, Factory Inspection Bureaus, and Arbitration and Conciliation Boards)

United States

Department of Labor:

Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary.

Hon. Robt Carl White, Assistant Secretary.

Hon. W. W. Husband, Second Assistant Secretary.

Bureau of Labor Statistics—Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner.

Bureau of Immigration—Harry E. Hull, commissioner general.

Bureau of Naturalization—Raymond F. Crist, commissioner.

Children's Bureau—Miss Grace Abbott, chief.

Address: Twentieth Street and Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Employment Service—Francis I. Jones, director general.

Address: Twentieth and C Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

Conciliation Service—Hugh L. Kerwin, director.

Women's Bureau—Miss Mary Anderson, director.

Address: Twentieth Street and Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

United States Housing Corporation—L. E. Reed, director.

Address: 200 New Jersey Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Address of all bureaus, except where otherwise noted: 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

United States Employees' Compensation Commission:

Mrs. Bessie P. Brueggeman, chairman.

H. A. A. Smith, commissioner.

Harry Bassett, commissioner.

Address of commission: Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

Board of Mediation:

Samuel E. Winslow.

G. Wallace W. Hanger.

Edwin C. Morrow.

Pat M. Neff.

John Williams.

Address of board: Earle Building, Washington, D. C.

Alabama

Child welfare commission: Bibb Graves, ex officio, chairman, governor.

Child welfare department—Mrs. A. M. Tunstall, director.

Child labor division—Miss Phadra Norsworthy, chief inspector.

Address of commission: Montgomery.

Workmen's compensation division: (Under Bureau of insurance).

George H. Thigpen, commissioner, ex officio superintendent of insurance.

R. P. Coleman, deputy superintendent of insurance.

Roy M. Thigpen, workmen's compensation clerk.

Address of division: Montgomery.

Board of coal-mine inspectors: W. B. Hillhouse, chief inspector, Birmingham.

Alaska

Federal mine inspector: B. D. Stewart, supervising mining engineer, United States Geological Survey, Juneau.¹

¹ The mine inspector is ex officio labor commissioner with the duty of enforcing the various labor laws of the Territory.

Arizona

Industrial commission:

R. B. Sims, chairman.
Burt H. Clingan.
W. E. Hunter.
Harry R. Tritle, secretary.
John J. Taheny, attorney.
J. C. Sanders, industrial agent.
A. C. Kingsley, medical examiner.
Address of commission: Phoenix.

State inspector of mines: Tom C. Foster, Phoenix.

United States Employment Service: Katherine Doolittle, superintendent, Phoenix.

Arkansas

Bureau of labor and statistics:

W. A. Rooksbery, commissioner.
E. I. McKinley, deputy commissioner and supervisor of statistical division.
J. D. Newcomb, jr., chief boiler inspector.

Industrial welfare commission—

W. A. Rooksbery, ex officio member and chairman.
Mrs. Frank Gibb, secretary.
A. S. Maupin.
Mrs. W. T. Wooten.
Jack Hill.

Mine inspection department—Claude Speegle, State mine inspector.

Address of bureau: Little Rock.

United States Employment Service: W. A. Rooksbery, Federal director for State, Little Rock.

California

Department of industrial relations: Will J. French, director.

Division of industrial accidents and safety—

Will J. French, chairman of industrial accident commission.
Meyer Lissner, member of industrial accident commission.
Delger Trowbridge, member of industrial accident commission.
C. H. Fry, superintendent of safety.
H. L. White, secretary.
M. R. Gibbons, medical director.
G. C. Faulkner, attorney.

State compensation insurance fund—Frank J. Creede, manager.

Division of housing and sanitation—

Most Rev. E. J. Hanna, D. D.; president.
Charles C. Chapman.
R. W. Kearney, chief of division.

Division of State employment agencies—Seth R. Brown, chief, Los Angeles.

Division of labor statistics and law enforcement—Walter G. Mathewson, chief.

Division of industrial welfare—

A. B. C. Dohrmann, chairman.
Mrs. Katherine Philips Edson, chief.
George F. Neal.
James W. Costello.
(Vacancy.)

Address of department, State Building, San Francisco.

United States Employment Service: Seth R. Brown, Federal director for State, Subway Terminal Building, Los Angeles.

Colorado

Bureau of labor statistics:

Charles M. Armstrong, secretary of State and ex officio labor commissioner.
M. H. Alexander, deputy labor commissioner and chief factory inspector.
Address of bureau: Denver.

Industrial commission:

Thomas Annear, chairman.
 W. H. Young.
 George M. Taylor.
 William F. Mowry, secretary.
 Feay B. Smith, referee.

State compensation insurance fund—Howard Redding, manager.

Minimum wage commission (according to an act passed by the 1917 legislature and effective July 20, 1917, the industrial commission performs the duties of the minimum wage commission).

Address of commission: Denver.

Coal-mine inspection department: James Dalrymple, chief inspector, Denver.

Bureau of mines (metal mines): John T. Joyce, commissioner, Denver.

Connecticut**Department of labor and factory inspection:**

Harry E. Mackenzie, commissioner.
 John J. Burke, deputy commissioner.
 P. H. Connolly, deputy commissioner of factory inspection.

State employment offices—Harry E. Mackenzie, commissioner.

Address of department: Hartford.

Board of compensation commissioners:

Frederic M. Williams, chairman, county courthouse, Waterbury.
 Charles Kleiner, New Haven.
 Charles E. Williamson, 90 Cannon Street, Bridgeport.
 Leo J. Noonan, 54 Church Street, Hartford.
 Albert J. Bailey, Central Building, Norwich.

State board of mediation and arbitration:

Frank A. Hagarty, Hartford.
 (Vacancy), New Haven.
 Joseph H. Lawlor, Waterbury.

United States Employment Service: Harry E. Mackenzie, Federal director for State, Hartford.

Delaware**Labor commission:**

(Vacancy), chairman.
 Miss Helen S. Garrett, acting chairman.
 John H. Hickey.
 Thomas C. Frame, jr.
 George A. Hill.
 Miss Marguerite Postles, secretary.

Address of commission: Wilmington.

Child labor division—Charles A. Hagner, chief, Wilmington.

Women's labor division—Miss Marguerite Postles, assistant, Wilmington.

Industrial accident board:

Walter O. Stack, president.
 Robert K. Jones.
 William J. Swain.
 James B. McManus, secretary.

Address of board: Dover, and Delaware Trust Building, Wilmington.

United States Employment Service: LeRoy Kramer, superintendent, Wilmington.

Florida

State labor inspector: John H. Mackey, Jacksonville.

Georgia**Department of commerce and labor:**

H. M. Stanley, commissioner.
 W. E. Christie, assistant commissioner.
 I. L. Griffin, factory inspector.

Address of department: Atlanta.

Industrial commission:

H. M. Stanley, chairman.
George M. Napier, attorney general (ex officio).
Max E. Land, representing employers.
T. E. Whitaker, representing employees.
C. W. Roberts, medical director.
Sharpe Jones, secretary-treasurer.
Elizabeth Ragland, assistant secretary.
(Vacancy), safety inspector.

Address of commission: Atlanta.

United States Employment Service: Cator Woolford, Federal director for State, Atlanta.

Hawaii

City and County of Honolulu

Industrial accident board:

M. Macintyre, chairman.
A. J. Campbell.
A. J. Wirtz.
H. W. Laws.
W. W. Goodale.
A. F. Schmitz, secretary.
L. R. Hale, inspector.

Address of board: Post-office box 3137, Honolulu.

County of Maui

Industrial accident board:

Joseph H. Gray, chairman, Wailuku.
Don T. Carey, Wailuku.
Ralph H. Wilson, Wailuku.
Frank N. Lufkin, Lahaina.
W. F. Crockett, Wailuku.
Mrs. Francis S. Wadsworth, inspector and secretary, Wailuku.

County of Hawaii

Industrial accident board:

Byron K. Baird, chairman.
Otto Rose.
James Webster.
Dr. H. B. Elliot.
Gavin A. Bush.
Mrs. L. Hazel Bayly, secretary.

Address of board: Hilo.

County of Kauai

Industrial accident board.

J. M. Lydgate, chairman, Lihue.
Fred Trowbridge, Kapaa.
J. B. Fernandez, Kapaa.
H. H. Brodie, Hanapepe.
C. H. Gates, Lihue.

Idaho

Industrial accident board:

G. W. Suppiger, chairman.
Joel Brown.
Lawrence E. Worstell.
John D. Case, secretary.

Address of board: Boise.

State insurance fund: F. E. Fisk, Boise.

Inspector of mines: Stewart Campbell, Boise.

Illinois

Department of labor: George B. Arnold, director, Springfield.
 Division of factory inspection—W. H. Curran, chief inspector, 1543 Transportation Building, Chicago.
 Division of free employment offices—C. M. Crayton, State superintendent, Springfield.
 Division of private employment agencies—John J. McKenna, chief inspector, 608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago.
 General advisory board (for Illinois Free Employment Offices)—
 Dr. A. H. R. Atwood, secretary (representing employers), Chicago.
 Oscar G. Mayer (representing employers).
 John H. Walker (representing employees).
 Agnes Nestor (representing employees).
 Industrial commission—
 William M. Scanlan, chairman.
 John J. Brenholt, jr. (representing employers).
 John B. French (representing employers).
 James Short (representing employees).
 Clayton A. Pense (representing employees).
 Walter F. Rohm, secretary.
 Dr. S. Latham, medical director.
 Address of commission: 300 W. Adams Street, Chicago.
 Bureau of statistics—Sidney W. Wilcox, chief, 300 W. Adams Street, Chicago.
 Department of mines and minerals: A. D. Lewis, director, Springfield.
 United States Employment Service: Barney Cohen, Federal director for State, 116 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Indiana

Industrial board:
 Samuel R. Artman, chairman.
 Ray V. Gibbons.
 Walter W. Wills.
 Edgar A. Perkins, sr.
 Horace G. Yergin.
 Charles A. Rockwell, secretary.
 Department of factories, buildings, and workshops—James E. Reagin, chief inspector.
 Department of boilers—James M. Woods, chief inspector (also locomotive inspector for the public service commission).
 Department of women and children—Mrs. Jessie Gremelspacher, director.
 Address of board: Indianapolis.
 Department of mines and mining: Albert C. Dally, chief inspector, Indianapolis.
 Mining board: William Johnson, chairman, Vincennes.
 United States Employment Service: Walter W. Wills, Federal director for State, Indianapolis.

Iowa

Bureau of labor: A. L. Urick, commissioner.
 Free employment bureau—George B. Albert, clerk.
 Address of bureau: Des Moines.
 Workmen's compensation service:
 A. B. Funk, industrial commissioner.
 Ralph Young, deputy commissioner.
 Ora Williams, secretary.
 Dr. Oliver J. Fay, medical counsel.
 Address of service: Des Moines.
 State bureau of mines:
 W. E. Holland, inspector first district, Centerville.
 R. T. Rhys, inspector second district, Ottumwa.
 Edward Sweeney, inspector third district, Des Moines.
 J. R. Frank, secretary, Des Moines.
 United States Employment Service: A. L. Urick, Federal director for State, Des Moines.

Kansas

Public service commission:

Judge R. M. Pickler, chairman.
 Clarence Smith.
 John H. Crawford.
 W. B. Dalton.
 W. C. Miller.
 Charles H. Benson, secretary.

Address of commission: Topeka.

Coal-mine inspection department—James Sherwood, chief mine inspector, Pittsburg.

Free employment office—John H. Crawford, commissioner in charge of labor, and Federal director for State, United States Employment Service, Topeka.

Commissioner of workmen's compensation: John H. Crawford, Topeka.

Kentucky

Department of agriculture, labor, and statistics:

Newton Bright, commissioner, Frankfort.
 Edward F. Seiller, chief labor inspector, Louisville.
 John W. Rogers, deputy labor inspector, Louisville.
 John M. Hunt, deputy labor inspector, Covington.
 Miss Louie Duncan Brown, deputy labor inspector, Lexington.
 Mrs. Hallie B. Williams, deputy labor inspector, Henderson.

Department of mines: W. H. Jones, chief inspector, Lexington.

Workmen's compensation board:

Charles Gorman, chairman.
 R. T. Kennard.
 Joseph M. Lee.
 Forrest G. Fields, actuary.
 John B. Dryden, secretary.
 E. E. Fields, referee.
 J. Wood Vance, referee.
 Address of board: Frankfort.

Louisiana

Bureau of labor and industrial statistics:

Frank E. Wood, commissioner, New Orleans.
 Mrs. Edward Pillsbury, factories inspector, New Orleans.

United States Employment Service: Frank E. Wood, Federal director, New Orleans.

Maine

Department of labor and industry: Charles O. Beals, commissioner, Augusta.

Industrial accident commission:

Donald D. Garcelon, chairman.
 Willis B. Hall, associate legal member.
 Charles O. Beals (ex officio), commissioner of labor.
 Wilbur D. Spencer (ex officio), insurance commissioner.
 Address of commission: Augusta.

State board of arbitration and conciliation:

Frank H. Ingraham, chairman, Rockland.
 Edward F. Gowell, Berwick.
 William T. Hinckley, secretary, 178 Forrest Avenue, Bangor.

United States Employment Service: Charles O. Beals, Federal director for State, Augusta.

Maryland

Board of labor and statistics: J. Knox Insley, M. D., St. Paul and Saratoga Streets, Baltimore.

Bureau of mines—John J. Rutledge, chief mine engineer, 22 Light Street, Baltimore.

Mine examining board—John J. Rutledge, chairman, 22 Light Street, Baltimore.

State industrial accident commission:

Robert H. Carr, chairman.
 Omar D. Crothers.
 George Louis Eppler.
 A. E. Brown, secretary.
 Miss R. O. Harrison, director of claims.
 Dr. Robert P. Bay, chief medical examiner.

State accident fund—James E. Green, superintendent.

Address of commission: 741 Equitable Building, Baltimore.

United States Employment Service: John Allison Muir, Federal director, 1900 Washington Boulevard, Baltimore.

Massachusetts

Department of labor and industries:

E. Leroy Sweetser, commissioner.
 Miss Ethel M. Johnson, assistant commissioner.
 Associate commissioners (constituting the board of conciliation and arbitration and the minimum wage commission)—
 Edward Fisher, chairman.
 Herbert P. Wasgatt.
 Samuel Ross.

Division of industrial safety—John P. Meade, director.

Division of statistics (including public employment offices)—Roswell F. Phelps, director.

Division of standards—Francis Meredith, director.

Division of minimum wage—Miss Ethel M. Johnson, acting director.

Address of department: Boston.

Department of industrial accidents:

William W. Kennard, chairman.
 Frank J. Donahue.
 David T. Dickinson.
 Joseph A. Parks.
 Chester E. Gleason.
 Charles M. Stiller.
 Mrs. Emma S. Tonsant.
 Robert E. Grandfield, secretary.
 Francis D. Donoghue, M. D., medical adviser.
 Address of board: Boston.

United States Employment Service: E. Leroy Sweetser, Federal director for State, Boston.

Michigan

Department of labor and industry:

Eugene J. Brock, labor commissioner,² chairman.
 Samuel H. Rhoads, compensation commissioner.
 Isabel Larwill, compensation commissioner.
 Theo T. Jacobs, compensation commissioner.
 H. A. Lett, statistician.
 H. F. Baker, secretary.

Address of department: Lansing.

State accident fund: William T. Shaw, manager, Lansing.

Minnesota

Industrial commission:

F. A. Duxbury, chairman.
 Henry McColl.
 J. D. Williams.
 John P. Gardiner, secretary.

Division of workmen's compensation—F. E. Hoffmann, chief.

Division of accident prevention—David R. Henderson, chief.

Division of boiler inspection—George Wilcox, chief.

Division of women and children—Miss Louise E. Schutz, superintendent.

Division of statistics—Carl E. Dahlquist, chief.

Address of commission: 612 Bremer Arcade, St. Paul.

United States Employment Service: J. D. Williams, Federal director for State, 612 Bremer Arcade, St. Paul.

² The chairman administers the general labor laws of the State other than the workmen's compensation law, which is administered by the three compensation commissioners.

Mississippi

Department of State factory inspection: R. S. Curry, M. D., State factory inspector, Jackson.

Missouri

Department of labor and industrial inspection:

Roye B. Hinkle, commissioner, Jefferson City.

Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer Wing, chief clerk, 1325 Pine Street, St. Louis.

Workmen's compensation commission:

Alroy S. Phillips, chairman.

Evert Richardson.

Orin H. Shaw.

Larry Brunk, secretary.

Address of commission: Jefferson City.

Bureau of Mines:

Inspection department—Frank G. Fenix, chief inspector, Joplin.

United States Employment Service: Roye B. Hinkle, Federal director for State, Jefferson City.

Montana

Department of agriculture, labor, and industry: A. H. Bowman, commissioner.

Division of labor—Barclay Craighead, chief.

State employment office—Barclay Craighead, chief.

Address of department: Helena.

Industrial accident board:

J. Burke Clements, chairman.

G. P. Porter, State auditor and (ex officio) commissioner of insurance.

A. H. Bowman, commissioner of agriculture, labor, and industry, and (ex officio) treasurer of board.

George G. Watt, secretary.

Harold O. Mead, chief accountant.

Duncan McRae, clerk.

Address of board: Helena.

Bureau of safety inspection—(Vacancies).

Nebraska

Department of labor: Frank A. Kennedy, secretary of labor and compensation commissioner, State Capitol, Lincoln.

Nevada

Office of labor commissioner: William Royle, labor commissioner, Carson City.

Industrial commission:

Dan J. Sullivan, chairman.

Alex. L. Tannahill.

William Royle.

Dr. Vinton A. Muller, chief medical adviser, Reno.

Address of commission: Carson City.

Inspector of mines: A. J. Stinson, Carson City.

United States Employment Service: William Royle, Federal director for State, Carson City.

New Hampshire

Bureau of labor:

John S. B. Davie, commissioner, Concord.

Bion L. Nutting, factory inspector, Concord.

Harold I. Towle, factory inspector, Laconia.

Mary R. Chagnon, factory inspector, Manchester.

State board of conciliation and arbitration:

J. R. McLane (representing public), Manchester.

George A. Tenney (representing manufacturers), Claremont.

Russell C. Thorsell (representing labor), Exeter.

United States Employment Service: John S. B. Davie, Federal director for State, Concord.

New Jersey

Department of labor: Andrew F. McBride, M. D., commissioner.
 Bureau of general and structural inspection and explosives—Charles H. Weeks, deputy commissioner of labor.
 Bureaus of hygiene, sanitation, and mine inspection—John Roach, deputy commissioner of labor.
 Bureau of electrical and mechanical equipment—
 (Vacancy), chief.
 Charles H. Weeks, and John Roach, deputy commissioners, temporarily in charge.
 Bureau of statistics and records—James A. T. Gribbin, chief.
 Bureau of child labor and women's welfare—Mary A. McGowan, chief.
 Bureau of engineers' license, steam boiler, and refrigerating plant inspection—Joseph F. Scott, chief examiner.
 Bureau of workmen's compensation—
 Andrew F. McBride, M. D., commissioner.
 William E. Stubbs, deputy commissioner and secretary.
 Harry J. Goas, deputy commissioner.
 Charles E. Corbin, deputy commissioner.
 John J. Stahl, referee.
 John J. Kent, special investigator.
 John C. Wegner, special investigator.
 Harry F. Monroe, special investigator.
 Frank Mobius, special investigator.
 Hugh J. Arthur, special investigator.
 Maurice S. Avidan, M. D., medical adviser.
 Bureau of employment—
 Russell J. Eldridge, director.
 Martin Szamatolski, M. D., consulting chemist.
 Address of department: Trenton.
 United States Employment Service: Andrew F. McBride, M. D., Federal director for State, Trenton.

New Mexico

State inspector of coal mines: W. W. Risdon, Gallup.

New York

Department of labor:
 James A. Hamilton, industrial commissioner.
 James J. Leavy, deputy industrial commissioner.
 Sara McPike, secretary.
 Industrial board—
 Frances Perkins, chairman.
 Richard J. Cullen.
 James S. Whipple.
 Edward W. Edwards.
 Leonard W. Hatch.
 Bureau of inspection—James L. Gernon, director.
 Bureau of workmen's compensation—
 James E. Donahoe, director.
 Dr. Raphael Lewy, chief medical examiner.
 Bureau of industrial relations—James Brady, director.
 Division of mediation and arbitration—A. J. Portenar, chief mediator.
 Division of employment—Richard A. Flinn, chief, 114 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York.
 Division of aliens—Lillian R. Sire, director.
 Division of industrial code—
 Edward E. J. Pierce, referee.
 Thomas C. Eipper, referee.
 Division of engineering—William J. Picard, chief, Albany.
 Bureau of industrial hygiene—Dr. Leland E. Cofer, director.
 Bureau of statistics and information—
 Eugene B. Patton, director.
 Mary E. Lonigan, chief statistician, Albany.
 Bureau of women in industry—Miss Nelle Swartz, director.

Department of labor—Continued.

State insurance fund—C. G. Smith, manager, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Division of self-insurance—John J. Ryan, director.

General address of department except where otherwise noted: 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

United States Employment Service: James A. Hamilton, Federal director for State, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

North Carolina

Department of labor and printing: Frank D. Grist, commissioner, Raleigh.

Child welfare commission: E. F. Carter, secretary and executive officer, Raleigh.

United States Employment Service: Frank D. Grist, Federal director for State, Raleigh.

North Dakota

Department of agriculture and labor: Joseph A. Kitchen, commissioner, Bismarck.

Workmen's compensation bureau:

Joseph A. Kitchen, chairman.

S. S. McDonald.

S. A. Olsness.

G. N. Livdahl.

R. E. Wenzel.

(Vacancy), secretary.

Address of bureau: Bismarck.

Minimum wage commission: Alice Angus, secretary, Bismarck.

Coal mine inspection department: Albert Waddington, inspector, Bismarck.

United States Employment Service: Ed McChane, superintendent, Fargo.

Ohio

Department of industrial relations: H. R. Witter, director.

Industrial commission—

P. F. Casey, chairman.

Thomas M. Gregory.

Wellington T. Leonard.

H. R. Witter, secretary.

Division of workmen's compensation—

W. A. Harman, assistant director, department of industrial relations.

W. K. Merriman, supervisor of claims.

Evan I. Evans, supervisor of actuarial division.

G. L. Coffinbery, auditor and statistician.

Dr. H. H. Dorr, chief medical examiner.

Division of labor statistics (including free employment service)—O. W. Brach, chief.

Division of safety and hygiene—

Thomas P. Kearns, superintendent.

Carl C. Beasor, chief statistician.

Division of factory inspection—C. A. Benedict, chief.

Division of boiler inspection—C. O. Myers, chief.

Division of examiners of steam engineers—A. L. Lindsay, chief.

Division of mines—Jerome Watson, chief.

Address of department: Columbus.

United States Employment Service: O. W. Brach, Federal director for State, Columbus.

Oklahoma

Department of labor: W. A. Pat Murphy, commissioner, Oklahoma City.

Board of arbitration and conciliation:

W. A. Pat Murphy, chairman, Oklahoma City.

E. N. Ellis, assistant commissioner of labor, secretary, Oklahoma City.

O. B. Toalson, Bartlesville.

John Kramer, R. R. No. 4, Broken Arrow.

T. F. Gwaltney, Durant.

James C. Powers, Oklahoma City.

Charles Pound, Cushing.

A. Derryberry, Altus.

Industrial commission:

L. B. Kyle, chairman

Mrs. F. L. Roblin.

G. T. Bryan.

Mrs. A. E. Bond, secretary.

Address of commission: Oklahoma City.

Chief mine inspector: Miller D. Hay, Muskogee.**United States Employment Service:** W. A. Pat Murphy, Federal director for State, Oklahoma City.**Oregon****Bureau of labor:**

C. H. Gram, commissioner and factory inspector, Salem.

Millen F. Kneeland, deputy commissioner, Portland.

Board of inspectors of child labor:

Stephen G. Smith, chairman, 490 Burnside Street, Portland.

Mrs. Sarah A. Evans, Portland.

Miss Pauline Kline, Corvallis.

Mrs. A. M. Grilley, Portland.

Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, secretary, Portland.

Industrial welfare commission:

Dr. C. J. Smith, chairman.

F. C. Whitten.

Mrs. Elizabeth Williams.

Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, secretary and inspector.

Address of commission: Portland.

State industrial accident commission:

Sam Laughlin, chairman.

W. H. Fitzgerald.

E. E. Bragg.

Dr. F. H. Thompson, medical adviser.

Address of commission: Salem.

State board of conciliation:

William L. Brewster, chairman, Gasco Building, Portland.

John K. Flynn, 589 Hoyt Street, Portland.

William E. Kimsey, secretary, 244 Salmon Street, Portland.

United States Employment Service: C. H. Gram, Federal director for State, and zone clearance officer, Portland and Salem.**Pennsylvania****Department of labor and industry:** Charles A. Waters, secretary.**Industrial board—**

A. L. Linderman.

John A. Phillips.

George W. Fisher.

Mrs. Hugh Neely Fleming.

State workmen's insurance board—

Charles A. Waters, chairman.

M. H. Taggart, insurance commissioner.

Samuel S. Lewis, State treasurer.

State workmen's insurance fund—Philip H. Dewey, manager.**Workmen's compensation board—**

Paul W. Houck, chairman.

Joseph E. Fleitz.

J. L. Morrison.

Charles A. Waters, ex officio.

J. C. Detweiler, secretary.

Bureau of workmen's compensation—W. H. Horner, director.**Bureau of employment—Walter J. Lloyd, director.****Bureau of industrial relations—David Williams, director.****Bureau of industrial standards—Cyril Ainsworth, director.****Bureau of women and children—Charlotte E. Carr, director.****Bureau of inspection—Harry D. Immel, director.****Bureau of rehabilitation—S. S. Riddle, director.****Bureau of statistics—William J. Maguire, director.**

Address of department: Harrisburg.

Department of mines: Joseph J. Walsh, secretary, Harrisburg.
United States Employment Service: Walter J. Lloyd, Federal director for State, Harrisburg.

Philippine Islands

Bureau of labor (under department of commerce and communications): Her-menegildo Cruz, director, Manila.

Porto Rico

Department of agriculture and labor: Carlos E. Chardón, commissioner.
Bureau of labor—Carmelo Honoré, chief.
Mediation and conciliation commission—Luis Villaronga Charriez.
Address of department: San Juan.

Workmen's relief commission:

Ramon Montaner, chairman.
R. Palacios Rodriguez, vice chairman.
Joaquin A. Becerril, secretary and permanent member.
Alfredo Vargas.
P. Rivera Martinez.
Pedro Santana, jr.
J. Cintron Davila, administrative secretary.
Address of commission: Post-office box 266, San Juan.

Rhode Island

Department of labor: Edward L. Byers, commissioner, Providence.
Office of factory inspectors: J. Ellery Hudson, chief inspector, Providence.
Board of labor (for the adjustment of labor disputes):
Edward L. Byers, commissioner of labor, chairman.
Edwin O. Chase (representing employers).
William C. Fisher (representing employers).
Albert E. Hohler (representing employees).
John H. Powers (representing employees).
Christopher M. Dunn, deputy commissioner of labor, secretary.
Address of board: Providence.
United States Employment Service: Edward L. Byers, Federal director for State, Providence.

South Carolina

Department of agriculture, commerce, and industries: J. W. Shealy, commissioner.
Labor division—A. H. Gibert, jr., chief inspector.
Address of department, Columbia.
Board of conciliation and arbitration:
(Vacancy), chairman.
H. E. Thompson, Columbia, secretary.
H. E. McNairey, Dillon.

South Dakota

Office of industrial commissioner: F. L. Perry, industrial commissioner, Pierre.
United States Employment Service: Charles McCaffree, Federal director for State, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee

Department of labor:
Ed. M. Gillenwaters, commissioner, Nashville.
Albert M. Alexander, secretary, Nashville.
Division of factory inspection—M. F. Nicholson, chief inspector, Nashville.
Division of mines—O. P. Pile, chief inspector, Cowan.
Division of hotel inspection—Sam I. Bolton, inspector, Nashville.
Division of workmen's compensation—Harry L. Nelson, superintendent, Nashville.
United States Employment Service: J. A. Porter, special agent, Knoxville.

Texas**Bureau of labor statistics:**

Charles McKemy, commissioner.
Robert B. Gragg, chief deputy.
B. C. Westbrook, secretary and statistician.
Miss Nell Kirkpatrick, assistant secretary.
Address of bureau: Austin.

Industrial commission (handles industrial disputes):

Carl Pool, chairman, Sherman.
A. L. Kinsley, secretary, San Antonio.
W. J. Moran, El Paso.
Harry L. Spencer, Houston.
L. L. Shields, Coleman.

Industrial accident board:

James W. Swayne, chairman.
J. M. Pittillo.
Mrs. Espa Stanford.
E. B. Barnes, secretary.

Address of board: Austin.

United States Employment Service: C. W. Woodman, assistant director, Fort Worth.

Utah**Industrial commission:**

William M. Knerr, chairman.
O. F. McShane.
Henry N. Hayes.
Carolyn I. Smith, secretary.

State insurance fund—Charles A. Caine, manager.

Coal mine inspector—John Taylor.

Address of commission: Salt Lake City.

Vermont**Office of commissioner of industries:**

Clarence R. White, commissioner, Montpelier.
Fred S. Pease, deputy commissioner, Burlington.

State board of conciliation and arbitration:

Henry C. Brislin, Rutland.
Ashley J. Goss, Danville.
Hugh J. M. Jones, Montpelier.

United States Employment Service: Clarence R. White, Federal director for State, Montpelier.

Virginia**Department of labor and industry:**

John Hopkins Hall, jr., commissioner.
H. W. Furlow, assistant commissioner.
Division of mines—A. G. Lucas, chief.
Division of factory inspection—John Gribben, chief.
Division of women and children—Miss Carrie B. Farmer, director.
Division of industrial statistics—Miss Elizabeth Myers, statistician.
Address of department: Richmond.

Industrial commission:

Bolling H. Handy, chairman.
C. G. Kizer.
Parke P. Deans.
F. P. Evans, statistician.
W. F. Bursey, secretary.
W. L. Robinson, examiner.

Address of commission: Richmond.

United States Employment Service: John Hopkins Hall, jr., Federal director for State, Richmond.

Washington

Department of labor and industries:

Claire Bowman, director.

Percy Gilbert, secretary.

Division of industrial insurance—

John Shaughnessy, supervisor of industrial insurance and medical aid.

Dr. L. L. Goodnow, chief medical adviser.

R. J. McLean, claim agent.

Division of safety—

Martin J. Flyzik, supervisor of safety.

William R. Reese, mines inspector.

George T. Wake, deputy mine inspector.

Division of industrial relations—

Martin J. Flyzik, supervisor of industrial relations.

R. M. Van Dorn, industrial statistician.

Mrs. G. V. Haney, supervisor of women in industry.

Industrial welfare committee—

Claire Bowman, director of labor and industries, chairman.

John Shaughnessy, supervisor of industrial insurance.

Martin J. Flyzik, supervisor of industrial relations.

R. M. Van Dorn, industrial statistician.

Mrs. G. V. Haney, supervisor of women in industry, executive secretary.

Address of department: Olympia.

United States Employment Service: William C. Carpenter, Federal director for State, Spokane.

West Virginia

Bureau of labor: Howard S. Jarrett, commissioner, Charleston.

Workmen's compensation department:

C. L. Heaberlin, commissioner.

J. E. Brown, secretary.

J. R. Hanley, actuary.

Lewis J. Frey, chief statistician.

R. H. Walker, chief medical examiner.

Address of department: Charleston.

Department of mines: R. M. Lambie, chief, Charleston.

United States Employment Service: Howard S. Jarrett, Federal director for State, Charleston.

Wisconsin

Industrial commission:

Fred M. Wilcox, chairman.

R. G. Knutson.

Voyta Wrabetz.

A. J. Altmeyer, secretary.

Safety and sanitation department—R. McA. Keown, engineer.

Workmen's compensation department—F. T. McCormick, A. T. Flint, I. M.

Kittleson, H. F. Ohm, examiners.

Employment department—R. G. Knutson, director.

Apprenticeship department—Walter F. Simon, supervisor.

Women and child labor department—

Taylor Frye, director.

Miss Maud Swett, field director, Milwaukee.

Statistical department—Orrin A. Fried, statistician.

Address of commission: Madison.

Board of conciliation:

Homer Witzig, Superior.

Chris Hochgreve, Green Bay.

Jacob P. Beuscher, Milwaukee.

United States Employment Service: R. G. Knutson, Federal director for State, Madison.

Wyoming

Department of labor and statistics: Harry C. Hoffman, commissioner.

Child labor board—

Harry C. Hoffman, secretary.

Lewis G. Tidball.

Dr. W. G. Hassed.

Division of mine inspection—

Lyman Fern, chief inspector, Rock Springs.

David K. Wilson, deputy inspector, Rock Springs.

R. E. Gildroy, deputy inspector, Sheridan.

Address of department: Cheyenne.

Workmen's compensation department (under State treasurer's office):

W. H. Edelman, State treasurer.

C. B. Morgan, deputy treasurer.

Arthur Calverley, assistant deputy and department manager.

Address of department, Cheyenne.

United States Employment Service: Keith Templar, manager, Casper.

Albania

Ministry of Public Works (address, Tirana).

Argentina

Ministry of the Interior (address, Buenos Aires):

National labor department.

Australia

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics ³ (address, Melbourne).

Austria

Federal Statistical Office (address, Vienna):

Labor statistics division.

Belgium

Ministry of Industry, Labor, and Social Welfare (address, 12 Rue Lambermont, Brussels):

Labor office.

Bolivia

Ministry of Promotion (address, La Paz).

Brazil

Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce (address, Rio de Janeiro).

Bulgaria

Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Labor (address, Rue Albinska 48, Sofia):

Labor section.

Canada

Department of Labor:

Peter Heenan, minister.

H. H. Ward, deputy minister.

Gerald H. Brown, assistant deputy minister.

R. A. Rigg, director of employment service.

A. W. Crawford, director of technical education.

E. G. Blackadar, superintendent of Dominion Government annuities.

F. A. McGregor, registrar of combines investigation act.

C. W. Bolton, chief of statistical branch.

F. J. Plant, chief of labor intelligence branch.

Address of department: Ottawa, Ontario.

³ Publishes annual reports on labor and industrial statistics,

Alberta

Bureau of labor:

W. Smitten, commissioner of labor.
F. W. Hobson, chief boiler inspector.
H. M. Bishop, chief factory inspector.
G. P. Barber, chief theater inspector.
John T. Stirling, chief mine inspector.

Employment service—W. Smitten, commissioner of labor, director.

Minimum wage board—

A. A. Carpenter, chairman.
W. Smitten, commissioner of labor, secretary.
Address of bureau: Edmonton.

Government employment bureau:

William Carnill, superintendent, Calgary.
W. G. Paterson, superintendent, Edmonton.
A. R. Redshaw, superintendent, Lethbridge.
J. W. Wright, superintendent, Medicine Hat.
A. A. Colquhoun, superintendent, Drumheller.

Workmen's compensation board:

John T. Stirling, chairman.
Walter F. McNeill, commissioner.
James A. Kinney, commissioner.
Frederick D. Noble, secretary.
Address of board: Qu'Appelle Building, Edmonton.

British Columbia

Department of labor:

A. M. Manson, minister, Victoria.
J. D. McNiven, deputy minister, Victoria.
Robert J. Stewart, chief factories inspector, Vancouver.

Employment service—J. H. McVety, general superintendent, Vancouver.

Minimum wage (for females) board—

J. D. McNiven, deputy minister of labor, chairman.
Mrs. Helen G. MacGill.
Thomas Mathews.
Miss Mabel Agnes Cameron, secretary.

Hours of work and minimum wage (for males) board—J. D. McNiven, deputy minister of labor, chairman, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Workmen's compensation board:

E. S. H. Winn, K. C., chairman.
Parker Williams.
Hugh B. Gilmour.
F. W. Hinsdale, secretary.
Address of board: Board of Trade Building, Vancouver.

Manitoba

Bureau of labor:

W. R. Clubb, minister of public works.
Edward McGrath, secretary.
Arthur MacNamara, chief inspector.

Fair wage board—

D. L. McLean, deputy minister of public works, chairman.
J. W. Morley.
E. Claydon.
Thos. J. Williams.
C. J. Harding.

Minimum wage board—

George N. Jackson, chairman.
Mrs. Edna M. Nash.
James Winning.
Mrs. Jessie MacIennnon.
L. J. Rumford.

Address of bureau: Winnipeg.

Workmen's compensation board:

C. K. Newcombe, commissioner.
George E. Carpenter, director.
Fred G. Dixon, director.
Nicholas Fletcher, secretary.
P. V. E. Jones, assistant secretary.
Address of board: Winnipeg.

New Brunswick

Department of labor: H. I. Taylor, minister, St. George.

Workmen's compensation board:

J. A. Sinclair, chairman.
F. C. Robinson.
J. L. Sugrue.

Department of factory inspection—John Kenney, inspector.

Address of board: St. John.

Nova Scotia

Department of public works and mines:

Gordon S. Harrington, minister.
Norman McKenzie, deputy minister.
Address of department: Halifax.

Workmen's compensation board:

V. J. Paton, K. C., chairman.
Fred W. Armstrong, vice chairman.
John T. Joy, commissioner.
Dr. M. D. Morrison, medical officer.
John McKeagan, assessment officer.
N. M. Morson, claims officer.
Address of board: Halifax.

Employment service:

C. J. Cotter, superintendent men's division, Halifax.
Miss Elda E. Caldwell, superintendent women's division, Halifax.

Ontario

Department of labor:

Hon. Forbes Godfrey, minister.
James H. H. Ballantyne, deputy minister.
D. M. Medcalf, chief inspector of steam boilers.
James T. Burke, chief inspector of factories, shops, and office buildings.
J. M. Brown, chairman stationary and hoisting engineers' board.

Employment service—H. C. Hudson, general superintendent, Ontario offices.

Address of department: Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Minimum wage board:

Dr. J. W. Macmillan, chairman.
H. G. Fester.
Mrs. Lydia Parsons.
Miss Margaret Stephens.
R. A. Stapells.

Address of board: Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Workmen's compensation board:

Victor A. Sinclair, K. C., chairman.
Henry J. Halford, vice chairman.
George A. Kingston, commissioner.
N. B. Wormith, secretary.
T. Norman Dean, statistician.
F. W. Graham, claims officer.
W. E. Struthers, medical officer.
D. E. Bell, medical officer.
J. M. Bremner, medical officer.
Address of board: Toronto.

Quebec

Department of public works and labor:

Antonin Galipeault, K. C., minister, Quebec.

Louis Guyon, deputy minister and chief inspector of industrial establishments and public buildings, 63 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal.

Alfred Robert, fair wages officer and deputy chief inspector, 63 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal.

Felix Marois, registrar of board of conciliation and arbitration, Parliament Buildings, Quebec.

Joseph Ainey, general superintendent of provincial employment bureaux, 61 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal.

Women's minimum wage commission—

Gustave Francq, chairman, 59 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal

Alfred Crowe, secretary, 231 St. Paul Street, Quebec.

Saskatchewan

Department of railways, labor, and industries:

Thomas M. Molloy, commissioner.

T. Withy, chief factory inspector.

E. Pierce, mine inspector.

Government employment branch—

G. E. Tomsett, general superintendent.

Address of department: Regina.

Minimum wage board:

John A. Mather, chairman, Saskatoon.

Mrs. William Allen, Moose Jaw.

J. P. Keleher, Moose Jaw.

Mrs. F. M. Eddie, Regina.

J. K. R. Williams, Regina.

T. Withy, chief factory inspector, secretary, Regina.

Chile

Ministry of Health, Social Welfare, and Labor (address, Santiago,

China

[A department of labor is under consideration, but the organization has not progressed sufficiently at this time to give any details.]

Colombia

Ministry of Public Works (address, Bogota).

Costa Rica

Ministry of Public Works (address, San José).

Cuba

Secretariat of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor (address, Habana):

Immigration, land settlement, and labor sections.

Czechoslovakia

Ministry of Social Welfare ⁴ (address, Valdstynska, 10, Prague, III).

Ministry of Public Works ⁵ (address, Presslova, 6, Prague-Smichov).

⁴ Handles labor relations at large.

⁵ Labor questions relating to workers in mines; legislation; insurance statistics.

Denmark

Social Ministry:

Labor board—Address, 25 Amaliegade, Copenhagen.

Labor and factory inspection department—Address, 25 Amaliegade, Copenhagen.

Workmen's compensation board—Address, 3 Kongens Nytorv, Copenhagen.

Dominican Republic

Department of Agriculture and Immigration (address, San Domingo).

Dutch East Indies

Department of Justice (address, Batavia, Java):

Labor bureau.

Ecuador

Ministry of Public Instruction (address, Quito):

Department of labor.

Egypt

Ministry of Interior, Council of Arbitration (address, Cairo).

Estonia

Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (address, Reval).

Finland

Ministry of Social Affairs (address, Helsingfors).

France

Ministry of Labor and Hygiene (address, Rue de Grenelle, 127, Paris).

Germany

Ministry of Labor (address, Scharnhorststrasse, 35, Berlin N. W., 40).

Great Britain

Ministry of Labor (address, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S. W., 1).

Greece

Ministry of National Economy (address, Rue Valoalitou, 3, Athens):

Directorate of labor and social welfare.

Guatemala

Ministry of Public Works (address, Guatemala).

Haiti

Department of Public Works (address, Port au Prince).

Honduras

Ministry of the Interior (address, Tegucigalpa).

Hungary

Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor (address, Kyralyi Palota, Budapest).

India

Department of Industries (address, Delhi).

Irish Free State

Department of Industry and Commerce (address, Government Building, Dublin).

Italy

Ministry of National Economy (address, Rome).

Japan

Bureau of Social Affairs (address, Tokyo).

Latvia

Ministry of Public Welfare (address, Riga).

Lithuania

Ministry of Home Affairs (address, Kaunas).

Luxemburg

General Directorate of Agriculture, Industry, and Social Welfare (address, Arlon):
Division of commerce, industry, and labor.

Mexico

Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor (address, Mexico City).

Netherlands

Ministry of Labor, Commerce, and Industry (address, Beznidenhout, The Hague).

New Zealand

Department of Labor (address, Wellington)

Nicaragua

Minister of Public Works (address, Managua).

Norway

Ministry of Social Affairs (address, Viktoria terrasse, 11-13, Oslo).

Panama

Ministry of Public Works (address, Panama).

Paraguay

Ministry of the Interior (address, Asuncion).

Persia

Ministry of Commerce, Agriculture, and Public Works (address, Teheran).

Peru

Ministry of Public Works (address, Lima).

Poland

Ministry of Labor and Social Assistance (address, Place Dombrowski, 1, Warsaw).

Portugal

Ministry of Labor (address, Lisbon).

Rumania

Ministry of Public Health, Labor, and Social Welfare (address, Strada Wilson, Bucharest).

Salvador

Ministry of the Interior, Industry, and Agriculture (address, San Salvador).

Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes

Ministry of Social Policy (address, Belgrade).

Siam

Ministry of Commerce (address, Bangkok):
Board of commercial development (deals with labor matters).

Spain

Ministry of Labor, Commerce, and Industry (address, Paseo de la Castellana, 3, Madrid).

Sweden

Ministry of Social Affairs (address, Mynttorget 2, Stockholm):
Labor and social welfare section.

Switzerland

Federal Department of National Economy (address, Palais Federal, Berne):
Federal labor office.

Union of South Africa

Department of Labor (address, Pretoria.)

Uruguay

Ministry of Industry (address, Montevideo):
National labor office.

Venezuela

Ministry of Public Works (address, Caracas).

Members of National Association of Legal Aid Organizations

Albany, N. Y., Legal Aid Society of the City of Albany (Inc.), 82 State Street.
Atlanta, Ga., Atlanta Legal Aid Society, 135½ Pryor Street SW.
Boston, Mass., Boston Legal Aid Society, 16A Ashburton Place.
Buffalo, N. Y., Legal Aid Bureau of Buffalo (Inc.), 52 Niagara Street.
Chicago, Ill., Legal Aid Bureau of the United Charities, 203 North Wabash Avenue; Jewish Social Service Bureau of Chicago, Legal Aid Department, 1800 Selden Street.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Legal Aid Society of Cincinnati, Community Chest Building.
Cleveland, Ohio, Legal Aid Society of Cleveland, 614 Fidelity Building.
Denver, Colo., Legal Aid Society of Denver, 529 Kittredge Building.
Detroit, Mich., Legal Aid Bureau of the Detroit Bar Association, 51 West Warren Avenue.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Legal Aid Bureau of the Social Welfare Association, 404 Houseman Building.
Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Legal Aid Bureau, Gannett House, Harvard University Law School.
Louisville, Ky., Legal Aid Society of Louisville, 609 Realty Building.
Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Legal Aid Society, 526 Bank of Commerce Building.
Milwaukee, Wis., Legal Aid Society of Milwaukee, 85 East Wells Street.
Minneapolis, Minn., Legal Aid Society of the Associated Charities, 510 Temple Court.
Montreal, Canada, Montreal Legal Aid Bureau, 957 Atwater Avenue.
New Bedford, Mass., New Bedford Legal Aid Society, 234 Union Street.
New Haven, Conn., Legal Aid Bureau, 42 Church Street.
New York, N. Y., The Legal Aid Society, 11 Park Place; Legal Aid Bureau of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street; National Deser-tion Bureau, 799 Broadway; Bronx Legal Assistance Society (Inc.), 830 West-chester Avenue, Bronx.
Philadelphia, Pa., Bureau of Legal Aid, Department of Public Welfare, 587 City Hall.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Legal Aid Society of Pittsburgh, 508 Bakewell Building.
Providence, R. I., Legal Aid Society of Rhode Island, 532 Grosvenor Building.
Rochester, N. Y., Legal Aid Society, 31 Exchange Street.
San Francisco, Calif., Legal Aid Society of San Francisco, 912 Hearst Building.
Springfield, Mass., Legal Aid Society of Springfield, Community Welfare Building.
St. Louis, Mo., Legal Aid Bureau, Department of Public Welfare, 302 Municipal Courts Building.

Nonmember Legal Aid Organizations

Definitely Established Organizations

Baltimore, Md., Legal Aid Bureau of the Baltimore Alliance of Charitable and Social Agencies, 830 Munsey Building.
Bridgeport, Conn., Legal Aid Division, Department of Public Charities, Public Welfare Building; Robert F. DeForest, public defender, First National Bank Building.
Columbus, Ohio, Clayton W. Rose, public defender, Grant Theater Building.
Dallas, Tex., Free Legal Aid Bureau, City Hall.
Dayton, Ohio, Bureau of Legal Aid, Cappell Building.
Duluth, Minn., Free Legal Aid Bureau, 312 West Superior Street.
Hartford, Conn., Legal Aid Bureau, John F. Forward, public defender, Municipal Building, 720 Main Street.
Hoboken, N. J., Legal Aid Society of Hoboken, 1 Newark Street.
Jersey City, N. J., Legal Aid Society of Jersey City, 15 Exchange Street.
Kansas City, Mo., Legal Aid Bureau, Board of Public Welfare, City Hall.
Los Angeles, Calif., Ernest R. Orfila, city police court defender, 413 Interna-tional Bank Building. Frederic H. Vercoe, public defender, 503 Hall of Justice.
Minneapolis, Minn., L. L. Longbrake, public defender, 801 New York Life Building.
Montreal, Canada, Legal Aid Department, care of Baron de Hirsch Institute, 410 Bleury Street.

Nashville, Tenn., Legal Aid Bureau, Nashville Chamber of Commerce.
 Newark, N. J., Essex County Legal Aid Association, 222 Market Street.
 New Haven, Conn., Samuel E. Hoyt, public defender, Colonial Building.
 New Orleans, La., Legal Aid Society of Louisiana, 1406 Whitney Central Bank Building.
 New York, N. Y., The Working Women's Protective Union, 289 Fourth Avenue.
 Omaha, Nebr., Free Legal Aid Bureau, 403 City Hall. John N. Baldwin, public defender, 1106 First National Bank Building.
 San Diego, Calif., DeWitt C. Mitchell Trust, 548 Spreckels Building.
 San Francisco, Calif., Frank Egan, public defender, Hall of Justice.
 St. Louis, Mo., Public Defender Association, E. M. Grossman, Esq., Rialto Building.
 St. Paul, Minn., Legal Aid Department of the United Charities, 106 Wilder Building.
 Youngstown, Ohio, Elmer G. Cowan, public defender, Market and Broadman Streets.

Other Groups Doing Legal Aid Work

Akron, Ohio, Legal Aid Committee of the Family Service Society, 5 East Buchtel Avenue.
 Camden, N. J., Legal Aid Bureau, Bureau of Charities, 519 Arch Street.
 Canton, Ohio, the Family Service Society, Mr. A. E. Howell, 205 Market Avenue South.
 Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Public Health Nursing Bureau, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Johnston, 120 Third Avenue West.
 Columbus, Ohio, Legal Aid Committee of the Franklin County Bar Association, Courthouse.
 Covington, Ky., Charlton B. Thompson.
 Erie, Pa., Legal Aid Bureau, Masonic Temple Law Library.
 Harrisburg, Pa., Family Welfare Association, 201 South Street.
 Indianapolis, Ind., Legal Aid Committee, Othniel Hitch, chairman, 905 Inland Bank Building.
 Jacksonville, Fla., Legal Aid Committee, Jacksonville Bar Association, W. T. Stockton, chairman, 1215 Barnett Building.
 Kalamazoo, Mich., Civic Improvement League of Kalamazoo, Mrs. E. S. Gilfillan, general secretary, 440 South Burdick Street.
 Lansing, Mich., The Legal Aid Bureau of the Ingham County Bar Association, care of Social Service Bureau, 330 West Allegan Street.
 Long Beach, Calif., John G. Clock, 1216 Security Bank Building.
 Madison, Wis., Legal Aid Committee, Benjamin H. Bull, chairman, 201 Gay Building.
 Peoria, Ill., Associated Charities and Philanthropies, Miss Meta E. Schmicker, general secretary, 302 City Hall.
 Plainfield, N. J., Case Conference Committee, Society for Organizing Charity, City Hall.
 Portland, Me., Associated Charities, 15 City Building.
 Portland, Oreg., Legal Aid Committee, Public Welfare Bureau, Gasco Building.
 Reading, Pa., Legal Aid Committee of the Berks County Bar Association, Harry W. Lee, chairman, 29 North Sixth Street.
 Salt Lake City, Utah, D. A. Skeen, 1401 Walker Bank Building.
 Seattle, Wash., Legal Service Bureau, Social Welfare League, 712 Thompson Building.
 Toledo, Ohio, Legal Aid Society, 1501 Second National Bank Building.
 Union City, N. J., New Jersey Legal Aid Bureau, A. B. Hogan, 148 Summit Avenue.
 Washington, D. C., Associated Charities, 1022 Eleventh Street NW., The Barristers, 408 Fifth Street NW.
 Worcester, Mass., James J. Hurley, 44 Pearl Street.
 Youngstown, Ohio, Mr. P. L. Strait, Big Brother Movement, Courthouse.

In the State of Illinois there is a State-wide legal aid system in which committees of lawyers work in connection with the family welfare societies in the following cities: Decatur, Elgin, Evanston, Freeport, Oak Park, and Springfield. Reference can be made to the family welfare societies, to the secretaries of the local bar associations, or to the chairman of the legal aid committee, Illinois State Bar Association, 140 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

ALASKA.—Governor. *Annual report, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1927. Washington [Department of the Interior], 1927. 129 pp.; map.*

For the period under review, conditions affecting Alaskan labor are reported as continuing to be very satisfactory in the various branches of industry. One section of the report contains wages for fisheries and mines.

ARIZONA.—Mine Inspector. *Sixteenth annual report, for the year ending November 30, 1927. [Phoenix, 1928?] 81 pp.*

During the period covered by the report there were 754 mine accidents of which 46 proved to be fatal. The total number of men employed was 11,345. Data on the causes and the nature of mine accidents are also included in the report.

COLORADO.—Inspector of Coal Mines. *Fifteenth annual report, 1927. Denver, 1928. 73 pp., 2 folders.*

The report contains data on production, number of men employed, days worked, and fatal and nonfatal accidents in the coal mines of Colorado during 1927, together with a directory of the coal mines of the State.

IDAHO.—Inspector of Mines. *Twenty-ninth annual report of the mining industry of Idaho, for the year 1927. [Boise?] 1928. 280 pp., illus.*

In addition to general information the report gives data on fatal and nonfatal accidents, daily wages of miners, and production in 1927, and lists by county the mines and mining companies of the State.

KENTUCKY.—Workmen's Compensation Board. *Annual report, July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926. Frankfort [1927?]. 35 pp.*

Reviewed on page 49 of this issue.

LOUISIANA.—Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. *Fourteenth biennial report, 1927-1928. New Orleans, 1928. 150 pp.*

A roster of labor organizations and an industrial directory take up over two-thirds of this publication. Among the subjects dealt with briefly in other sections of the report are proposed legislation, children's age certificates, home work, wages earned and unpaid, employment bureaus, money lenders, salary purchasing companies, the unemployment situation, cost of living and wage scales, and court decisions affecting labor.

NEW YORK.—Department of Labor. *Special bulletin No. 154: The paper-box industry in New York City. Prepared by Bureau of Women in Industry. New York, 1928. 90 pp.*

Some data from this bulletin are given on page 28 of this issue.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Workmen's Compensation Bureau. *Eighth annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927. Bismarck [1927?]. 15 pp.*

Reviewed on page 50 of this issue.

OHIO.—Industrial Commission. Division of Safety and Hygiene. *Proceedings of all Ohio safety congress, Columbus, November 9-10, 1927. Columbus, 1928. 443 pp.*

The subject for discussion at the general session was "Elements of industrial safety," and included addresses on organizing for safety in small plants; the foreman's part in accident prevention; plant illumination; views of labor and of employers on accident prevention; industrial health and occupational diseases;

and how safety affects compensation rates. Sectional meetings covered safety work in connection with metals and foundries, public utilities, public employees, rubber, pulp and paper, laundries and dry cleaners, construction, retail stores, mining and quarries, and woodworking.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Department of Labor and Industry. *Regulations for spray coating*. [Harrisburg], 1928. 24 pp. (Tentative draft.)

— — — *Special bulletin No. 20: Union scale of wages and hours of labor, 1926*. Harrisburg, 1927. 89 pp.; charts.

Rates of wages as of May 15, 1926, with comparisons for the corresponding date in 1925, are given for the following trade groups in various cities of the State: Bakery trades; building trades; chauffeurs and teamsters and drivers; freight handlers; granite and stone trades; linesmen; metal trades; millwork; printing and publishing—book and job, and newspaper; lithographers; electric railway employees; and theatrical employees. The average hourly wage rate in 1926 for all trades combined was \$1.002, which is 3.4 per cent higher than in 1925. About 87 per cent of the trades covered worked 48 hours or less per week.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Department of Commerce and Communications. Bureau of Commerce and Industry. *Statistical bulletin of the Philippine Islands, 1926 (ninth number)*. Manila, 1927. 181 pp.; map, charts.

Includes statistics on wages, strikes, industrial accidents, prices, and migration.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Industrial Commissioner. *Tenth annual report, for the 12 months ending June 30, 1927*. Sioux Falls, 1927. 46 pp.

Reviewed on page 51 of this issue.

UTAH.—Industrial Commission. *Bulletin No. 2: [Report for the] period July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1926*. Salt Lake City [1926?]. 17 pp.

Data on the operation of the State insurance fund, taken from the bulletin, are published on page 51 of this issue.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Legislature. Joint committee of the Senate and House to make inquiry into the workmen's compensation fund and the administration thereof. *Preliminary report*. Charleston [1927?]. 19 pp.

Reviewed on page 52 of this issue.

UNITED STATES.—Civil Service Commission. *Civil service act and rules, statutes, Executive orders and regulations, with notes and legal decisions, amended to March, 1, 1928*. Washington, 1928. 109 pp.

— Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. *Bulletin 279: Limits of inflammability of gases and vapors*, by H. F. Coward and G. W. Jones. Washington, 1928. 99 pp.; charts.

A study of the limits of inflammability of the different gases and vapors found in coal mines when mixed with air, oxygen, or other "atmosphere." The limits of inflammability are shown for the gases singly and in various combinations.

— — — *Miners' circular 30: Use of the miners' self-rescuer*, by S. H. Katz and J. J. Forbes. Washington, 1928. 26 pp.; diagrams, illustrations.

This paper describes the construction and use of self-rescuers which provide a miner with protection from carbon monoxide for at least half an hour and thus give him a chance to escape from a mine in which a fire is burning or an explosion has occurred.

— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 459: Apprenticeship in building construction*. Washington, 1928. 133 pp.

A summary of the findings of this investigation was published in the Review for June, 1928 (pp. 15-28.)

— — — *Bulletin No. 460: A new test for industrial lead poisoning—The presence of basophilic red cells in lead poisoning and lead absorption*, by Carey P. McCord, M. D. Washington, 1928. 33 pp., illus.

A brief digest of this bulletin was published in the Review for June, 1928 (p. 49).

UNITED STATES.—Department of Labor. Employment Service. *Summary of activities of the farm labor division, 1927*. Washington, 1928. 3 pp.

During the calendar year 1927 the United States Employment Service directed to employment on farms about 435,000 laborers. It maintained 11 permanent offices, and over 100 temporary offices for periods ranging from a few days to several weeks. Its activities extend to over one-half the area of the country, although confined largely to the territory west of the Mississippi River. "Prospective harvest laborers are constantly advised not to start for the harvest fields until they have accurate information from the Employment Service as to labor needs, cutting dates, and other necessary information. This is done to prevent useless travel and unnecessary expense on their part and to prevent congestion in harvest centers in advance of cutting dates or in excess of needs."

— Department of the Interior. Geological Survey. *Water-supply paper 579: Power capacity and production in the United States*. Papers by C. R. Daugherty, A. H. Horton, and R. W. Davenport. Washington, 1928. 210 pp.; maps, charts.

The paper on "The development of horsepower equipment in the United States," by C. R. Daugherty, is reviewed on page 36 of this issue.

— Employees' Compensation Commission. *Eleventh annual report, July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927*. Washington, 1927. 55 pp.

Reviewed on page 54 of this issue.

— Federal Board for Vocational Education. *Bulletin No. 125: The training of foreman conference leaders—Suggestions as to methods to be followed and types of subject matter recommended by a committee of experienced conference leaders*. Washington, December, 1927. 116 pp.

— — *Bulletin No. 126: Workmen's compensation legislation in relation to vocational rehabilitation*. Washington, December, 1927. 146 pp.

Reviewed on page 79 of this issue.

— — *Bulletin No. 127: Progress in foreman training. A study of the results of eleven leader-training conferences conducted by the Federal Board for Vocational Education during the years 1926 and 1927*. Washington, March, 1928. 22 pp.

— — *Bulletin No. 128: Bibliography on foreman training. A selected and annotated list of references on recent books, pamphlets, and magazine articles*. Washington, April, 1928. 24 pp.

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRALIA.—Development and Migration Commission. *First annual report, for period ending June 30, 1927*. Melbourne, 1927. 72 pp.

The commission is expected, among other matters, to investigate and promote the development of primary and secondary industries, with a view to increasing the production within Australia of both the raw materials and the manufactured products it needs. The report contains an account of the work planned and done along these lines, as well as a discussion of migration and activities under the Empire settlement act.

— (WESTERN AUSTRALIA).—Government Statistician's Department. *Pocket yearbook of Western Australia, 1928*. Perth, 1928. 109 pp.

Includes data relating to cost of living, employment, emigration and immigration, prices, trade-unions, and wages.

CANADA.—Department of Labor. *Seventeenth annual report on labor organization in Canada (for the calendar year 1927)*. Ottawa, 1928. 311 pp.

Reviewed on page 81 of this issue.

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CANADA (MANITOBA).—Legislative Assembly. *Seasonal unemployment in Manitoba*, by R. W. Murchie, W. H. Carter, and F. J. Dixon. [Winnipeg], 1928. 80 pp.; charts.

Reviewed on page 144 of this issue.

— (ONTARIO).—Department of Labor. *Eighth annual report, 1927*. Toronto, 1928. 76 pp.; charts.

Includes data relating to industrial disputes and to wages and hours of labor in building and metal trades.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Committee on Industry and Trade. *Survey of metal industries: Iron and steel, engineering, electrical manufacturing, shipbuilding, with a chapter on the coal industry*. London, 1928. 528 pp.

— — *Survey of textile industries: Cotton, wool, artificial silk*. London, 1928. 328 pp.

These two volumes constitute parts 3 and 4 of the preliminary report of the Balfour Committee, appointed in 1924 to inquire into and report upon the condition and prospects of British industry and commerce.

— Dominions Office. *Papers relative to the Southern Rhodesia native juveniles employment act, 1926, and the Southern Rhodesia native affairs act, 1927*. London, 1928. 86 pp. (Cmd. 3076.)

Contains the text of the acts, and various papers relating to criticisms aroused by their terms.

— Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *Report of proceedings under the agricultural wages (regulation) act for the year ending September 30, 1927*. London, 1928. 84 pp.

Shows but little change in hours and wages during 1927. Minimum weekly rates for adult workers (male) ranged from 30s. to 36s., while the average number of hours per week for which this minimum was payable was, for the whole country, 51.5 in summer and 49.5 in winter.

— Ministry of Health. *Unemployed persons in receipt of domiciliary poor-law relief in England and Wales during the week ending June 18, 1927*. London, 1927. 23 pp. (Cmd. 3006.)

Dependents of those receiving aid are excluded from this enumeration, as are also those who were given relief on account of sickness, accident or mental infirmity, or to defray funeral expenses of a member of the family, and married women living apart from their husbands, and, in general, widows. With these exceptions those in receipt of outdoor relief during the week covered numbered 116,342, or 30 per 10,000 of the estimated population. Of these, 111,596 were men (of whom 25,866 had neither wife nor dependent child, and 85,730 had a wife or child dependent), and 4,746 were women.

More than one-half of the total had been continuously in receipt of relief for one year or more; 20,292 or nearly one-fifth of the total, had been in receipt of relief continuously for three years or more; and 11,027 had been receiving relief continuously for four years or more.

— Ministry of Labor. *Report of an inquiry into apprenticeship and training, for the skilled occupations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1925-1926*. I.—Printing and allied industries. London, 1927. 118 pp. II.—Building, woodworking, and allied industries. London, 1927. 163 pp. III.—Mining and quarrying; metal extraction; chemical, glass, pottery, and allied industries. London, 1928. 110 pp. IV.—Textile and clothing industries. London, 1928. 154 pp. V.—Government departments; public utility services; distributive and certain miscellaneous industries. London, 1928. 130 pp.

The findings of the first three parts of this report were discussed in the Labor Review for January and April, 1928. The most striking feature brought out in the fourth and fifth parts is the lack of any coordinated system of training, the methods varying with the different trades and occupations considered, and ranging from a carefully developed program of advancement to a mere chance to pick up what the beginner can by himself. Two more parts are to be issued, of which the last is to give a general summing up of the results of the inquiry.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Ministry of Labor. *Report on an investigation into the personal circumstances and industrial history of 9,748 claimants to unemployment benefit, April 4 to 9, 1927.* London, 1928. 93 pp.

Reviewed on page 59 of this issue.

— Overseas Settlement Committee. *Report for the year ending December 31, 1927.* London, 1928. 44 pp. (Cmd. 3088.)

The object of the overseas settlement policy is to distribute the white population of the British Commonwealth in the most effective manner as between its various parts. The report discusses the difficulties in the way of this policy, gives statistics as to gross and net migration from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to countries outside Europe, and describes the work done under the Empire settlement plan.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*International survey of legal decisions on labor law, 1926.* Geneva, 1927. xxv, 316 pp.

The volume covers four countries—England, France, Germany, and Italy.

— *Prevention of industrial accidents. Report and draft questionnaire. (Item II on the agenda, International Labor Conference, eleventh session, Geneva, 1928. First discussion.)* Geneva, 1928. 318 pp.

— *Prevention of industrial accidents. Supplementary report. (Item II on the agenda, International Labor Conference, eleventh session, Geneva, 1928. First discussion.)* Geneva, 1928. 69 pp.

— *Studies and reports, series O (migration), No. 3: Migration laws and treaties. Volume I—Emigration laws and regulations.* Geneva, 1928. 403 pp.

The first volume of a new edition of "Emigration and Immigration: Legislation and Treaties," the original of which was issued in 1922. Attention is called to the greater precision and wider scope of the new legislation as compared with preceding provisions.

— *Supplementary report on minimum wage fixing machinery. (First item on the agenda, International Labor Conference, eleventh session, Geneva, May, 1928. Second discussion.)* Geneva, 1928. 35 pp.

Contains additional replies to the questionnaire on minimum wage fixing machinery which were not received in time for inclusion in the previous report. The countries included are Argentina, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Siam, Spain, and Uruguay.

POLAND.—L'Office Central de Statistique. *Statistique de la Pologne, Tome XXXI: Le premier recensement général de la République Polonaise du 30 Septembre 1921. Logements, population, professions.* Warsaw, 1927. xxviii, 574 pp.

The first census (September 30, 1921) on dwellings, population, and occupations for the Republic of Poland as a whole. Previous volumes have carried data for various Departments of the country.

Unofficial

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. *Research series, No. 4: Wages and labor's share in the value added by manufacture.* Washington, 1928. 224 pp.

Includes a series of tables based entirely on Government statistics, which present for various industries for each of seven selected years from 1904 to 1925 the number of wage earners, total wages, value added by manufacture, money wage income per wage earner, value added per wage earner, real wage income per wage earner, and labor's share in the value added.

AMERICAN YEAR BOOK. *A record of events and progress, year 1927.* Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, Doran & Co. (Inc.), 1928. xxvi, 813 pp.

One of the seven parts of the volume covers "Social conditions and aims," and includes information on labor and labor legislation and immigration.

ANDERSON, ARTHUR G. *Industrial engineering and factory management*. New York, Ronald Press Co., 1928. 623 pp.; diagrams, illustrations.

This volume, by an engineer and associate professor of business organization and operation of the Illinois University College of Commerce, covers the fundamental organization and management principles governing production and engineering procedure in the modern industrial enterprise. It is primarily a textbook for students of management and industrial engineering, but the author believes that it will also form a useful reference book for industrial executives. Chapters are included on heating, lighting, ventilation, fatigue (workers'), relations between employers and employees, and wage payment plans.

APPLETON, W. A. *Unemployment—Its cause and cure; an inquiry authorized by the General Federation of Trade Unions*. London, Philip Allan & Co. (Ltd.), 1928. 182 pp.

An analysis and summary of replies to a questionnaire sent out to trade-unions, trades councils and federations, chambers of commerce, and employers' organizations. Neither dominant cause nor dominant remedy has been decided upon, but the various aspects of the question are discussed, and a number of suggestions are made as to how conditions may be improved.

ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA. *Manual of accident prevention in construction*. Washington, D. C., 1150 Munsey Building, 1927. 51 pp., illus.

ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AND WELFARE COUNCIL OF NEW YORK CITY. *Report of joint committee for the study of legal aid*. New York, 1928. 156 pp.

Reviewed on page 73 of this issue.

ENFIELD, A. HONORA. *Cooperation: Its problems and possibilities*. London, Longmans, Green & Co. (Ltd.), 1927. 90 pp.

Prepared for the British Workers' Educational Association for use by students.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA. Department of Research and Education. *Research bulletin No. 7: The coal strike in western Pennsylvania*. New York, 105 East 22d Street, 1928. 99 pp.

A study based upon the results of an original field investigation and upon an analysis of previously existing data. Consideration has been given to conditions in the bituminous coal industry as a whole in addition to those of the western Pennsylvania field in particular. The several chapters cover the historical and legal background of present conditions in the industry; the economic situation in the industry; the struggle for collective bargaining; opposition to the Jacksonville agreement; the fight to hold the Jacksonville scale; the nonunion régime—Pittsburgh district; and social and political results of the strike in the western Pennsylvania field.

GREGORY, JOHN WALTER. *Human migration and the future: A study of the causes, effects, and control of emigration*. London, Seeley, Service & Co. (Ltd.), 1928. 218 pp.; map, charts, illustrations.

Among the subjects discussed in this volume are: The general case against migration, the right of migration, safe limits of immigration, the problems of immigrant countries, and international communism.

GUILLEBAUD, C. W. *The works council: A German experiment in industrial democracy*. Cambridge [England], University Press, 1928. 305 pp.

A report of a first-hand investigation of the operation of the German works councils act to the middle of the year 1926, with a history of the events leading up to its enactment.

HAINES, ANNA J. *Health work in Soviet Russia*. New York, Vanguard Press, 1928. xviii, 177 pp.

Reviewed on page 43 of this issue.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT CONGRESS, FIRST. *Papers presented before the Prague International Management Congress, July 21-24, 1924. Prague, Masaryk Academy-Institute for Industrial Management [1925?]. [Various paging.] Charts.*

— *Report of proceedings, Prague, July 20-24, 1924. Prague, Masaryk Academy of Work, 1925. 166 pp. (Publication of Institute for the Technical Management of Industry, Vol. 8.)*

LABOR YEAR BOOK (BRITISH), 1928. *Issued by the general council of the Trades Union Congress and the national executive of the Labor Party. London, Labor Publications Department [1928?]. 561 pp.*

In addition to the usual data of interest to those in the labor movement, this issue of the Year Book contains an analysis of the 1927 trade disputes and trade-unions act, with an account of the cases already heard under it, a discussion of the proposed reform of the House of Lords, and a section devoted to the working of the Dawes reparation scheme and the settlement of the war debts.

MACDONALD, AUSTIN F. *Federal Aid: A study of the American subsidy system. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1928. 285 pp.*

OFFICE COOPÉRATIF BELGE. *La coopération socialiste Belge, 1926-27. Résultats du recensement opéré par les soins de l'Office Coopératif Belge. Brussels, 1927. 35 pp.*

Data from this report are given on page 47.

— *Les prix de détail, relevés en 1927, dans les coopératives et dans le commerce privé. Brussels [1927?]. 24 pp.*

Results of an inquiry made by the Belgian Cooperative Union into the retail prices charged by private and by cooperative stores. Certain data from this report are given on page 48 of this issue.

OGG, FREDERIC AUSTIN. *Research in the humanistic and social sciences. New York, Century Co., 1928. 454 pp.*

Report of a survey made for the American Council of Learned Societies.

PANUNZIO, CONSTANTINE. *Immigration crossroads. New York, Macmillan Co., 1927. 307 pp.*

The purpose of the book is declared to be interpretation rather than propaganda—a seeking after the deepest understanding of the underlying facts and forces involved in the immigration problem.

PICARD, ROGER. *Le salaire et ses compléments: Allocations familiales assurances sociales. Paris, Marcel Rivière, 1928. 279 pp.*

The various measures which assist the workers to meet the economic crisis brought about by changes in the distribution of goods and of income are discussed by the writer. He believes that an equitable wage is a composite wage and that simple timework or piecework wages do not assure a just remuneration for labor nor do they give the worker the security which he needs. The underlying principles of family allowances, social insurance, and the sliding wage scale, which are among the more important of the measures designed to give the worker security against the contingencies of sickness, old age, and unemployment, are analyzed and discussed.

PRICE, GEORGE M. *Labor protection in Soviet Russia. New York, International Publishers, 1928. 128 pp.*

Reviewed on page 32 of this issue.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION. *Library. Bulletin No. 87: Industrial and labor problems. New York, 130 East 22d Street, February, 1928. 4 pp. (Bibliography.)*

SCHNEIDER, DAVID M. *The Workers' (Communist) Party and American trade-unions.* Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1928. 117 pp. (Johns Hopkins University studies in historical and political science, series XLVI, No. 2.)

Gives an account of the struggles of the Trade Union Educational League to secure control of a number of representative American unions.

SEYMOUR, JOHN BARTON. *The British employment exchange.* London, P. S. King & Son (Ltd.), 1928. 292 pp.

Gives a history of the employment exchange, a description of its methods, and a consideration of some of its social effects. Of special interest are the discussions of juvenile work, women's employment, and the unemployment insurance system. Contains a bibliography.

SPICER, ROBERT S. *British engineering wages.* London, Edward Arnold & Co., 1928. 159 pp.; charts.

A study in three parts, the first being devoted to an account of engineering wages and earnings in the past, their fluctuations, and the manner in which they have been regulated; the second, to an analysis of the chief problems of the wage situation to-day; and the third, to a discussion of the general lines along which the solution of these problems might be approached.



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MONTHLY
LABOR REVIEW

